SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia.
WAlnut 7963.

FOR A. M. RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 5.
3 p.M. Sunday - Radio + TV

Following is the text of a letter sent by the Southern Regional Council to State Chamber of Commerce presidents in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia:

Dear Sir:

We write you out of a deep concern for the present threat to the moral and economic well-being of the South arising out of controversies over segregation. It is our hope that your organization, which is committed to the progress of your State, will use its influence to promote discussion and understanding between genuinely representative members of both races.

Reasonable men and women in the South are disturbed by the extremist views which now dominate the public life of our region. They recognize that we will not solve our problems or advance the interests of the South by indulging our prejudices and passions. They are distressed by the absence of leadership on the side of calmness, constructiveness, and good will. They believe that racial differences can be worked out in every community by responsible white and Negro citizens.

Yet these people of good will are all but voiceless and powerless in the emotional climate which prevails. Our public policies on segregation are being dictated by fear and hysteria. The choice before the South is falsely represented as a choice between absolute segregation and immediate, all-out integration. Defiance, resistance, nullification, repression, and intimidation are the order of the day, and it is no surprise that they bring in their wake violence, which everyone claims to abhor, Unless this trend is reversed, the South faces the prospect of grave economic and cultural damage.

In the last fifteen years, the South has embarked on an unprecedented period of economic growth: industrialization, business and financial development,

and a general rise in prosperity. Not only continued progress but the gains that have already been made are imperilled by today's secessionist policies.

Will the new industries sought by the Southern States be eager to build expensive plants in areas where the existence of public schools is in doubt, where tension and violence threaten, where public officials advocate political and economic reprisals against all who disagree with them, where the very maintenance of law and order is uncertain?

Can we hope to sell our state bonds in the national market at reasonable interest rates while the air echoes with threats to abolish the schools and other public facilities?

In the face of such conditions, can we hope to hold and attract the talent we need to develop our resources -- the ablest teachers, scientists, professional people, executives in business and industry?

Can the South hope to take its rightful place in economic, religious, cultural, and political councils while our leadership seeks to isolate us from the rest of the nation and the world?

If the South is to continue to progress as a modern industrial society, we must meet the great question of our time with maturity and responsibility. We must, as a reasonable people, weigh the alternatives before us calmly and realistically, giving full consideration to their consequences. We must chart our public course with a sane regard for the changing demands of our age, rather than blind, emotional attachment to the past.

The first step in this critically needed process is a calm sharing of views and ideas by informed representatives of both races within the South. Each community should be given both opportunity and encouragement to work out in this way its adjustment to the legal requirements of the Supreme Court decision.

For each Southern community there is a wise, workable program, neither rebellious nor precipitate, which sensible local people can agree upon. They will

need to work together to find the facts, and then they will reach a decision together. Thereafter, with surprising acceptance, the workable plan can come into effect. You and your associates represent one of the South's strongest forces for orderly procedure. We sincerely urge that you lend the resources and influence of your organization toward the carrying out, in detail, community by community, of this general plan.

New South Complimentary
All State labor bodies
All government Regional offices

Check:
Labor paper list — additions
Internationals

Emory F. Via
a copy is in General File

LIST OF REGULARLY APPEARING PUBLICATIONS OF THE AFL-CIO
(Unless otherwise specified, address all publications to:
815 - 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D.C.)

AFL-CIO NEWS
Frequency: Weekly Newspaper

AFL-CIO AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST
Frequency: Monthly Magazine

LABOR'S ECONOMIC REVIEW
Frequency: Monthly Bulletin
Issued by the AFL-CIO Department of Research

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING REPORT
Frequency: Monthly Bulletin
Issued by the AFL-CIO Department of Research

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND OUTLOOK
Frequency: Monthly Bulletin
Issued by the AFL-CIO Committee on Economic Policy

AFL-CIO EDUCATION NEWS AND VIEWS
Frequency: Monthly Bulletin
Issued by the AFL-CIO Department of Education

AFL-CIO INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BULLETIN
Frequency: Bimonthly Bulletin
Issued by the AFL-CIO Department of International Affairs

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PUBLICATIONS OF TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENTS

BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT
Building & Construction Trades Bulletin
Frequency: Monthly

INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT
IUD Bulletin - Frequency: Monthly
IUD Digest - Frequency: Quarterly

METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT
Metal Trades Department Bulletin
Frequency: Monthly

UNION LABEL & SERVICE TRADES DEPARTMENT
Union Label Newsletter
Frequency: Monthly

- - -

COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL EDUCATION
Political Memo from COPE
Frequency: Biweekly

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF AFL-CIO
INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

UNION	PUBLICATION
A	
Actors and Artistes of America; Associated 45 West 47th Street New York 36, New York	
Actors' Equity Association 45 West 47th Street New York 36, New York	EQUITY Frequency: Monthly
American Guild of Musical Artists 247 West 46th Street New York 36, New York	AGMAZINE Frequency: 6 times yearly
American Guild of Variety Artists 1697 Broadway New York 18, New York	AGVA NEWS Frequency: Monthly
Screen Actors Guild 7046 Hollywood Building Hollywood 28, California	BULLETIN TO MEMBERS
Agricultural Workers Union, National 2140 P Street, N.W. Washington 7, D. C.	AGRICULTURAL UNIONIST Frequency: Quarterly
Air Line Dispatchers Association 1080 N. Grand Avenue Hempstead, New York	AIR LINE DISPATCHER Frequency: Monthly
Air Line Pilots Association 55th Street and Cicero Avenue Chicago 38, Illinois	THE AIR LINE PILOT Frequency: Monthly
Air Line Stewards and Stewardesses Association; International 55th Street and Cicero Avenue Chicago 38, Illinois	SERVICE ALOFT Frequency: Quarterly
Aluminum Workers International Union 119 North 7th Street St. Louis, Missouri	THE ALUMINUM LIGHT Frequency: Monthly
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and 505 Machinists Building 1300 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C.	ASBESTOS WORKER Frequency: Quarterly
Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, United 8000 East Jefferson Avenue Detroit 14, Michigan	1. THE UNITED AUTO WORKER Frequency: Monthly 2. AMMUNITION Frequency: Monthly

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF AFL-CIO INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

B

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America 1145 - 19th Street, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.	BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS' JOURNAL Frequency: Monthly
Barbers and Beauty Culturists Union of America 330 Flatbush Avenue Brooklyn 38, New York	THE BEACON Frequency: Monthly
Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' International Union of America, The Journeyman Barbers Building 12th & Delaware Streets Indianapolis 7, Indiana	THE JOURNEYMAN BARBER, HAIRDRESSER AND COSMETOLOGIST Frequency: Monthly
Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of 8th at State Avenue New Brotherhood Building Kansas City 11, Kansas	BOILERMAKERS-BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL Frequency: Monthly
Bookbinders; International Brotherhood of 815 - 16th Street, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.	INTERNATIONAL BOOKBINDER Frequency: Bimonthly
Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink & Distillery Workers; International Union of United 2347 Vine Street Cincinnati 19, Ohio	THE BREWERY WORKER Frequency: Monthly
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America 815 - 15th Street, N.W. Washington, D. C.	BRICKLAYER, MASON AND PLASTERER Frequency: Monthly
Brick and Clay Workers of America; United 1550 West 95th Street Chicago 43, Illinois	UNION CLAY WORKER Frequency: Monthly
Broadcast Employees and Technicians; National Association of 80 East Jackson Boulevard Chicago 4, Illinois	BROADCAST EMPLOYEES
Building Service Employees International Union 155 North Wacker Drive, Room 730 Chicago 6, Illinois	1. BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEE Frequency: Bimonthly 2. REPORT TO LOCALS Frequency: Monthly

C

Carmen of America, Brotherhood Railway 4929 Main Street Kansas City 2, Missouri	RAILROAD WORKERS JOURNAL Frequency: Monthly

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF AFL-CIO INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

(9)

Carpenter and Joiners of America; United Brotherhood of 222 East Michigan Street Indianapolis 4, Indiana	THE CARPENTER Frequency: Monthly
Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union; United 3329 W. Wahington Boulevard Chicago 24, Illinois	VOICE OF THE CEMENT, LIME, GYPSUM AND ALLIED WORKERS Frequency: Monthly
Chemical Workers Union, International 1659 West Market Street Akron 13, Ohio	THE CHEMICAL WORKER Frequency: Monthly
Cigarmakers' International Union of America 1003 K. Street, N.W. Washington, D. C.	CIGAR MAKERS' OFFICIAL JOURNAL Frequency: Monthly
Clerks, National Federation of Post Office 711 - 14th Street, N.W., Suite 502 Washington 5, D. C.	UNION POSTAL CLERK Frequency: Monthly
Clothing Workers of America; Amalgamated 15 Union Square New York 3, New York	THE ADVANCE Frequency: Semimonthly
Communications Workers of America 1808 Adams Mill Road, N.W. Washington, D. C.	CWA NEWS Frequency: Monthly
Coopers' International Union of North America 120 Boylston Street, Room 527 Boston 16, Massachusetts	COOPERS INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL Frequency: Quarterly
E	
Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, International Union of 1126 - 16th Street, N.W. Washington, D. C.	IUE NEWS Frequency: Biweekly
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of 1200 - 15th Street, N.W. Washington 5, D. C.	THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL Frequency: Monthly
Elevator Constructors, International Union of 12 South 12th Street Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania	THE ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTOR Frequency: Monthly
Engineers, International Union of Operating 1003 K Street, N.W. Washington, D. C.	INTERNATIONAL ENGINEER Frequency: Monthly

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF AFL-CIO INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

Engineers; American Federation of Technical 900 F Street, N.W. Washington 4, D. C.	ENGINEERS' OUTLOOK Frequency; Monthly

F

Fire Fighters; International Association of 815 - 16th Street, N.W. Washington 6, D. C.	INTERNATIONAL FIRE FIGHTER Frequency: monthly
Flight Engineers' International Association 290 Old Country Road Mineola, Long Island, New York	THE FLIGHT ENGINEER Frequency: Monthly
Furniture Workers of America, United 700 Broadway New York 3, New York	FURNITURE WORKERS PRESS Frequency: Monthly

G

Garment Workers of America; United 31 Union Square West New York 3, New York	THE GARMENT WORKER Frequency: Monthly
Garment Workers' Union; International Ladies' 1710 Broadway New York 19, New York	JUSTICE Frequency: Semimonthly
Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the U.S. and Canada Room 501, 226 South 16th Street Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania	GLASS HORIZONS Frequency: Monthly
Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America, United 556 East Town Street Columbus 15, Ohio	THE GLASS WORKERS NEWS Frequency: Monthly
Glass Cutters League of America, Window 1078 South High Street Columbus 6, Ohio	THE GLASS CUTTER Frequency: Monthly
Glass Workers Union, American Flint 204 Huron Street Toledo 4, Ohio	AMERICAN FLINT Frequency: Monthly
Glove Workers Union of America, International Box 94 Marinette, Wisconsin	THE GLOVE WORKERS BULLETIN Frequency: Monthly
Government Employees, American Federation of 900 F Street, N.W. Washington, D. C.	THE GOVERNMENT STANDARD Frequency: Weekly
Granite Cutters International Association of America, The 18 Federal Avenue Quincy 69, Massachusetts	THE GRANTIE CUTTERS' JOURNAL Frequency: Monthly

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF AFL-CIO INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

H

Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, United 245 - 5th Avenue New York 16, New York no	THE HAT WORKER Frequency: Monthly
✓ Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America, International 821 - 15th Street, N.W. Washington 5, D. C. No	THE LABORER Frequendy: Monthly
Hosiery Workers; American Federation of 2319 North Broad Street Philadelphia 32, Pennsylvania No	HOSIERY WORKER Frequency: Monthly
✓ Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' International Union 525 Walnut Street Cincinnati 2, Ohio No	CATERING INDUSTRY EMPLOYEE Frequency: Monthly

I

Industrial Worker of America, the Allied 8670 Wilshire Boulevard Beverly Hills, California no	MONTHLY PAPER
Insurance Agents International Union 724 - 9th Street, N.W., Room 427 Washington 1, D. C. no	INSURANCE AGENT Frequency: Monthly
Insurance Workers of America 1129 Vermont Avenue, N.W. Washington 5, D. C. no	THE INSURANCE WORKER Frequency: Monthly
Iron Workers; International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Constinetnal Building, Suite 300 3615 Olive Street St. Louis 8, Missouri no	THE BRIDGEMEN'S MAGAZINE Frequency: Monthly

J

Jewelry Workers Union, International 19 W. 44th Street, Suite 1215 New York 36, New York no	THE GEM Frequency: Quarterly

L

✓ Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire, and Metal 2605 Detroit Avenue Cleveland 13, Ohio No	THE LATHER Frequency: Monthly
✓ Laundry Workers International Union 30 West Washington Street Indianapolis, Indiana No	THE INTERNATIONAL LAUNDRY WORKER Frequency: Monthly

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF AFL-CIO INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

Letter Carriers; National Association of 100 Indiana Avenue, N.W. Washington 1, D. C. no	THE POSTAL RECORD Frequency: Monthly
Lithographers of America; Amalgamated 143 West 51st Street New York 19, New York no	LITHOGRAPHERS' JOURNAL Frequency: Monthly

M

✓✓ NS Machinists; International Association of Machinists Building 1300 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. No Washington, D. C.	1. MACHINISTS' MONTHLY JOURNAL 2. THE MACHINIST ✓✓ Frequency: Weekly
Maintenance of Way Employees, Brotherhood of 12050 Woodward Avenue Detroit 3, Michigan no	BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES JOURNAL Frequency: Monthly
Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Industrial Union of 534 Cooper Street Camden 2, New Jersey no	THE SHIPBUILDER Frequency: Monthly
Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association; National 132 - 3rd Street, S.E. Washington 3, D. C. no	THE AMERICAN MARINE ENGINEER Frequency: Monthly
Maritime Union of America, National 346 West 17th Street New York 11, New York No	THE NMU PILOT Frequency: Biweekly
Masters, Mates and Pilots, International Organization of 1420 New York Avenue, N.W. Washington, D. C. no	THE MASTER, MATE AND PILOT Frequency: Monthly
✓ NS ✓ Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America; Amalgamated 2800 North Sheridan Road Chicago 14, Illinois No	THE BUTCHER WORKMAN Frequency: Monthly
Mechanics Educational Society of America 1974 National Bank Building Detroit 26, Michigan no	MESA EDUCATOR
Metal Workers International, Association, Sheet 642 Transportation Building Washington 6, D. C. no	SHEET METAL WORKERS' JOURNAL Frequency: Monthly
Millers, American Federation of Grain 916 Metropolitan Building Minneapolis 1, Minnesota no	GRAIN MILLERS NEWS Frequency: Monthly

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF AFL-CIO INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

Molders and Foundry Workers Union of North America International 1225 E. McMillan Street Cincinnati 6, Ohio no	INTERNATIONAL MOLDERS' AND FOUNDRY WORKERS JOURNAL Frequency: Monthly
Musicians, American Federation of 220 Mt. Pleasant Avenue Newark 4, New Jersey no	THE INTERNATIONAL MUSICIAN Frequency: Monthly
N	
Newspaper Guild, American NS 1126 - 16th Street, N.W. Washington 6, D. C. no	THE GUILD REPORTER Frequency: Semimonthly
O	
✓ Office Employees International Union 1012 - 14th Street, N.W. Washington 5, D. C. No	WHITE COLLAR Frequency: Monthly
✓ Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union NS ✓ 1840 California Street Denver 2, Colorado No	OIL, CHEMICAL AND ATOMIC UNION NEWS Frequency: Semimonthly
P	
✓✓ Packinghouse Workers of America, United NS ✓ 608 South Dearborn Street, Suite 1800 Chigago 5, Illinois No	THE PACKINGHOUSE WORKER Frequency: Monthly
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators' Building Lafayette, Indiana no	THE PAINTER AND DECORATOR Frequency: Monthly
✓ Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers Building Albany 1, New York No	1. THE PAPER MAKER Frequency: Monthly 2. PAPER MAKER'S JOURNAL Frequency: Quarterly
Paperworkers of America, United (NS) 1029 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Room 400 No Washington 5, D. C.	THE PAPERWORKER NEWS Frequency: Monthly
Pattern Makers' League of North America Ring Building, 1200 - 18th Street, N.W. Washington 6, D. C. no	PATTERN MAKERS' JOURNAL Frequency: Bimonthly
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America; International 3605 Potomac Street St. Louis 16, Missouri no	AMERICAN PHOTO-ENGRAVER Frequency: Monthly

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF AFL-CIO INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association of the U.S. and Canada; Operative 335 Euclid Avenue Cleveland 14, Ohio	THE PLASTERER AND CEMENT MASON Frequency: Monthly
Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada, United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Ring Building, 1200 - 18th Street, N.W. Washington 6, D. C.	UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN AND APPRENTICES OF THE PLUMBING AND PIPE FITTING INDUSTRY JOURNAL Frequency: Monthly
Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Helpers International Union, Metal 5578 Montgomery Road Cincinnati 12, Ohio	METAL POLISHER, BUFFER AND PLATER Frequency: Bimonthly
Porters, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Room 301, 217 W. 125th Street New York, New York	THE BLACK WORKER Frequency: Monthly
Post Office and Postal Transportation Service Mail Handlers, Watchmentand Messengers, National Association of 900 F Street, N.W. Washington 4, D. C.	MAIL HANDLERS' JOURNAL Frequency: Quarterly
Postal Transport Association, National ~~Mail Handlers, Watchmen and Messengers, N~~ 1300 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D. C.	THE POSTAL TRANSPORT JOURNAL Frequency: Monthly
Potters; International Brotherhood of Operative Box 752 East Liverpool, Ohio	POTTERS HERALD Frequency: Weekly
Printing Pressmen's And Assistants' Union of North America, International Pressmen's Home, Tennessee	1. AMERICAN PRESSMAN Frequency: Monthly 2. SPECIALTY WORKER Frequency: Monthly
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of 118 Broadway Fort Edward, New York	PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS' JOURNAL Frequency: Bimonthly

R

Radio Association, American 5 Beekman Street, Room 313 ~~Railway~~ New York 7, New York	ARA LOG Frequency: Bimonthly
Railway Employes of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric 11th Floor, Griswold Building 1214 Griswold Street Detroit 26, Michigan	MOTORMAN, CONDUCTOR AND MOTOR COACH OPERATOR Frequency: Monthly

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF AFL-CIO INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

Railway Patrolmen's International Union 1536 West 105th Street Chicago 43, Illinois no	MONTHLY NEWS BULLETIN
Retail Clerks International Association DeSales Building Connectictu Avenue & DeSales Streets Washington 6, D. C. no	RETAIL CLERKS INTERNATIONAL ADVOCATE Frequency: Monthly
Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union 132 West 43 Street New York 36, New York No	RWDSU-AFL-CIO RECORD Frequency: Biweekly
Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association United Slate, Tile and Composition 6 East Lake Street Chicago, Illinois no	THE JOURNEYMAN ROOFER & WATERPROOF Frequency: Monthly
Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, United URWA Building, High at Mill Streets Akron 8, Ohio No	UNITED RUBBER WORKERS Frequency: Monthly

S

Seafarers International Union of North America 450 Harrison Street San Francisco, California no	
Atlantic and Gulf District 675 Fourth Avenue Brooklyn 32, New York No	SEAFARERS LOG Frequency: Biweekly
Great Lakes District 1038 - 3rd Street Detroit 26, Michigan no	GREAT LAKES SEAFARER Frequency: Monthly
Sailors Union of the Pacific 450 Harrison Street San Francisco 5, California no	WEST COAST SAILORS Frequency: Biweekly
Shoe Workers of America, United 1012 - 14th Street, N.W., Room 701 Washington 5, D. C. no	BIWEEKLY BULLETIN
Shoe Workers Union; Boot and 246 Summer Street Boston 10, Massachusetts no	SHOE WORKERS' JOURNAL Frequency: Bimonthly
Signalmen of America, Brotherhood Railroad 503 Wellington Avenue Chicago 14, Illinois no	SIGNALMAN'S JOURNAL Frequency: Monthly

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF AFL-CIO INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical 1270 Avenue of the Americas New York 20, New York	OFFICIAL BULLETIN Frequency: Quarterly
State, County and Municipal Employees, American Federation of 448 West Washington Avenue Madison 1, Wisconsin	THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEE Frequency: Monthly except August
Steelworkers of America, United 1500 Commonwealth Building Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania	STEEL LABOR Frequency: Monthly
Stereotyoers and Electrotypers Union of North America, International 752 Old South Building Boston 8, Massachusetts	INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS' & ELECTROTYPERS' UNION JOURNAL Frequency: Monthly
Stone and Allied Products Workers of America; United Scampini Building Barre, Vermont	THE BEACON NEWS Frequency: Monthly
Stonecutters Association of North America, Journeymen Room 324, Insurance Building 8 East Market Street Indianapolis 4, Indiana	OFFICIAL CIRCULAR Frequency: Bimonthly
Stove Mounters International Union 1710 North Grand Boulevard St. Louis 6, Missouri	STOVE MOUNTERS RANGE WORKERS JOURNAL Frequency: Quarterly
Switchmen's Union of North America 3 Linwood Avenue Buffalo 2, New York	SWITCHMEN'S PAGE IN LABOR Frequency: Monthly

T

Teachers; American Federation of 28 East Jackson Boulevard Chicago 4, Illinois	1. AMERICAN TEACHER (magazine) Frequency: Quarterly 2. AMERICAN TEACHER (newspaper) Frequency: five times a year
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America; International Brotherhood of 25 Louisiana Avenue, N.W. Washington 1, D. C.	INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER Frequency: Monthly

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF AFL-CIO INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

Telegraphers, The Order of Railroad 3860 Lindell Boulevard St. Louis 8, Missouri	THE RAILROAD TELEGRAPHER Frequency: Monthly
Telegraphers' Union, The Commercial 8605 Cameron Street Silver Spring, Maryland	THE COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS JOURNAL Frequency: Monthly
Textile Workers of America, United 820 - 13th Street, N.W. Washington 5, D. C.	TEXTILE CHALLENGER Frequency: Monthly
Textile Workers Union of America 99 University Place New York 3, New York	TEXTILE LABOR Frequency: Monthly
Transport Service Employees; United 444 East 63rd Street Chicago 37, Illinois	1. NEWS LETTER Frequency: Monthly 2. PRESIDENT'S LETTER Frequency: Monthly
Transport Workers Union of America 210 West 50th Street New York 19, New York	TWU EXPRESS Frequency: Monthly
Typographical Union; International Box 728 Indianapolis 6, Indiana	THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL Frequency: Monthly
U	
Upholsterers' International Union of North America 1500 North Broad Street Philadelphia 21, Pennsylvania	UIU JOURNAL Frequency: Monthly
Utility Workers Union of America 1413 K Street, N.W. Washington 5, D. C.	LIGHT Frequency: Monthly
W	
Woodworkers of America, International 418 Governor Building Portland 4, Oregon	INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKER Frequency: Semimonthly
Y	
Yardmasters of America, Railroad 537 S. Dearborn Street Chicago 5, Illinois	THE RAILROAD YARDMASTER Frequency: Bimonthly

August 21, 1956

(over)

(4) Durham Labor ~~News~~ Journal — Durham N. C. no

(4) Ky. Labor News — Louisville, Ky. no

Return to S.T.V.

Where was this list taken from? S.T.V. 8/6/56

Bernie

filed cards made L.

LIST OF LABOR PAPERS TO RECEIVE
COMPLIMENTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS TO NEW SOUTH

Leslie Orear, Editor
THE PACKING HOUSE WORKER
608 S. Dearborn
Chicago, Illinois

Irving Kahan, Editor
TEXTILE LABOR
99 University Place
New York 3, N. Y.

Saul Miller, Director of Publications
AFL-CIO NEWS
815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Almon Barbour, Editor
NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY
North Carolina Dept. of Labor
Raleigh, N. C.

Oscar Jager, Director of Publications
I.U.D. BULLETIN
815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Al Hartlett, Editor
IUE AFL-CIO NEWS
Philip Murray Bldg.
1126 16th St., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Ray Davidson, Editor
UNION NEWS
1840 California St.
Denver 2, Colorado

Editor, SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS
P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station
Nashville 5, Tenn.

Max Steinbock, Editor
RWDSU RECORD
132 W. 43 St.
New York 36, N. Y.

Editor, DURHAM LABOR JOURNAL
P. O. Box 197
Durham, North Carolina

C. Edmund Fisher, Editor
THE ADVANCE
15 Union Square
New York 3, N. Y.

Dr. Joseph Krislov, Editor
KENTUCKY LABOR NEWS
312 Armory Place
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Leon Stein, Editor
JUSTICE
1710 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Editor, AFL-CIO EDUCATION NEWS AND VIEWS
815 Sixteenth Stl, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Bob Senser, Editor
WORK
21 W. Superior St.
Chicago 10, Ill.

Bruce A. Bishop, Editor
INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKER
1622 N. Lombard
Portland 17, Oregon

Editor, LABOR'S ECONOMIC REVIEW
AFL-CIO Bldg.
Washington 6, D. C.

Saul Miller, Director of Publications
AFL-CIO NEWS
815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

One at top left of page

Gordon H. Cole, Editor
THE MACHINIST
Machinists Bldg.
Washington 6, D. C.

Carl Leatherwood, Editor
LABOR WORLD
1641 S. Kingshighway
St. Louis, 10, Missouri

A. Philip Randolph, Editor-in-Chief
✓ THE BLACK WORKER
217 West 125th St.
New York 27, N. Y.

Patrick E. Gorman, Editor
THE BUTCHER WORKMAN
✓ 2800 N. Sheridan Road
Chicago 14, Ill.

Vincent D. Sweeney, Editor
STEEL LABOR
✓ 2457 East Washington St.
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

John McCurley, Manager
✓ GEORGIA LABOR NEWS DIGEST
95 Merritts Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Emil Beinecke, Editor
BREWERY WORKER
✓ 2347-51 Vine St.
Cincinnati 19, Ohio

✓ Editor, UAW SOLIDARITY
2457 E. Washington St.
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

already added
✓ Mrs. W. C. Kendrick, Editor
THE JOURNAL OF LABOR
✓ Room 100, Atlanta Labor Temple
345 Washington St., S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

already added
✓ Victor K. Ray, Editor
UNION LABOR BULLETIN
✓ Donaghey Bldg.
Little Rock, Arkansas

i-u-d Fact Sheet
✓ Director of Publications + Public Relations, Oscar Jager
assistant, Kenneth Young
815 16th St., N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

all recorded in files — 9/18/58

EFV/ls

~~Bernice~~

Bernice —
Emery wants to know if anyone else in each of these unions is receiving New Society — Can you help me out?? Leon

(from staff meeting of 9/9/58)

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

New South Promotion

1) Name lists of Southern Subscribers from Reporter, Progressive, Nation, New Republic

2) A promotion letter explaining what New South is – Sent in advance of receipt of a copy (list articles & writers covered, purpose, emphasis of, etc.)

3) Promote with national human relations agencies

4) Use appropriate name lists: such as Atlanta 80 ministers

80 Minutes Statement

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

New South Mailing

Ed. & Pub & Pres

Jim Turner - Akron Ohio

Earl Henderson - Baltimore Md.

Julius Frazier - Kansas

Frank Shane - Pittsburg Pa.

Bill Oliver - Detroit, Mich

Jim Wolfe - Cincinnati O.

Joe Glazer - Akron, O.

Ken Petersen - Wash, D.C.

Boris Shishkin - Wash. D.C.

Ted Brown - Wash, D.C.

~~Business Manager~~

Regional

Loren Miller Atlanta, Ga

Mr Mitchell Baltimore

Kehner Atlanta

Dickson

Polizer Atlanta

State

Boyd

Bussie

Shaw

Barber

ZE30402

Southern [illegible], Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. [illegible] A 30303
522-[illegible]

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

October 23, 1967

Dear NEW SOUTH Reader,

This letter is a reminder that your subscription to NEW SOUTH will expire with the next issue. We value you as a reader and would like to invite you to renew your subscription now. We can promise you that in the coming year we will continue to attempt to make NEW SOUTH the magazine of the changing South.

To renew your subscription, return the enclosed card with your check or money order for three dollars ($3.00), payable to the Southern Regional Council, in the enclosed envelope.

For a New South

Robert E. Anderson

Robert E. Anderson
NEW SOUTH
Managing Editor

P.S. Sneak Preview: In the Fall 1967 issue, which you will receive, are excerpts from CLIMBING JACOB'S LADDER: THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEGRO IN SOUTHERN POLITICS by Pat Watters(S.R.C.'s Director of Information) and Reese Cleghorn. The book is the history of the struggle of the southern Negro to gain dignity and the ballot in the 1960's.

NEW SOUTH

A QUARTERLY
REVIEW OF
SOUTHERN AFFAIRS

250 Fall
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5 Forsyth St., N.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

December, 1967

Dear NEW SOUTH Reader,

Your subscription to NEW SOUTH expired with the Fall 1967 issue. We know that Christmas is not the best time for a renewal notice, but please take the little bit of time necessary to renew. Your readership is valued and we certainly don't want to lose you.

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Sincerely

Robert E. Anderson, Jr.

Robert E. Anderson, Jr.
Managing Editor

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December, 1967

Dear NEW SOUTH Reader,

Although your NEW SOUTH subscription has expired with the Summer 1967 issue, we have mailed you a copy of the Fall 1967 issue. We hope the Fall issue will serve as a reminder that we value you as a NEW SOUTH reader.

We wish it were not necessary to charge even our present, modest subscription rate, but it is. Therefore, we are making this renewal appeal. We don't want to lose your readership, but we cannot continue your expired subscription. Please renew it today.

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Sincerely

Robert E. Anderson Jr.

Robert E. Anderson, Jr.
Managing Editor

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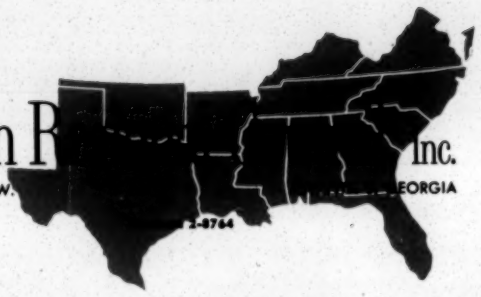

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January 1968

Dear NEW SOUTH Reader:

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Now that the holiday season is over we are back at work making NEW SOUTH a dynanic voice for the changing south. The Winter 1968 issue will mark the beginning of NEW SOUTH's third year as a quarterly and its twenty-third year of publication. It will feature an article on "Poverty in the South" by Paul Good with photographs by Al Clayton. We would like to remind you that when you receive it your subscription will have expired. As NEW SOUTH grows our subscription problems grow; we urge you to help us by renewing NOW.

Just return a check or money order for three dollars ($3.00) with the invoice card, pre-printed with your name and address, in the enclosed envelope. It is not necessary to fill in any information that may be requested on the envelope or to place postage on it.

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Robert E. Anderson, Jr.

Robert E. Anderson, Jr.
Managing Editor

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Mr. Edward F. Anderson
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PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January, 1968

Dear Friend,

We were looking through our files recently and discovered that you are no longer a subscriber to NEW SOUTH. Perhaps you forgot to renew, perhaps you already had too many magazines to read or perhaps there was another reason, but we can't believe you didn't want to read NEW SOUTH -- we believe it is the best magazine available about the changing South.

If we are correct and you do want to read NEW SOUTH, all you need do to renew is return the invoice card, pre-printed with your name and address, with your check for three dollars ($3.00), in the enclosed envelope. It is not necessary to fill-in any information which may be requested on the envelope.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Anderson, Jr.
Managing Editor

P.S. We have used our old files in preparing this mailing, therefore, it is possible that we have made a mistake. If you are still s subscriber, please disregard this letter and accept our sincere thanks for your support.

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1-24-68	11 responses
1-25-68	2 responses
1-26-68	2 responses
TOTAL WK	20
1-29-68	1 response
1-30-68	2 responses
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2-5-68	3 responses
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NEW SOUTH

A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF SOUTHERN AFFAIRS

May 1968

Dear Friend,

By now you have received your copy of the Winter 1968 NEW SOUTH, featuring a book-length survey of southern rural poverty by Paul Good with photographs by Al Clayton. We believe it poignantly depicts the mood and spirit of black and white Southerners to whom deprivation is a daily fact of life.

Regrettably, however, your subscription to NEW SOUTH expires with this issue. We need and value you as a reader and we hope you value our magazine enough to renew.

For your convenience we have enclosed a pre-printed invoice card and a postage paid envelope. To renew just enclose the invoice card in the envelope with your check or money order.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Anderson

Robert E. Anderson
Editor

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. 5 FORSYTH STREET • ATLANTA, GEORGIA

File - Oasis

February 14, 1961

Dear Harold...

Pursuant to our conversation, and all that jazz. Please forgive the typing. It's an Olivetti, and my command of Italiano is scanty, at best.

Thank you for a lovely lunch.

Judy Heiman

Paul - did you ever see this? I thought it was in your file. SG

HCP

We believe that the key to Atlanta's future growth and prosperity is the dignified, peaceful acceptance of desegregation next Fall. We must prevent another New Orleans, where a lawless minority intimidated a whole community -- terrorizing parents and children, paralyzing business, destroying property, and permanently damaging the reputation of the city.

A dramatic effort must be undertaken to enlist our entire community in an effort toward peaceful desegregation. This outline deals with one aspect of that effort: How newspapers, radio, television and printed material can help each individual realize his personal responsibility to help Atlanta attain this goal.

I. The Newspapers

A. THE PLEDGE - "THE PROMISE OF ATLANTA"

"I promise to keep faith with myself and my city -- to guard our children's safety, to safeguard our city's future. When school opens next Fall -- in my thoughts and words, by my actions and example, with God's help I will do my part to maintain the peace, respect the law, and protect the good name of Atlanta."

1. It is to be hoped that the newspapers will run a campaign based on The Pledge. Columns, editorials, school news features would be appropriate. Even more important would be a daily box headed by The Pledge with a cumulative count of signers.

2. How to launch The Pledge to get the widest possible coverage? One proposal would be to get the Atlanta C of C to give a testimonial dinner to a prominent non-controversial citizen (John Sibley, for example) who has done the most to insure Atlanta's future growth. The honoree could be given a medal or plaque and in his acceptance speech launch the Pledge under the best possible auspices, with maximum news value. Other possibilities are through a committee of prominent citizens(thought to be already in the works by Dr. Letson), or through some presentation involving the Mayor and a distinguished group of civic leaders, or perhaps a combination of all of these ideas.

B. ATLANTA - 20TH CENTURY

It is suggested that the newspapers run a companion piece to their Sunday feature "The Atlanta Century", called "Atlanta - Twentieth Century". Its

theme might be "...and a little child shall lead them", pictorially represented by a child opening a school door (on which is written peaceful desegregation) beyond which is pictured Atlanta's glowing future. This Sunday feature page should deal with Atlanta's potential in housing, industry, the arts, major league sports and recreation, tourism and convention business -- in short, all of the promise which, when fulfilled, will make Atlanta a synthesis of the best that twentieth century metropolitan life can offer. Each edition of "Atlanta -- 20th Century" should of course make the point that none of these promises can be kept unless every Atlantan keeps his promise -- to desegregate schools with honor.

II. Television and Radio

A. A documentary or series of documentaries contrasting cities like Louisville and Charlotte with New Orleans and Little Rock.

B. Cooperation with the Atlanta newspapers in running a program or programs based on "Atlanta - 20th Century".

C. An intensive public service spot campaign announcing "The Promise of Atlanta" an inviting listeners and/or watchers to phone in their pledges(with a daily or weekly tabulation). The visual material for Television could be a simple slide of the cartoon"...and a little child shall lead them".

D. Interviews, on appropriate programs, with prominent citizens who have taken the Pledge.

E. Existing programs like "Today in Georgia", "Press Gallery", "Reporter's Notebook", WAGA Editorials, etc. are good vehicles for mobilizing the community.

F. Church services on radio and television should be encouraged to use The Pledge as a basis for their texts.

G. A dramatic culmination of these communications efforts would be a short television address to the people of Atlanta on the eve of desegregation by President Kennedy.

III. Printed Material for Community Action

A. Atlanta - 20th Century could easily be reprinted as a basis for weekly discussion groups.

B. The Pledge should be widely reprinted (perhaps in petition form) for use by church, business, civic, womens groups as well as PTAs, student and neighborhood groups. Perhaps the Boy Scouts, or even the Jaycees could circulate the Petition form of The Pledge on a given day throughout the city.

C. If the television stations do any documentaries contrasting peaceful vs. non-peaceful compliance, it would be effective for interested groups throughout the city to use it as a springboard for discussion.

D. A concerted effort should be made to distribute some of the excellent material already available from SRC, HOPE, LWV, United Churchwomen and others.

Report on meeting of the Community Contacts Committee,
with the South West Community Council Advisory Board
March 15, 1961

Dr. Ed S. Cook, Jr., as president of the Council, welcomed Mrs. Wm. Green, Mrs. George Douglas (a fine addition to this committee), Mr. Scott, and Mrs. Harris, to the meeting of the Advisory Board, held in the YMCA on Campbellton Road.

After introductions, Mr. Scott was asked to explain the purpose of our visit. His very able presentation brought forth comments, questions, and suggestions from the members, including Dr. Leon Smith, Park Street Methodist minister, and Mr. Ernest Brewer.

No formal decision was made at this time, but the reception was favorable. The Council meets every-other month, and although the May program is partially planned, Dr. Cook indicated that the Board might consider inclusion of this topic.

Reported by,

Betty Harris
Staff Ass't to Committee

Report of conference with Dr. Letson and Dr. Stephens,
with Mrs. Wm. Green and Mrs. Harris.
City Hall - 9:00 A.M. - 3-15-61

The discussion centered around the two suggestions which came out of the meeting on March 13, with Dr. Stephens and three area superintendents.

These decisions were reached:

1. Dr. Letson, in a conference with Mrs. Head (Atlanta PTA Council President) this week, will suggest that he talk to the Council on April 6. He seemed confident of her agreement

2. Dr. Letson asked that Mrs. Harris and Dr. Stephens put on paper the projected plans for a TV panel program in late April, for his use in presenting them to the Board of Education and to the PTA Council, for their approval.

   It was agreed that the plan would include:

   a. invitations issued by PTA Presidents and Principals in <u>all</u> elementary and High Schools, to view the program in each of the schools, and to follow by a discussion (i.e. "Our role, as citizens, in maintaining peace and order"). These invitations should go to such community leaders as ministers, presidents of service clubs, etc., in addition to the membership of each local PTA.

   b. use of the school TV facilities, with the possibility of taping the program for use by commercial stations, for wider coverage

   c. panel participants: Dr. Letson, Mr. Latimer, Mayor Hartsfield, Mrs. Head, Mrs. Woodward

   d. non-speaking parts: representatives of many organizations, introduced by the announcer, as the camera brings them into view, to give a "mass effect" of citizen support.

   e. arrangements (at least in the early stages) will be handled by Dr. Letson and his staff, working with the Board of Education and PTA personnel.

Reported by,

Betty M. Harris
Staff Assistant to Community Contacts Comm.

Account of Meeting with Dr. Stephens
and Area Superintendents, March 13, 1961

The meeting was arranged by the PTA Subcommittee for an 11:30 lunch at the YWCA.

Present were Dr. Rual W. Stephens, Assistant to Dr. Letson, Mr. D. W. Heidecker, Supt. Area 2, Mr. Warren T. Jackson, Supt. Area 3, Dr. Ed S. Cook, Jr., Supt. Area 4, (Dr. Lloyd Baugham, Supt. Area 5 was unable to be present), Mrs. Ed. S. Cook, Jr., Mr. and Mrs.. Leonard Fisher, Mrs. William Green, Mr. Joe Scott and the writer.

At the request of the Committee, Mrs. Harris gave a brief history of its formation and personnel.

Mr. Fisher and Mr. Scott presented the thinking and actions of the group up to this point. They then asked for comments and suggestions, indicating that the principal problems seemed to be:

1) How to secure PTA cooperation
2) How to find community leadership in the high school areas where no community councils exist.

The following suggestions were made:

Dr. Cook: that we not limit our efforts to high school PTA's, but that we seek support from the Atlanta PTA Council -- that we might begin this effort by a conference with Mrs. Head (out-going President) and Mrs. Woodward (incoming President).

The group agreed with this point of view.

Dr. Stephens: that it would be most helpful for Dr. Letson to present a factual account of the plans for school desegregation to the Atlanta PTA Council -- to suggest what its role might be in setting a pattern of responsible citizenship for individual PTA groups to follow.

<u>Decision</u>: Dr. Stephens was asked to set up an appointment with Dr. Letson to discuss this with some of the committee, and himself.

Dr. Stephens: that a TV panel presentation might well be the made in late April, with Mr. Latimer, Dr. Letson, Atlanta PTA Council (perhaps others participating, including Mayor Hartsfield.)

This interesting suggestion brought forth many ideas from the group, including:

1) Meetings arranged in each of the high school (white and Negro), with special invitations issued to community leaders. Viewing the program might serve as a "springboard" for constructive action on the part of each high school community.

2) Meetings (as described above) should include elementary as well as high schools.

3) Use of commercial TV, rather than the school facilities, for wider coverage.

Decision: To discuss this with Dr. Letson at the conference to be arranged by Dr. Stephens.

Because of the different conditions existing in the various high school localities, the Committee was advised to:

1) Work through existing community councils where possible.

2) Work separately in each high school community, where no council exists, and to put the emphasis on community contacts, rather than working through school personnel.

Mr. Jackson: emphasized that much needs to be done in the community served by the schoolsin his area -- he issued a tentative invitation to Mr. Scott to meet with his principals as soon as possible.

Mr. Heidecker: was encouraging in outlining constructive plans underway in his area: formation of committees in each high school to work with the principals.

He also suggested that we contact Mr. Paul Todd, Principal of Fulton High School re: a community council which exists in that area.

The Committee was gratified at the support and encouragement given by Dr. Stephens and the area superintendents. Mr. Scott expressed our thanks and the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris
Executive Secretary, HOPE, Inc.

Minutes of Community Contacts Committe, March 13, 1961

A short, called meeting immediately followed the conference with Dr. Stephens and the three area superintendents to plan "next steps".

These decisions were made:

1) To suggest that the two subcommittees on Community Contacts and PTA be merged, since their goals are so similar,

2) To secure names from the HOPE files in as many high schools as possible (where there are no community councils),

3) To make contact with these people as soon as posible, with the hope of establishing a nucleus around which community leadership can be built,

4) To expedite these contacts by the Chairman assigning areas to certain people who, in turn, can pull in others to help if need be.

The following tentative plan was made:

Area 3 - North Fulton, Northside, Dykes - Mrs. Green, Miss Park.

Area 4 - Mrs. Oze Horton (working through Southwest Community Council)

Area 5 - plus Grady - Mr. Scott, Mr. Pugh

Note: Hopefully, Mrs. Cook and the Fishers will be added to the "teams", provided they agree to merging the efforts of the two committees. Also, other people may be added as needed.

Mr. Scott agreed to call Mr. Paul Todd to ascertain if we may meet with the community council in his area.

It was decided not to call a meeting of the Committee until after the conferences with Dr. Letson and the Southwest Council.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris
Acting Secretary

Paul

HCF
LWD
PR

NOTICE of **Meeting**, Community Contacts Sub-Committee

Tuesday, March 21, 9:30 - 11:30 - at 715 Atlanta National Building,
50 Whitehall Street, SW.

We want to share a very encouraging "progress report" with the entire Citizens Committee, so please try to come, even though you may be serving on another project. Also, we need your ideas on "Next Steps."

Joe Scott, Chairman

(1961)

Please COME TO A MEETING on Wednesday, March 29 at the downtown YWCA at 10:30 A.M.

Inter-Group Committee on Schools
Meeting March 10

The Inter-Group Committee met at the YWCA with Dr. Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta Schools, as special guest. Dr. Letson opened the meeting with remarks and was most generous in answering questions. The following summary is intended to remind those present, and interest those invited to attend this next meeting, of ideas and plans for community action in preparation for desegregation of Atlanta Schools.

Dr. Letson presented as his firm policy: 1. The placing of stress on the rightness of peaceful positive acceptance of desegregation by the students, and 2. Enforcing such acceptance, by suspension for absenteeism, etc. Timing is of the utmost importance. Every auxillary of the school is to begin now. Work approaching students and teachers should come from within the school administration only. But the lid is now removed, and, beginning with an editorial in Focus, the official organ sent to all teachers and PTA presidents, the work is begun. Students will be encouraged to subscribe to an Honor Code. Ministers will be requested by the School Board to preach and teach peaceful positive acceptance. Requests for study and support will be communicated to PTA's and other organizations.

The possibility of an Advisory Committee, composed of outstanding citizens, was discussed. It was pointed out that a steering committee that would dominate the situation and possibly hinder independent organizational activities is not desired. But an Advisory Committee (the constitution of which Dr. Letson indicated he would like to take the initiative to discuss with the Board of Education) could serve privately, or at a proper time take public action, such as presenting a pledge which citizens would take in mobilizing sentiment. The Group endorsed the ideas of both the Advisory Committee, to be initiated by Dr. Letson and the Board, and a pledge.

Community action underway and proposed was discussed. Expansion of participation in the Group as a clearinghouse and liason group was discussed and the Chairman was requested to appoint a committee to make definite proposals.

* * *

If you are receiving this notice and invitation for the first time, you might like to know something about the Inter-Group Committee on Schools. For two years representatives of state-wide organizations, that were publicly committed and working for the preservation of open schools in conformity with federal court decisions, have met together, informally, without organization and name, and without publicity. A few public occasions, like the calls made upon Governor Vandiver, Senators Russell and Talmadge last year, and several statements have been sparked from this group. We have grown to a list of about twenty-five and need to grow some more as the scene has shifted from state legislative action to Atlanta's needs. We want you to come, if you are interested. Please call me if I can help. See you Wednesday.

Jane Hammer, League of Women Voters of Georgia
(Mrs. Philip Hammer - CE 3-0955)

MINUTES OF MEETING -- RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE
YWCA, April 12, 1961

Present at the meeting were: Dr. Stuart Oglesby, acting chairman, the Rev. Arthur Van Gibson, president of the Greater Atlanta Council of Churches, Mrs. Phil Narmore, United Church Women of Atlanta; the Rev. John B. Morris, director of the Episcopal Social for Cultural and Racial Unity; the Rev. Lamar Clements, associate director of the Atlanta Council of Churches; H. W. Rohrer, Georgia Council of Churches; the Rev. G. E. Clary, chairman, Georgia Council of Churches; the Rev. Edward A. Driscoll, director of the Georgia Council of Churches; the Rev. T. D. Grisson, president Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance; the Rev. John Yungblut, director, the Atlanta Quaker House; Charles Wittenstein, American Jewish Committee; The Rev. Leon Smith, Park Street Methodist Church; Mrs. C. M. Weston, United Church Women of Georgia; the Rev. Edward Cahill, United Liberal Church of Atlanta; the Rev. Edward Brown, consultant, Committee on Christian Human Relations, Congregational Christian Church; Paul Rilling, SRC.

There was discussion of current activities by religious groups to prepare for school desegregation in Atlanta. Mr. Cahill reported intensive preparation of his congregation and suggested that persons needed not only to be intellectually prepared, but actually exposed to interracial experiences. Mr. Brown reported that representatives of the Congregational Churches in Atlanta have organized an informal study committee and that this group is considering the problem of peaceful transition and im encouraging neighborhood contacts and discussions. The Atlanta Christian Council has had some preparatory discussion and a meeting with Dr. Letson. Another program is planned for June or July on the school desegregation topic. The Quaker House has sponsored a seminar series on school desegregation and is planning to bring young people of high school age and their parents together across racial lines. Mr. Smith reported that the Park Street Methodist Church is carrying forward a program of preparation of young people and of their parents. The Council of Jewish Women is planning a special membership meeting on the school question with Dr. Letson as speaker. The United Church Women are sponsoring special group programs and worship services during the month of May. The Gbenn Memorial Methodist Church is encouraging discussion of this topic in all circbes of the church with considerable success.

There was some discussion as to the function of this committee. It seemed to be the general concensus thatthecommittee should be a clearing house of information and ideas on the role of religious groups in preparing for peaceful school desegregation, that the committee should further explore the needs and attempt to stimulate those contributions by religious groups that would be of greatest service.

It was decided that 1) the committee should continue to function, there should be a future meeting of the committee in the near future at the noon hour at the YWCA; 2) the committee should be broadened to include representatives of all religious denominations and representatives with official status where possible; 3) a committee shall be active prior to

the next meeting to suggest permanent officers, to carry out the broadening of the committee, to bring in an agenda suggesting possible activities and recommendations for the consideration of the group. Members of the committee shall be Dr. Oglesby, Mrs. Weston, John Morris, Charles Wittenstein, Edward Brown, and Paul Rilling.

Addendum to Citizens Committee's Formation and Activities

March 21 - April 25, 1961

1. The meeting referred to at the top of page 2, was held on March 21, at which time Mr. Scott delegated members to work in specific High School areas, to try to locate leadership.

   Reports included:

   a. Mr. Fisher's presentation of this Citizens' effort, at the Grady PTA

   b. Mr. Pugh's meeting of ministers at which Mr. Scott presented the program

   c. Mrs. Shelfer's plans for the April and May meetings of the Bass Community Council, both of which will deal with this subject. Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., Mrs. J. C. Harris, and Mr. Bennett (Bass Principal) will form a panel at the April meeting.

   d. Mrs. Harris on her conference with Dr. Letson re: the projected TV panel presentation

   e. Mr. Scott, on the decision of the Hoke Smith Community Council not to invite him to present the plans on how citizens can help in peaceful desegregation.

   It was decided to mail the Guide for Speakers to the PTA presidents, with a cover letter, after Dr. Letson speaks to the PTA Council on April 6.

2. On March 24, Mrs. Shelfer and Mrs. Harris conferred with Dr. Boyd, Area Supt. of the Negro jurisdiction, re: how he might help the Atlanta PTA Council and other community groups support the projected TV panel presentation.

3. On March 29, the Inter-Group Committee on Schools met at the YWCA, under Mrs. Philip Hammer's leadership. It was decided to divide into "working sections" in order to implement the plan of action. Mrs. Hammer appointed a committee to work out the details, and to inform the membership as soon as possible. This was done at a meeting on March 31.

4. On March 31, Mrs. Wm. Green, Miss Park, Dr. & Mrs. John McClure met to discuss ways of work in N. E. & N. W. Atlanta.

5. On April 3, Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., Mrs. Geo. Douglas, met with Mrs. Harris to make plans to work in the S.E. area. These included attendance at the next meeting of the Hoke Smith Community Council, as well as contacting individuals.

6. On April 10, Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., Mr. Warren Jones, and Mrs. Harris met to make plans to broaden the scope of the Speakers Bureau. It was decided that Mrs. Pendergrast would write to former members of the HOPE Bureau and that Mr. Jones would write prospective new speakers, mainly from his contacts with the Toastmasters and Toastmistress Clubs. Dr. John McClure will be asked to be a third member of the committee, which will handle all requests for speakers.

7. On April 12, the Section of Religious Organizations met at the YWCA, under the acting chairmanship of Dr. Stuart Oglesby. It was decided that the section should be broadened to include representatives of all religious denominations. A steering committee was appointed to work on recommendations concerning permanent leadership, and possible programs of action.

8. On April 13, at the YWCA the section of Civic and Service Organizations met, and was chaired by Mr. Joe Scott; with the help of Mrs. Harris, discussions were held in four groups, each of which presented recommendations on action programs. In addition, ideas were exchanged on what is already being done by various organizations.

   The chairman was asked to appoint two committees:

   a. a Steering Committee, whose job is to present the recommendations of the Section to the Inter-Group Committee, and to aid in the implementation of the ones which are agreed upon

   b. a Resources Committee, to create a library of resource materials. These committees were immediately appointed, and asked to respond by Monday, April 17.

9. On April 14, Mrs. John Finn (who had accepted chairmanship of the Youth-Serving Section) called a planning session, at the YWCA. Mrs. Hammer, Mrs. Harris, and Miss Brunson, the Exec. Dir. of the YWCA made plans for the first meeting of this Section, to be held on April 18.

10. On April 18, the Section of Youth-Serving Organizations met at the YWCA, Mrs. John Finn presiding. Discussion resulted in the appointment of a Steering Committee, composed of Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, Mrs. Edward Reisman, Mrs. S. M. Lewis, Mr. Shimon Gottschalk. They were asked to study the various suggestions made, and be ready to make definite recommendations to the Section, as early as possible in May.

11. On April 18, the Steering Committee of the Section of Religious Organizations met with Dr. Oglesby in Paul Rilling's office, to decide on a slate of officers, and additional membership to Section. This was done, and various members agreed to make the necessary contacts.

12. On April 19, Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr. and Mrs. J. C. Harris presented the program of the Inter-Group Committee to the Bass Community Council.

13. On April 19, the Steering Committee of the Section of Civic & Service Organizations met with Mrs. Harris. They are: Mrs. Ed. S. Cook, Jr., Mrs. Sidney Greenblatt, Jr., Dr. Tillman Cothran, Mrs. Mildred Fielder.

    They took the suggestions made by this group, and put them into recommendations, to be considered by the total Section at a subsequent meeting.

14. On April 20, the Inter-Group Committee on Schools met at the YWCA, under the leadership of Mrs. Philip Hammer. Dr. Rual Stephens, Ass't to Dr. John Letson, Supt. of Atlanta Public Schools, was a special guest.

    After each Section reported, Mrs. Hammer called on Dr. Stephens to speak to the group on Atlanta's Plan. A question and answer period followed.

    It was decided that each Section should schedule another meeting as soon as possible, to decide upon, and to implement plans of action.

15. On April 20, the Resources Committee of the Section of Civic & Service Organizations met to discuss plans. It was decided that Mrs. David Neiman, and Mr. Arthur Levin would draft a letter, to be sent to groups in this category, along with certain enclosures (i.e. Guide for Speakers, Analysis of Atlanta Plan). Mrs. Chas. Perkins agreed to compile such a mailing list. Mr. Harry Boyte and Mrs. Marge Manderson will be asked to compile a list of Resource materials. Mrs. Hammer was asked to suggest that each Section (with exception of the Speakers Bureau) appoint a Resources Committee, for the same purpose as this one is set up to do.

16. On April 24, a sub-committee of the Section of Religious Organizations met in John Morris' office, to make program suggestions. These will be presented at this Section's meeting on April 26.

Minutes of Religious Organizations Section,
Intergroup Committee on Schools
Wednesday, April 26, 1961

Dr. Stuart Oglesby, Temporary Chairman, presided. There were 25 persons present.

Dr. Oglesby opened with a brief explanation of the purposes of the meeting, pointing out that this was simply an ad hoc gathering of religious leaders, to enable us to advise each other on ways in which we might work together through our denominations, churches, and synagogues to create a climate of calm acceptance of school changes in Atlanta next fall.

Leon Smith led a general discussion on some of the things that churches have done and can do in this direction. Among the suggestions made for future consideration:

(1) Speeches and discussions in all groups within churches and synagogues.

(2) The arrangement of contacts between church groups and others of a different race.

(3) Special sermons. These might be coordinated on a special day of prayer, as was done in St. Louis and Nashville.

(4) Newspaper columns or articles by leading churchmen.

(5) Public statements. These might take the form of another ministers' manifesto, denominational statements, statements signed by lay leadership as well as by clergy.

(6) Study seminars.

(7) Providing interracial contacts for children of high school age.

(8) Support of a possible community pledge.

(9) Solicitation of the cooperation of religious editors and religious periodicals in the area.

The group decided to elect officers and a steering committee to facilitate future planning. The following were elected:

Co-chairmen

The Rev. Norman Shands
The Rev. Nat Long

Vice Chairmen

Dr. Stuart Oglesby
Rabbi Jacob Rothschild
The Rev. Robert E. Lee
The Rev. Leon Smith
and two additional clergy to be designated by or suggested by the Catholic and Episcopal bishops.

It was agreed that these officers would serve as members of the steering committee, along with the following members at large of the committee:

Mrs. Phillip Harmore
The Rev. T. D. Grissom, Sr.

and others who may be selected by these members of the steering committee.

It was agreed that the steering committee would b meet at 2:00 P.M. Thursday, May 4, at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 731 Peachtree, and that the full Religious Organizations section will meet at 2:00 P.M. Monday, May 8, at the same place.

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JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern R[illegible] C[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 201, 5 FORSYTH ST[illegible] [illegible]ORGIA
[illegible]-3764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

May 1, 1961

Reverend Norman Shands
West End Baptist Church
1040 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Norman:

I'm sorry that we were not able to get together Friday. I'll be back in the office Thursday morning and will be at the 2:00 p.m. meeting.

Bishop Claiborne did not think it wise for him to "appoint" an episcopal clergyman to the steering committee of our group. He does support the work of the group, however, and suggests that we approach the following clergy, in this order. We can say that the suggestion came from Bishop Claiborne; Frank Ross, rector of All Saints; Austin Ford, St. Bartholemew; Hugh Saussy, Jr., Holy Innocents. I did not call any of the above. I thought it would be much better for the initial invitation to come from a clergyman than from me.

It seems to me that the agenda for the Thursday meeting might include consideration of the following concerns:

(1) Do we need to enlarge the total committee to achieve broader representation?

(2) Should we set up a resources sub-committee to prepare materials to assist clergy and lay leadership?

(3) Should we elect additional members to this steering committee? Should Unitarians, other groups be represented here?

(4) Should a mailing to clergy throughout the community be prepared?

(5) Should we begin to plan for the formulation of statements by denominational groups, clergy, lay leadership?

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR/mf

Rev. I. L. Jones, - Atl. Bapt Min Un TR-2-6909
Rev. C. C. Hughes - AME Min Atl PL-8-2721
Rev Joe D. Greer, Jr. Meth Min Atl.

ORDER
Organizations for Responsible, Dignified Education Readjustment

ORDER

Organizations for Responsible and Dignified Education Readjustment

815 Atlanta National Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

JA 5-2469

For Your Approval

Dear Friend:

Many organizations throughout the city which are deeply concerned with the future of Atlanta have informally joined together to achieve peaceful and orderly compliance with the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan.

Our sole purpose is to make known to every citizen of Atlanta the facts of the Atlanta plan, its effects upon our public school system, and the contribution each individual can make toward maintaining the good will and responsible citizenship for which our city is noted.

We ask your cooperation, as a community leader, in bringing the facts to the attention of your members, either by way of a program devoted to this vital subject, or through communication with your members in any other way you see fit.

Some information is enclosed. Additional information and speakers may be obtained by calling or writing the above address.

We are confident that with the leadership of organizations such as yours, Atlanta will make this transition with dignity and honor, and will reflect everlasting credit on our great city.

Omit ?? ~~(Kindest personal regards)~~

Cordially ??
(Sincerely) yours,

Jane Hammer (Mrs. Philip)
General Chairman

Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Youth-Serving Organizations

W. Joe Scott, Chairman Section
of Civic & Service Organizations

Warren Jones, Chairman
Speakers Bureau

Looks good.
O.M.S.

Reverend Nat Long
Reverend Norman Shands, Co-Chairmen
of Religious Groups

May 5, 1961

Dear _____

A group of us, representing various denominations, have been thinking together about the role of religious leadership in connection with the school transition this fall. We believe that by working with each other and with members of our congregations, we can make some constructive contribution to a general attitude of calm and dignity.

We are planning to get together again Monday, May 8 at 2:00 p. m. in the Youth Lounge of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer (731 Peachtree, N.E.). We hope that you can be with us as this time.

Sincerely,

Nat Long

Nat Long

Norman Shands

Norman Shands
Co-chairmen

MINUTES OF THE RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS COMMITTEE OF OASIS

May 8, 1961

Some 25 persons were present.

The new name of the general organization, OASIS, was discussed. Counter-suggestions were made, including ARC (associated for responsible compliance). It was also pointed out that the final S, standing for Septemper, might well be out-dated before the organization has completed its mission.

It was agreed that a ~~Resolutions Committee~~ Resources Committee should be appointed to report back to the group at its next meeting. The committee is to be established by the executive committee and to have the general function of preparing resource materials for the use of ministers and lay leaders, and outlining a number of suggested program activities that might be suitable for use in religious groups.

The next meeting of the Religious Organizations Committee was set for May 29, 2:00, at the Youth Lounge of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. It was decided that the next meeting would be another planning and discussion session to consider the report of the Resources Committee and to make further plans.

It was reported that Dr. Letson had spoken to a group of Methodist ministers recently and that he had urged the role of the church in pointing up the moral implications of the coming transition this fall. It was agreed that a summary of his remarks, if possible, be secured and duplicated for distribution to members of this group.

Other program suggestions were the issuance of a collection of regional and denominational statements, the formulation of denominational statements which would be issued in sequence in the late summer, and the scheduling of a special week-end, perhaps two weeks before the opening of school at which time the responsibility of the church member would be considered from all pulpits.

Several persons pointed out the need for more lay leadership in this effort and for more lay representation on the Religious Organizations Committee. It was agreed that several laymen should be added to the membership of the executive committee. The executive committee was authorized to make the selections.

Several persons reported on current activities of their respective churches geared to preparation for peaceful transition. In one case it was noted that the lay officers of a church had adopted and circulated to the church members their own statement concerning the need for law and order and the moral aspects of the problem. It was suggested that other churches might consider similar action and noted that such a statement coming from laity and from within the church could have a very constructive effect.

It was noted that another church had invited the local high school principal to speak to the adult group. He had pointed up the need for cooperation between church and school and was otherwise helpful in interpreting the coming situation.

Several persons expressed the hope that perhaps something really dramatic involving a large number of people and perhaps President Kennedy could be attempted to dramatize the significance of the school transition in September and mobilize maximum popular support.

Another idea suggested was the creation of an emergency committee composed of church men and women willing to appear in person at a crisis spot or in defense of any person or persons subjected to jeering or harassment in connection with school opening.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the executive committee met briefly and agreed to add three lay representatives to the committee, one each from the three major faiths. The groups also selected members of the Resources Committee, Leon Smith was named as Chairman with Harry Rohrer, Mrs. Narmore, Allison Williams, T. C. Lightfoot, Jr. and T. L. Jones. Norman Shands will convene the committee.

Chas. Wittenstein

Minutes of OASIS Co-ordinating Committee,
Mrs. Philip Hammer presiding

May 9, 1961

Present: Mrs. Tom Breeden, Mrs. David Neiman, Mr. Warren Jones, Mrs. Walter Paschall and guest Miss Yoriko Nakajima, Mrs. Fred Robin, Mr. Paul Rilling, Mr. Joe Scott, Mrs. John Steinhaus, Mr. Levine (representing ILGWU).

Finances - Mrs. Hammer presented the problem of financing the mimeographing and mailing of the "OASIS" letter and its enclosures. It was decided to ask each organization to pay a nominal fee for enclosures, and to take care of its own mailing where possible.

T V - Panel - Mrs. Hammer reported that it will be held, possibly on commercial stations. Dr. Letson will furnish details as soon as they have been decided.

Business Community

The group discussed how they might encourage business leaders to become more involved in this effort for peaceful transition. Mrs. Hammer was asked to secure three or four prominent business men who would be willing to talk to Mayor Hartsfield re: appointing a top level Advisory Committee (bi-racial, preferably).

Proposed Large Meeting

Mrs. Breeden said that we have been given a sum of $500.00 with which to finance a meeting on a large scale. Some of the ideas advanced are:

1) to schedule it at the City Auditorium during the latter part of August

2) to have as its theme either a "Salute to Atlanta's Public Schools" or a "Salute to Atlanta, 20th Century", with a keynote address by President John Kennedy, or Vice-President Lyndon Johnson.

Dr. Letson heartily approves. Mayor Hartsfield's endorsement is now being sought.

Mrs. Hammer asked for reaction to this proposal:

---- Mr. Scott would approve only if it met with the full approval of the Board of Education, and School officials. He thought there was a risk of creating tension by such a large meeting, on the eve of desegregation.

---- Mrs. Steinhaus asked if the support of the Governor and Senators could be secured.

---- Mr. Jones would approve only if the President himself could come. He expressed the opinion that everything we do should be done with children's welfare uppermost in our thinking; that probably the most helpful work is that done with individuals and small groups to enable them to achieve "good behavior" for the benefit of children.

--- Mr. Rilling expressed the belief that such a large show of strength is needed to combat what the "anti-groups" will doubtless try to do, as they did in New Orleans, and elsewhere. He reported that, at the meeting of the Religious Section, a few ministers spontaneously suggested that we plan to do something "dramatic", such as a meeting, "with the President as speaker."

--- Mrs. Neiman brought out the fact that such a large meeting might help to give a good image of Atlanta and the South to the world, and thus aid the international situation.

--- Mrs. Paschall commented that we should not hesitate to go forward with such a plan, only because we fear how other people might react.

Committee Reports

Brief reports were given by:

1) Mr. Scott on the Section of Civic and Service Organizations, which has made a plan to concentrate on the "Community Contact" work on the neighborhood level.

2) Mrs. Finn on the Youth-Serving Section, which plans a meeting in June, to help leaders who work with teen-agers in the city and at camps.

3) Paul Rilling (for Rev. Shands who was ill) on the Religious Section, whose plans include a "Law and Order" week-end, with special sermons, an "Emergency Stand-by" Committee to aid possible victims of harrassment, a mailing to ministers outlining specific suggestions of ways in which they might work with their own memberships in this effort.

4) Warren Jones, on activities of the Speakers Bureau, which has thus far managed to meet all engagements, but does need more speakers.

5) Mrs. Neiman, on Communications, asked if now is the time to release a story re: OASIS, to follow the mailing of the letters. It was agreed that it is well to release a story, keeping it in fairly general terms, and for the present, withholding names of all the organizations involved.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris,
Staff Assistant

May 18, 1961

Bishop W. R. Wilkes
Morris Brown College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Bishop Wilkes:

This is a reminder of our phone conversation of Tuesday, which you asked me to send.

I was requesting a list of all AME ministers with their addresses, for a mailing in connection with the desegregation of public schools in the fall. The Atlanta Christian Council is doing the mailing next week to all ministers in the Atlanta area. The list should be sent to:

Dr. Loren Jenks
Atlanta Christian Council
163 Walton, S.W.
Atlanta

Thank you very much for your help in this matter.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller
secretary to the Field
Director

May 18, 1961

Mrs. Betty Harris
NCFE, Inc.
50 Whitehall Street, S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Harris: cor. on orig

A bibliography of resource materials available in quantity (from SRC and from several other agencies) for use by OASIS is enclosed. Prices are indicated in the column to the right; the SRC items listed are available to OASIS at no charge, with two exceptions: "School Desegregation: The First Six Years" and "The South and the Nation." In some cases, only 10 or so copies remain in print, and this is also indicated. (There is a possibility that one listed reprint, "Violence Checks Southern Industry Boom," by Herb Hill, is out-of-print by now. I have written the NAACP national office to advise us if it is still available, because it's a useful article.)

We are forwarding under separate cover one copy of each of the items SRC can supply. If you'll look them over and select the ones you would like to stock in your office, we will then send these items to you in quantity.

I hope these publications will be of help - and I wish we had even more for OASIS's purposes.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

MM:s
Enclosure

Resource Materials for Community Leaders on the Costs of Discord

NOTE: SRC materials are available to the Intergroup Committee at no cost, with the two exceptions indicated.

	Available From:
I. Economic, International, Moral and Ethical Considerations	
Bowles, Chester: "A Fresh Look at Race Relations." New South. September, 1959. Guidelines for a consideration of school desegregation, with emphasis on the world situation.	SRC
Collins, LeRoy: "The South and the Nation." Pamphlet. 1960. Florida's former governor submits that the South is particularly suited for world leadership in these dangerous times, "leadership that can, once again, speak the conscience of America." Emphasis on international aspects of orderly social change in the South.	SRC .10¢ in quantities of 50 or more; otherwise .15¢.
Fullerton, Garry: "New Factories Thing of Past in Little Rock." 1 page reprint from Nashville Tennessean, 1959. Effects of the school crisis on Little Rock's industrial growth are assessed by Arkansas businessmen. (limited quantity*)	SRC
Hill, Herbert: "Violence Checks Southern Industry Boom." 2 page reprint from New Leader, 1958. Evidence of the retarding effects of racial conflict on Southern industrial development.	NAACP
Miller, Helen Hill: "Private Business and Public Education in the South." 14 page reprint from Harvard Business Review, 1960. An analysis of the stake and the role of business in orderly school desegregation. (only 10 available)	SRC
Rogers, William P.: "Public Opinion and Civil Rights." Pamphlet. 1958. Emphasizes vital importance of creating "a climate in which obstructionism (of law) will be seen for what it is - an exercise in futility." (only 10 available)	SRC
Warburg, James P.: "Too Little, Too Late..." New South. May, 1959. Urges Americans in every part of the country too see problem of race relations in world perspective. ("In my judgment, the Little Rock affair did more to damage our prestige abroad than the launching of the Soviet sputniks.")	SRC

* "Limited quantity" indicates only some 100 copies available.

L-Reports:

L-11: "Little Rock Report....What Has Happened Since the School Crisis?" Exerpts from an on-the-spot study of Little Rock's business and professional life. SRC

L-24: Exerpts from addresses by Malcolm Bryan, President, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta; Councilman Fred J. Cassibry of the New Orleans City Council; and New Orleans' Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison. Statements on disasterous effects of community tension on economic progress. SRC

New South:

"New Orleans and the South." March, 1961. Cites reports indicating price New Orleans has paid for weeks of discord. SRC

"Industry By-Passes Alabama." March, 1957. Unsolved racial problems are causing Alabama to lose potential new industry, according to two of state's leading executives. SRC
(limited quantity)

"Obedience to Law." December, 1958. Statement by Methodist Council of Bishops. SRC
(limited quantity)

"Give Positive Witness." December, 1958. Statement of United Church Women, 8th National Assembly. SRC
(limited quantity)

"Responsible Persons Should Not Be Silent." November, 1957. First statement by Atlanta ministers. SRC
(limited quantity)

"Our Responsibility to Bear Witness." December, 1957. Statement of 173 ministers of Greater Houston. SRC
(limited quantity)

~~"Ministers' Statement of Conviction on Race." Prepared by Richmond, Virginia Ministers' Association, April, 1957. (limited quantity)~~ ~~SRC~~

II. Case Studies of Peaceful Transition

Carmichael, Omer: "The Louisville School Story." Mimeographed transcript of an Atlanta television program. 1959. SRC
(only 25 available)

Carmichael, Omer, and James, Weldon: "The Louisiville Story." Soft cover book. 1957. SRC

Knoll, Erwin: "The Truth About Desegregation in Washington's Schools." Pamphlet. 1958 SRC

"Desegregation in the Baltimore City Schools." Pamphlet, published jointly by Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations and Baltimore Commission on Human Relations. 1955. — SRC

MOVIE: "A City Decides." Desegregation in St. Louis. 27½ minutes, 16 mm.. Rental: $7.50 per booking. Contemporary Films, 13 East 37th Street, N.Y. 16. — Contemporary Films $7.50.

MOVIE: "The Baltimore Story." 30 minutes, 16 mm.. $2.00 flat price for showing in Southern region. — ADL $2.00.

III. Case Studies of Crisis Situations

Field Reports on Desegregation in the South:

"Clinton, Tennessee: A Tentative Description and Analysis of the School Desegregation Crisis." — ADL .25¢

"Sturgis, Kentucky: A Tentative Description and Analysis of the School Desegregation Crisis." — ADL .25¢

"Mansfield, Texas: A Report of the Crisis Situation Resulting from Efforts to Desegregate the School System." — ADL .25¢

"Beaumont, Texas: College Desegregation Without Popular Support." — ADL .25¢

MOVIE: "Clinton and the Law." 54 minutes, 16 mm.. Rental, $15.00. Contemporary Films, address above. — Contemporary Films $15.00.

IV. General Background

"School Desegregation: The First Six Years." Pamphlet. 1959. — SRC .25¢

May 22, 1961

Discussion Sheet

(prepared by Community Contacts Sub-committee,
of Section: Civic & Service Organizations, in OASIS)

Topic: Peaceful Desegregation in Atlanta

I. It is important to establish goals that will unite rather than divide the group.

a. Some of the foremost concerns may be:

1. Continuing uninterrupted public education for our children. Keeping standards high.

2. Safety of the children. Protection against harassment.

3. Compliance with the plans and directives set up by the Board of Education and the school authorities.

4. Pride in school. Pride in city. For parents this may hinge on the economic impact that violence and defiance of law bring to a city. What has been the economic effect of violence?

5. Establishing a sense of "Peace Corps" mission locally. Building morale.

b. What pitfalls must we try to avoid?

1. Trying to suggest changes of plans already accepted.

2. Debating the subject of segregation versus desegregation.

3. Spreading unfounded rumors.

4. Letting one person or one viewpoint be expressed to the exclusion of other persons or viewpoints.

II. It is important to allow time for letting people express their fears, worries and hopes which may express themselves as questions on:

Question + answer on this

a. Health -- sharing of toilet facilities.

b. Standards of education lowered.

? c. How are social affairs to be handled.

d. Intimidation by trouble makers.

e. How morale is to be kept high.

Whatever the fears are they should be expressed so that wherever possible they can be answered factually.

III. Have as much factual information as possible:

a. Refer to OASIS office for information on experience of other places, like Chattanooga, Louisville, Virginia, etc.

b. Know all the regulations of the School Administration and if possible the reasons.

IV. Discuss the part we can each play informally as interested individuals.

a. Person to person discussion with friends.

b. Taking a stand for public education by keeping your own children in school and by being calm about it.

c. Try to be ready to take one step at a time and not borrow troubles that may never occur.

c. Establish other small informal groups with friends.

("Each one, teach one" idea.)

MEMORANDUM May 19, 1961

To: Members of the Steering Committee

From: Nat Long and Norman Shands
Co-Chairmen, Religious Organizations Committee

The next meeting of the Steering Committee of the Religious Organizations section of OASIS will be held Thursday, May 25 at 2:00 p.m., in the Youth Lounge of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. We hope you can be present.

JS-2796

West End Baptist Church
1040 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
May 19, 1961

The Most Reverend Francis E. Hyland
Bishop of Atlanta
2699 Peachtree
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Bishop Hyland:

We will be having our next meeting of the interfaith group of religious leaders considering the school situation on Thursday, May 25 at 2:00 p.m. in the Youth Lounge of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. We hope that your representative will be able to be with us at that time.

The group has also asked that three laymen representing the major faiths be added to its executive committee, along with the clerical representatives. Would it be best for you to designate a Catholic layman for this group or shall we consult the priest whom you appoint? We feel that lay leadership is important in this effort.

I am enclosing a copy of the general letter which is going out to all of the civic, educational and religious organizations in the city. It is being mailed this week to all protestant ministers and Jewish rabbis. Would it be appropriate to send it to all Catholic priests?

We very much appreciate your concern and cooperation in this all important interfaith effort.

Sincerely,

Norman Shands
Co-chairman, Religious Organizations Committee

NS/sm
Enclosure

cc- Shands 2
Long.

MINUTES OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE, RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

COMMITTEE, OASIS, May 25, 1961.

Robert E. Lee, presiding

1. The following program recommendations of the Resources Sub-committee were approved and will be submitted to the general committee at its meeting May 29.

   a. That the Resources Subcommittee prepare a series of mailings approximately one a month between now and September.
   b. The first mailing will concentrate on activity that can be carried out within the various churches and synagogues. It will include as enclosures a statement by Dr. Letson, a copy of the remarks made by a high school principal at the Park Street Methodist Church, a fact sheet, a bibliography with special emphasis on materials published by religious groups.
   c. The Resources Committee shall appoint a committee of laymen to draft and launch a layman's manifesto similar to the ministers' manifesto.
   d. The Religious Organizations Committee would attempt to encourage public official statements by as many congregations as possible.
   e. Each denomination will be encouraged to issue an official denominational statement according to the procedures of the various groups.
   f. All religious faiths would be asked to observe a special law and order sabbath the last week-end in August.
   g. Efforts will be made to contact the religious periodicals of the area for their general cooperation. The Religious Organizations Committee will submit material to them at the time of the first monthly letter.

   It was agreed that Leon Smith would draft the first letter and that Paul Rilling would secure the bibliography.

2. The following general time table was approved by the Steering Committee:

   a. Throughout June and early July the emphasis will be on working internally with church and synagogue congregations.
   b. In so far as possible, it was suggested that congregational and denominational jurisdictional statements be released between July 15 and August 15.
   c. It is hoped that the projected laymen's manifesto can be made public between August 15 and 20.
   d. The law and order sabbath would be observed on the last week-end prior to school opening, the week-end of August 25-27.
   e. Mailings to clergy will be planned for June 15, July 15 and August 5.

3. Participants in the general religious organizations committee who represent congregations and/or denominations will be asked for voluntary contributions to defray the costs of mailings. $10 will be suggested from each participant. Any checks should be made out to the Atlanta Christian Council, marked for school mailings.

4. It would be recommended that priests, ministers, and rabbis try to arrange their summer schedules so as to be in Atlanta after August 15 in case of possible trouble.

5. The addition of three lay representatives to the Steering Committee was again discussed. It was subsequently learned that Bishop Hyland had designated Mrs. George Gunning as the Catholic lay representative. Our two co-chairmen, Messrs Shands and Long, were authorized to appoint a protestant representative. Rabbi Rothschild and Mr. Wittenstein are designating a Jewish representative.

6. It was suggested that if they had not already done so, the overall CASIS leadership should confer with Chief Jenkins to express concern and cooperation.

7. It was decided that Dr. Letson and Mr. Eugene Patterson be asked to address a general meeting of the Religious Organizations Committee. It was hoped that one of them might be scheduled for the May 29 meeting, despite the lateness of the day.

8. The Catholic vice-chairman of the Steering Committee was in attendance at this meeting. He is Father Walter Donovan.

9. It was recommended that some clergymen or other church leaders be involved in discussions on the school matter by the public media committee of CASIS.

(1961)

The Religious Organizations Committee of OASIS will meet Monday, May 29, at 2:00 p.m. in the Youth Lounge of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. We hope you will be with us.

Norman Shands, Nat Long
Co-chairmen

(1961)

SUGGESTED AGENDA

1. May 29 meeting of the religious organizations group. Should it be a large rally or a planning session?

2. Needed resource materials.

   a. Appointment of resource sub-committee.
   b. What kind of letters to clergy, materials suggestions, etc.

3. Other program ideas.

   a. Denominational statements.
   b. Coordinated events such as a special Sunday, etc.

1 agenda

attendance 5/29/61

Name	Address
Ellis Williams	3003 Howell Mill Rd
Edward Lantz	63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
J. Norman Shands	1040 Gordon St.
Mrs. Edward L. Asker	170 Laurel Forest Cir. N.E.
Edward A. Driscoll	63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Charles F. Willenstein	41 Exchange Pl S.E.
Weatherspoon * W. W. Weatherspoon	2757 Valley Head Rd.
Edward M. Brown	41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Carol M. Rothschild	The Temple 1589 Peachtree Rd.
Sydney R. Mossman	1180 University Dr. N.E.
? — Edward C. Jackson	219 Audubon Ave. N.Y. 33, N.Y.
Willard N. Ross	634 W. Peachtree - Apt. 9
Henry Jackson	684 Penn Ave. N.E.
* Paul F. Wohlgemuth	425-10th St. N.W. (13)
Loren T. Jenks	163-Walton N.E. Council of Churches
* — Homer M. Smith	462 Parkway Dr. N.E.
Mrs. George J. Dunning	17 Desmond Ave. N.E.
→ ~~Mrs. [illegible]~~	
Mrs. C. M. Weston	2052 Edinburgh Cir. N.E.

(Resources & Steering Committee confused) in referend.

Mr. Patterson regretted inability to be present as speaker Rev. L Smith -

Read methodist 2/29/61 meeting - excellent statement - ministers statement drawn up ~~by methodist~~ at this meeting - Paul make available to in next mailing.

also other release (Allgoods letter) B (Williams) ~~this not for publication~~

Rabbi Rothchild says - advantage of a positive - decent people's witness willingness to obey law

Thinks this will have ~~long~~ great effection

Put small negatives on defensive -

Gas of Decency (Georgia Decency would want to oppose G.O.P.)

Organization on Behalf of Law - (For not against)

Rev. Frank Gates - approved - See how reaction works

Brown - (Reluctant but law abiding)

would mass meeting - create best climate -

ask Letson - Police Chief as well as mayor Hartfield -

since originally we were organized to help school group.

Religious Group - go where it is led. *

Rabbi Roth - Questioned Procedure - Go to Oasis for exploration (exploring)

motion - recommend that Steering Com of Oasis look into this with consultation on all sides - thinking thru problems -

provided a top leadership is found -

Vice President as second speaker if Pres is not available

Brown If Steering Com. of Oasis feels this unadvisable - should Religious forces find a large Religious group meeting -

If the first does not materialize - refer back to our Steering Committee -

If confirmation is given - proceed -

Unanimously accepted.

Mr. Jackson - what can be done to get more out? ~~on~~ invited those deeply interested

Rev Shands - meeting not magnified on large group - Selected group from Denominations. Has been a rotating attendance.

Robbi Rothchild - a point when all ministers should be gathered - large meeting of ministers so they would become more effective with their congregations.

meetings every other week - 2 more in June - 1 preparatory & 1 mass meeting

will be gone in July -

need careful preparation & something to give to them worthwhile

need to watch for duplication -

what kind of calendar? Review with Leaders & Com. unanimously carried.

Oasis Review - Dr. Kirkpatrick's rept. on Africa

Suggests announcement to denominational meeting of

What do with June meetings? {Small ministers group / Larger " } Request Paul to get out letter tomorrow designed letter head with personal

Robbi M. - mass meeting of ministers might be easier than mass meeting of others

2 & 4 mon - 2 o'clock - June 12 & 26 unanimously passed: will content be changed during ministers vacation July -

Rev. Driscoll - motion - from 3 RM - 1 hr.

(from Ed Brown 4/21/61)

(~~Bowen~~ ~~M.L. King~~)

The Rev. P. L. Jones, President
Atlanta Baptist Ministers Union
391 Angier Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta Tr 2-6909

Epis.

Presby.

The Rev. C. C. Hughes, President
AME Ministers Alliance
64 Chapel Road, N. W.
Atlanta Pl 8-2721

The Rev. Joe D. Greer, Jr.
Methodist Ministers Alliance
596 Glen Iris Drive, N.E.
Atlanta.

Bishop Owen' office
pend Atlanta, Ga. JA 5-1362

~~Thos. Jackson~~

~~Dan~~ PL 8-3959

PL 8-1661
Bowen

W.R. Bishop wilkes!

M.Dan

Bishop Shy AME
2780 Collins
By 4-0096

Mays

JA 27406
ate 330

JA2-7901

5

Inter-group Committee on Schools - Mrs. Philip Hammer, General Chairman

Section of RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

Dr. Stuart Oglesby, 2922 N. Hills Dr., NE., Honorary Chairman

Rev. Leon Smith, 1404 Beecher St., SW, Vice-Chairman

STEERING COMMITTEE

Dr. Oglesby, 2922 N. Hills Dr., NE

Rev. Edward Brown, 826 Hillpine Dr., NE

Rev. John Morris, 4655 Jett Rd., NW

Mrs. C. M. Weston, 2052 Edinburg Terrace, NE

Mr. Charles Wittenstein, 1307 Briardale Lane, NE

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

Mrs. Edward Askren, 170 Laurel Forest Circle, NE

Rev. Harry Fifield, 1678 Doncaster Dr., NE

Rev. Dow Kirkpatrick, 143 Beverly Rd., NE

Rev. Edward F. Lantz, 1040 Springdale Rd., NE

~~Rev. Fitzhugh Legerton, 2701 Redding Rd., NE~~ ILL, SCHEDULE LIMITED.

Rev. Norman Shands, 2205 Highview Rd., SW, West End Bapt. Ch, 1040 Gordon St. S.W.

Rev. James W. Sosebee, 1678 N. Rock Springs Rd., NE

Rev. Allison Williams, 930 Moores Mill Rd., NW

COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST

~~Mrs. Fred Robin~~, 926 Crane Rd., NE

STAFF CONSULTANT

Mr. Paul Rilling, Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street Building

ATLANTA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Rev. Arthur Van Gibson, 798 Cumberland Rd., NE

Dr. Loren Jenks, 4250 Chamblee-Dunwoody Rd., Chamblee

Mr. Lamar Clements, 199½ Griffin St., NW

Mr. Lanier Randall, 868 York Ave., SW

Alt: 2. Church Referrals 731 Pitts

Robt. E. Lee

Nat Long 1226 Peachtree St. N.E. 1200 " " office

~~Jackson~~

Dr. 8-4588

Religious Organizations - cont.

CATHOLIC WOMEN

Mrs. George Gunning, contact for the Diocesan Council of Catholic Women
17 Demorest Ave., NE

GEORGIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Rev. Edward Driscoll, 63 Auburn Ave., NE

Mr. Harry W. Rohrer, 1927 N. Decatur Rd., NE

JEWISH REPRESENTATIVES

Rabbi Harry Epstein, 2545 Arden Rd., NW

Rabbi Emanuel Feldman, 961 Milledge Place, NE

Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, 3205 Arden Rd., NW

INTERDENOMINATIONAL MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE

Rev. T. P. Grissom, Sr., 987 Ira Street, SW

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

Mr. John Jungblut, Quaker House, 384 Fairview Rd., NE

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN

Mrs. Philip Narmore, 595 McAfee St., NW, Apt. 35

Mrs. C. M. Weston, 2052 Edinburg Terrace, NE

UNITED LIBERAL CHURCH

Rev. Edward Cahill, 605 Boulevard, NE

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Rev. Homer C. McEwen, 40 W. Lake Ave., SW

SPEAKERS BUREAU

Mr. Warren Jones, 3126 Meadowood Lane, Chamblee, Chairman

Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., 1700 West Paces Ferry Rd., N.W.

Dr. John McClure, Jr., 964 Crane Rd., N.E., (5)

Additions to Religious Organizations list

The
Pierce Harris
1st Meth. Ch.
360 P'tree, NE
Atlanta.

D. B. Shelnutt
Martha Brown Meth. Ch.
468 Moreland Ave.,SE

Louie D. Newton
DH Bap. Ch
1085 Pde L.,NE

Roy McLain
1st Bap. Ch.
754 P'tree,NE
Atlan.

Clarence Sessions
Beecher Hills Bap. Ch.
2430 Beecher Rd, SW

David Evans
Gordon St. Bap. Ch
1517 Gordon,SW

John McGinnis
Capitol View Bap. Ch.
1332 Stewart Ave,SW

Monroe F. Swilley
2nd PdeL Bap. Ch.
2715 P'tree Rd,NE

Rabbi Harry Epstein
600 P'tree Battle Aven, NW

Rabbi Feldman
Congregation Beth Jacob
475 Boulevard,NE

Rabbi Sydney Mossman
1205 Spring Valley Lane, NE
Atl.

Rabbi Abraham Orenstein
Beth El Congregation
1265 University Drive, N.E.

Joseph Rabbi Cohen
Congregation Or Ve-Shalom
1362 North Highland, N.E.

Bishop M Lafayette Harris
250 Auburn Aven,NE

Joseph Griggs
Gordon Street Presby. Ch
1450 Gordon St, SW

Bishop J. C. Smith
North Ga. Conf.
63 Auburn Ave, NE

The Rev. W. R. Sisson
63 Auburn Ave,NE

Dr. Candler Budd
Northside Meth Ch
2797 Northside Drive, NW

Dr. Frank Morehead
P'tree Rd Meth Ch.
3180 Petree Rd, NE

Cecil Myers
Grace Method. Ch
458 Ponce deL NE

Eugene Drinkard
Glenn Mem Meth Ch
1652 N. Decatur Rd, NE
Atl.

J. T. Ford
Wieuca Rd Bap Ch
3626 P'tree Rd, NE

Wm. Littleton
St. Luke's
435 P'tree N,E

Alfred Hardman, Dean
St. Phillip's
2744 P'tree Rd, NE

Cecil Alligood, Rector
Church of the Incarnation
2407 Cascade Rd, SW

J. McDowell Richards, Pres.
Columbia Theol. Seminary
Decatur

Harry Fifield
1st Presby. Ch.
1328 P'tree

Vernon Broyles
N.A. Presby. Church
607 P'tree, NE

E. T. Wilson
P'tree Rd. Pres. CH
3434 Roswell Rd.

Herman Turner
Covenant Presby. Ch
2461 P'tree Rd, N.E.

T. C. Lightfoot
203 W. Simon Terrace, N.W.
Atl.

Harry Hatzopoulos
Greek Orthodox Church
522 Pryor, S. W.

HARRIS
Pierce Harris
1st Meth. Ch.
360 P'tree, NE
Atlanta.

D. B. Shelmutt
Martha Brown Meth. Ch.
468 Moreland Ave.,SE

Louie D. Newton
DH Bap. Ch
1085 Pde L.,NE
C
Roy McLain
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754 P'tree,NE
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Herman Turner
Covenant Presby. Ch
2461 P'tree Rd, N.E.

T. C. Zight Foot
203 W. SIMON TERRACE, N.W.

HARRY HATZ POULOS
GREEK ORTHODOX Church
522 Pryor S.W.

cc - Bluts, Tay, 2 2 Tree present May 8

Mrs Phil Harmon - 595 - McAfee St - Apt 35 - U.C.W.

* Frank M. Ross, All Saints Church, 634 W. Peachtree - Apt 9 Tr. 4-9789

Robert E. Lee, Pastor, Lutheran Church of the Redeemer

Cecil Myers, Pastor, Grace Methodist 458 Ponce de Leon Ave NE

* Henry Jackson All Saints Episcopal West Peachtree at North Ave.

Theodore C. Lightfoot West Mitchell C.M.E. Church 575 Mitchell St.

John M. McGinnis - Capital View Baptist Church 1332 Stewart Ave. S.W.

Edward M. Brown - 41 Exchange Place, S.E. -

Leon Smith - Polk St. Methodist -

D.B. Shelnutt - Martha Brown Methodist 468 Hurt St S.E

Frank Moorhead - Peachtree Road Methodist.

H.W. Rohrer - State Council of Churches

Mrs. C. M. Weston - 2052 Edinburgh Ter. N.E., Atlanta 7. United Church Women of Ga.

Rev P L Jones 391 Angier Ave

* B. J. Johnson 1211 Hunter St PL 5 7771

* L. M. Terrell, 2740 Collier Dr. N.W. - Sy 4-8100 Pastor Zion Hill Baptist Church

* William Holmes Borders Ga 2-3632 Wheat Street Baptist Church - 36 Auburn

* Homer M. Smith Pastor Mt Sinai Baptist Church 422 Merritts Ave. N.E. SR. 6, 4709

Sydney K Mossman TR 31743 Congregation Shearith Israel 1180 University Dr., N.E.

* Joe A. Roberts Asso. Pastor - West End Baptist Church - 1140 Gordon St., S.W.

Allen Williams 3003 Howell Mill Road N.W.

* (Rev) D.T. George Antioch Baptist Church N. 540 Kennedy St

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF GEORGIA

A STATE-WIDE CONCERN

The solution of Public Education problems in Georgia has been courageously met on the State political level. The choice was made to abide by law rather than resist and live with violence.

Acceptance of partial desegregation will be shifted to the LOCAL level.

With this fact of change, we ask you how Christian influence can work effectively throughout a prolonged period of transition.

Clear thinking, ability to evaluate and to co-ordinate many aspects of the problem responsibly in different local areas will be necessary.

There will be many voices raised. On the one side, those honestly searching for solutions, willing to pay the price of vigilance; on the other side, defiant voices, determined to prevent and delay acceptance, who will work through emotion and distortion of truth.

In the middle will be people whose decisions will further bless their Community or gravely hurt their own and their children's prosperity as they search - or do not search - with moral honesty for the only solutions that will work - moral solutions, translated into practical solutions - set in good timing.

The Law has spoken. How can the Church, in Christ's name prepare for living through the period of adjustment?

We of the Church may hesitate to pick up the responsibility - but are we willing to live in the kind of a Community with Hate and Confusion in command? Will we and our children be safer with Love responsibly preparing the way?

From the March 1961 CHURCH WOMAN OF GEORGIA.

Charles J. Shillenstein 41 Exchange Pl. SE American Jewish Committee
* James S. Stuart 2434 Roswell Rd. N.W. Atlanta Ga.

Minutes of HOPE Executive Committee

May 31, 1961

The HOPE Executive Committee met at 8 P.M. on Wednesday, May 31, at the Lokey's. Present in addition to the hostess were: Betty Harris, Fran Breeden and her guest Mr. Alden Briscoe, Mary Green, Florence Robin, Lanier Randall, Jim Dorsey, Beverly Downing, Nan and Brit Pendergrast and their guest Miss Jessica Mitford, Ted Davidge, and Jerry Reed.

As usual, the first official matter on the agenda was money. Ann Nabors was unable to attend but sent a report that while the "salary account" is exhausted at this point, the "operating account" contains some $3250.00. Discussion revealed that our financial condition for the next 5 or 6 months will depend on whether or not the other groups working with us in OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September) contribute financially to the joint effort on a business-like bases. OASIS is using our office as a headquarters, and HOPE's activities are for the most part channeled through the larger organization. OASIS grew out of the earlier "Inter-Group Committee on Schools" (or "blob"!) as an answer to the challenge of the scheduled desegregation in September. In essence, it is a broadly-based community-wide effort drawing support from service, civic, religious, and youth-serving organizations. Fran and Betty agreed to seek a definite commitment on this matter of finances at the next meeting of the OASIS steering committee.

In the meanwhile, HOPE having been given some excellent mailing material by Davison's, it was agreed that Florence Robin would go ahead with a fund appeal.

At the same time, Fran is to see about a report or newsletter to go to our supporters since many are asking what HOPE is doing now, and what is its relationship to OASIS.

We tossed around for awhile the idea of what we can do, if anything, to bring these present efforts to a climax in September in such a way as to insure success, but there was much difference of opinion and nothing was definitely decided, altho many good ideas were brought forth.

Betty gave an illuminating report on the training and availability of discussion group leaders. There have already been trained one hundred such leaders, who have a program and materials ready, so that they may assist any group gathered for a thoughtful and constructive discussion of the coming desegregation and the individual's responsibility. Now it is necessary to make every effort to see that these people may be called upon to use these skills. Neighborhoods and other groups all over the city should have every encouragement to bring the question out into the open and face it squarely.

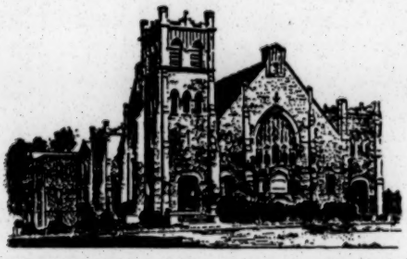
Florence Robin proposed that careful planning be done ahead of time to make the proper press contacts in September and to see that appropriate informational material is easily available to members of the press who will be "swarming" in here from everywhere, come September. Everyone agreed this was a good idea, which Fran will present at the next OASIS meeting.

There were many other ideas produced of interest and merit and while many of them may not come to fruition the evening was stimulating and well spent.

Respectfully submitted,

Muriel Lokey, Secretary

STAFF
LEON SMITH
PASTOR
D. C. STARNES
ASSOCIATE PASTOR
MRS. E. E. AIKEN
ORGANIST & CHOIR DIRECTOR
MISS LOUISE KESLER
DIRECTOR CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
MRS. S. A. HALL
CHURCH SECRETARY
J. M. GRIFFITH, SR.
CHURCH TREASURER



Park Street Methodist Church

793 PARK STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA

OFFICERS
JOHN MATHEWS
CHAIRMAN OFFICIAL BOARD
A. C. AYERS
VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. M. M. RICHARDSON
SECRETARY
J. CARRELL LARMORE
SUPT. CHURCH SCHOOL
MRS. J. P. HANSARD
PRESIDENT W.S.C.S
MR. & MRS. CARROLL FRENCH
MISSIONARIES BELGIAN CONGO

June 2, 1961

Dear Brother Pastor,

You will be interested in having a copy of the enclosed resolution adopted unanimously by more than eighty (80) members of the Atlanta East and West Districts when we met at Sandy Springs on May 29. Copies have been sent to leaders in City Government and the School System.

We will be interested to know what plans your church is making along this line. It might encourage others to know what you are doing, so please drop me a note at your convenience. If you take any official action such as a resolution by your Official Board or a letter to your membership, please send me a copy indicating what use can be made of the material.

Best wishes to you and your Church as you close out another year.

Sincerely,

Leon Smith,
(Acting Secretary)
(for the Superintendents)

LS:lh
Encl.

Resolution adopted unanimously by Atlanta East and West District ministers of The Methodist Church meeting at Sandy Springs Methodist Church - May 29, 1961:

As Christians we are concerned for the welfare of all people who are involved in the rapid social changes taking place in our world today.

We are disturbed particularly over recent racial troubles. We believe that our people do not want a repetition of mob violence here, but that it can happen unless all our citizens are prepared in advance to prevent its recurrence.

Our Discipline reminds us that "it is the duty of all Christians, and especially of all Christian ministers, to observe and obey the laws and commands of the governing or supreme authority of the country . . . and to use all laudable means to encourage and enjoin obedience to the powers that be." (From the Articles of Religion, paragraph 87 of the 1960 Discipline of The Methodist Church.)

As Christian ministers we pledge our support to all responsible community leaders who are working to create and extend an atmosphere of understanding and good will among all the people of our community.

We call upon our people to accept with dignity and calm the changes being required by law, and particularly to work for peaceful compliance with the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan now in operation according to law.

We believe that now is the time for our churches to provide discussion opportunities for young people and adults so that each person may think through the Christian position and be prepared in advance to do what is morally right when changes come.

Submitted by:

Leon Smith
Cecil Myers
Dow Kirkpatrick
Lester Rumble
Rembert Sisson

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Submitted by:

Leon Smith
Cecil Myers
Dow Kirkpatrick
Lester Rumble
Rembert Sisson

"Ready for the Crisis"

By Dr. Nat G. Long

(Excerpts from a sermon preached on May 28, 1961, at Druid Hills Methodist Church)

No one of us knows what tomorrow will bring...As long as life moves smoothly, anybody can meet it, but only those who are parpared can stand in the crises. Emergencies cannot make us, but they reveal what we are, and sometimes they break us.

The disciples were concerned about the end of the world; they were anxious about the second coming of Jesus. They asked their Lord when he would come again, and when the world would end. He said, in effect, "I cannot tell you when the w rld will end, or when I shall return. But the only way to be prepared for the end of the world, or for the coming again of the Son of man is to be ready for either at any and every hour." To illustrate what he had in mind he told a story.

(Here repeats the story of the wise and foolish virgins.)

Certainly, we find there not only instruction regarding our attitude toward them end of time and toward the second coming of Jesus, but also toward any crisis of the future. It is a parable of preparedness. In it Jesus is saying, "You cannot know what crisis you will be compelled to face tomorrow, but you can become spiritually prepared for any and every crisis."

Jesus likens the Kingdom of God to the coming of a bridal party. A wedding for the Jews was the most joyous of all occasions. Jesus was saying that the joy of a wedding is the proper sign of the Kingdom of God. He wanted his disciples to be come prepared for the most joyous thing o n earth. He wanted them to be prepared for all kinds of emergencies and crises. .. Whatever woues we s ould be ready for it. Jesus seems to say, "Be ready for the future; new duties are to be done; new missions are to be performed; new issues are to ne met; new honors and pleasures are to be enjoyed; terrible trials are to be faced. Be prepared for any and everything." ...

The crises that are coming to you and to me are inescapable. They are of a thousand kinds. Financial disaster may deprive our children of an education. The savings of a life time may be shattered over night. Suddenly in the midst of a happy life disease may set in. A person may be tortured by loneliness. Some moral issue may face us. And, of course, for each of us there will be the crisis of death.

One social crisis which we must face in Atlanta in September of 1961 will be the desegregation of our schools. Whether we like it or not, we shall be compelled to accept it. None of us here is responsible for it, but we must face it. The Supreme Court of the United States in 1954 ruled segregation as unconstitutional. United States District Judge Hooper has ordered that the plan of the Atlanta Board of Education for gradual desegregation be put into operation as of May 1, 1961. The applications of Negroes to enter the twelfth and the eleventh grades of white schools were made between May 1 and May 15, 1961 These applications are being processed. There will be some integration. It is no longer a matter of opinion as to whether we should have it or not. It is a matter of fact that we shall have it. It will be a crisis for us.

The only question before us is, How shall we meet the crisis? We can wisely prepare for it, or we can foolishly leave the matter up to hoodlums and mobsters. If we do nothing, and let the worst element of our society determine the reaction of the great city of Atlanta to this social crisis, we hall bring disgrace upon our city, state, and nation. How lacking in intelligence such an approach would be!

How can we wisely prepare for this crisis? Herbert Jenkins, Chief of Police of Atlanta, in addressing the members of his police force, suggests the proper approach. Said he, "I am prepared to yield to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why? Because, as law enforcement officials, there is no other position we can honestly take. . as policemen we are the law. The Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land that must be obeyed by everyone..history will be written in our city in 1961. Our action will play a large part in the writing..Let's be sure our part is good. "As members of the church let us be sure our part is good. Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools, also suggests the right attitude. Says he, "The goals of all must be to accomplish peacefully and with dignity what we are required to do. Anything less will not change the ultimate result, but will exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for

a generation."

Every person here can do something about this coming crisis. First of all, he can earnestly pray for God's guidance; second, he can resolve that he will be sane, dignified, law-abiding; third, he can speak out against defiance of the courts; fourth, he can help to create an atmosphere of peace. For the church people all over this city to make this wise approach to the crisis will enable us to meet it as God would have us do. I plead with you wisely to prepare for the coming school crisis in this manner.

Let us again emphasize the fact that the emergency, or crisis, will not itself develop character. The emergency or the crisis will only reveal character. The conflict with slavery in the United States did not make a Lincoln, but when a Lincoln had been made in the quiet of humble training, it proved him to be the man of the hour. World War II did not make General Dwight Eisenhour, but when he had been made through years of hard study and efficient service, the war thrust him forward as a great leader. the coming school crisis will not make Atlanta a peaceful, dignified, law-abiding city, but when a peaceful, dignified, law-abiding citizenry has been dev eloped through prayer, through level-headedness, through commitment to God, the crisis will show how noble and fine our people are. ...

MINUTES OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE SUBCOMMITTEE, RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS COMMITTEE, OASIS

The following program was suggested for submission to the steering committee at its meeting May 25.

1. That the Resources Subcommittee prepare a series of mailings approximately one a month between now and September.

2. The first mailing will concentrate on activity that can be carried out within the various churches. and synagogues. It will include as enclosures a statement by Dr. Letson, a copy of the remarks made by a high school principal at the Park Street Methodist Church, a fact sheet, a bibliography with special emphasis on materials published by religious groups.

3. The Resources Committee shall appoint a committee of laymen to draft and launch a layman's manifesto similar to the ministers' manifesto.

4. The Religious Organizations Committee would attempt to encourage public official statements by as many congregations as possible.

5. Each denomination will be encouraged to issue an official denominational statement according to the procedures of the various groups.

6. All religious faiths would be asked to observe a special lay and order sabbath the last week-end in August.

7. Efforts will be made to contact the religious periodicals of the area for their general cooperation. The Religious Organizations Committee will submit material to them at the time of the first monthly letter.

It was agreed that Leon Smith would draft the first letter and that Paul Rilling would secure the bibliography.

The Challenges We Face

(An address given by Mr. J. E. DeVaughn, Principal Brown High School, at Wednesday night Fellowship Supper at Park Street Methodist Church on April 26, 1961)

Dear Friends of Park Street Methodist Church:

I do not propose to come tonight to tell you what you should think and do about the evident crises we face. I dislike the approach of one who would tell an audience a point of view which it should take; rather, I prefer to talk with you about the way we try to help our students at Brown to see the challenge we face. On the other hand, I think I have used the plural "crises" advisedly: We face a crisis of particular importance in the United States in the racial issue; and this particular issue and related ones of our country spill over into the problems we face throughout the world. The problems are multiple in nature, in my opinion, and the issue of desegregation is merely one of these problems.

As I have conceived this problem as a school executive, I have considered the problem and the opportunity and responsibility as above that of personal feeling and inclination. I have felt that personal feeling should not be part of the consideration, but that welfare of the country and of its citizens and our future should be predominant. Personal feelings have little place in such considerations.

In these impersonal considerations, the Decision of 1954 must be taken as the law of the land, as lawful interpretation of the Constitution within the framework of our system. This decision and subsequent decisions must be taken as consistent and part of the process which guarantees to every man his personal rights. These decisions merely apply to the Negroes' rights. And, therefore, consistent attitude must be that this is the law of the land, despite personal and sectional differences of opinion. We must admit that in the protection of the rights of all the people some rights which may conflict with any one individual's personal feelings may be granted, but that the protection of the rights of all is more important to Democracy than that a few are inconvenienced.

The school executive must realize that his only course of

action is that necessary to implement in an orderly manner the Atlanta Board of Education Plan as approved by the District Federal Court. It is true that in a democratic society the issues may still be debated, as to whether the constitutional provisions which give Negroes the rights directed by the court are good, whether the rights may be abridged for the benefit of the prevailing class and race, but also must be considered the resultant effect of such abridgment upon the Republic as it affects not only the individuals of the minority group but of the majority as well. These discussions may be held, with view of constitutional change, but the cost must also be considered, and meanwhile the prevailing decision must be accepted without apology. Recognition of law and order must be achieved in a democracy.

There is also the idea that freedom of association somehow is challenged in this decision. Freedom of association is a constitutional right and is not jeopardized in the granting of rights to individuals of another race or color or creed. This idea of association is one of individual conscience, not of legislation nor decree. One may be as free as his conscience and sense of right allow in choice of associates. This may be the hardest task finally.

There is another important consideration: We all are in this thing together, and it involves not just the local resolution of the racial issue, but involves also our position in the world in a way little understood by most.

Since this issue of desegregation is one of multiple problems we face as a nation and as Western Culture, we consider the job a professional one — to bring to students understanding not only of this particular problem but of other issues of the world that relate to it. Our job is to put in perspective, without indoctrination, the problems of the world as they relate to the United States and the individuals

of our school. These issues are in fact determinants of the future of our nation and of the future of the individuals to whom we are responsible.

The local problem of those of the large world can best be seen in perspective. Perspective is best achieved when we consider man in his history. Recently a writer in the New York Times Magazine helped all who would read to gain a sense of perspective when he wrote that it took man 475,000 years to reach the Agricultural Age. It took him another 25,000 years to reach the Industrial Revolution. From the Industrial Revolution to the Space Age required only 150 years!. To express the sweep of human history in another way, the history of man may likened to a river that began on a huge plateau with little fall and meandered in a wide stream slowly for a half million years. Then the river reached a hill country of gradual decline for another period of some great length. In the last century and a half the river has come over an Alpine range and has descended in such torrents and with such speed that we cannot make sense of the sweep of events and the tendency of the main stream. The speed with which events now move in relation to the slower times is illustrated in the fact that it took Christianity from Jesus' crucifixion in 29 A.D. to 325 A.D. to be accepted by Constantine the emperor of the culture which crucified Him. Yet, the doctrine of Karl Marx moved with remarkable speed, through insidious and materialistic instead of heavenly. The ~~Manifesto~~ was published in 1848, and yet the workers in St. Petersburg who entreated Tsar Nicholas II in 1905 were destirred by Marxist doctrine as well as by rightful feelings against injustices of that period, and the Revolution of 1917 was almost totally dominated by this doctrine little more than a half century after the ~~Manifesto.~~ Thus we see the increased tempo of the sweep of ideas.

We fought World War II with fighter craft which flew at 325 miles per hour, and had a few craft for which we claimed 425 miles per hour. Now our "Hustler" flies more than twice the speed of sound, and a man guides a space craft successfully at 5100 miles per hour. This is part of the swift movement of events which hold us in their grasp. Yet, the movement of man in space is not so momentous as that of the rising nations of the earth and that of the rising aspirations of the peoples of the world and of the minorities of our United States who have been in the culture but not wholly of the culture. This our students and we must recognize if we are to survive as a nation and as a part of Western Culture, wherein the individual and his pursuit of religious and individual values are important. Thus, it is now in reality a possibility that a nation may fall and lose its position in the world in a matter of weeks or even days.

In this perspective we try to help students to see that Laos and our failure there are important to us and our position in the world and to the value system to which we are committed. We would help them see that SEATO was powerless to act because the strongest member of the Pact, Turkey, could not have been committed without giving Russia an excuse to attack and seize our bases there and the warm-water ports which would have given her an outlet to the Mediterranean which she has sought to enter for many centuries. We try to help students to see that South Vietnam has a meaning to them in relation to values we treasure, and that China and its materialism is an even greater threat in the years ahead. We must help them see that Russia and those countries of the Communist conviction will exploit conflict as a method of operation on either extreme, working with those who would unsuccessfully dam the movement of the torrent of history and against those who would successfully channel it. Students must know that Communists have exploited and used liberal elements in the best American colleges for their own purposes and have also joined groups which were dominated

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by hate. Students must know that in the fall of 1961 Communists and unthoughtful persons could exploit and agitate against the peaceful solution of desegregation of our Atlanta schools and divide us to our hurt before the eyes of the world. This the students and we must be cognizant of constantly.

We have tried to help students see the troubles in Cuba, and all of Latin America as well, in perspective and in view of our national goals. It is important that they review Suez and the action of Britain and France there a few years ago as perhaps crucial, with our joining Russia in denunciation of that action. The rising nations of South Africa must be seen in light of old oppressions and aspirations of peoples who will influence the near future of this world in which we are irrevocably entangled. Our destiny, we help them to see, is with all of these conflicts, and is inescapable. Even in a short quarter century England's position and future in the world has been drastically changed beyond the Englishman's and our comprehension of such sweep of aspirations of colonial peoples. Our own history is changing in this quarter century. Evidence is in the imbalance of payments and the drain on our gold reserves, in our troubles in Cuba, and in all trouble spots of the earth. These are all related events of the stream of history.

We take time to add to the perspective of students. Arnold Toynbee, we remind them, listed three causes of the fall of the majority of civilizations of human history, plus militarism as an outgrowth of any one of these three chief causes: 1) A soft bed, or an environment which invited peoples to be content and on the defensive and unconcerned about the issues of the world confronting them; 2) An outside

challenge not met creatively; 3) An internal challenge not met creatively.

We have all three. We have a people enjoying great material comfort for the most part, and with too much invested to venture to think or speak or act in a manner to disturb the comfort they now enjoy, too comfortable to move out of the payline or the clubhouse-home and to take an issue on fundamental principles of America. We have the outside challenge of a Communism with goals definitely and even destructively defined, a challenge which turns our own great liberalism upon us in a distorted form, quoting our Jefferson and Wilson while denying individual freedom and religious search of the human conscience and practicing materialism and pretending that ends and means are separate, that the ends justify the means. We have not met this challenge with the creative reaffirmation of the human principles upon which America was founded, but rather have met the challenge in a defensive position of that which is inconsistent with out announced purposes and beliefs, and thus, we have our truths flung into out teeth by an alien philosophy and a most efficient operation of the Communists. In the third place, we have with us, and have had since slavery was shamefully and with great guilt taken upon us, a proletariat, a minority in the culture but not of the culture, a minority which is challenging all of us that they be of the culture. Must not students and all of us understand that the Constitution and Declaration before it and the noble minds of the founding years give the members of the minority group bases for their claim, and that the Justices merely testify to this fact and reaffirm the rightness of the claim?

This we all must face. This is only a part of the sweep of history in perspective. This is not a localized problem. It is part of the world problem we face. And face it we must, with calmness and magnanimity of heart and soul. What we personally feel must have second place and

must be of little consequence if we have enlightened self-interest for years of our personal future as well as that of our nation.

May I remind you, as we try to remind students, that most revolutions, including our own, were caused by movements of minorities in attempt to rise, or by the privileged as they fought to prevent the rise? Pray God we may avoid a violent Revolution or Counter-Revolution.

We have worked with students to help them see these issues in perspective. We have helped them to know the issues and choices without attempting to change points of view. One of our great prides is the Brown High Honor Code, which over a period of years is a result of students' thinking of a value system. We have strengthened student government, so that it is a real voice in the school. We have tried to have students face the issues for September, 1961, on desegregation, and they have renounced violence as a method of action in a land of law and order and have pledged to use democratic methods to forward their purposes. Of course, not all students will be fully committed, but we have tried to have them see the problem in perspective.

But this is not just a school problem or a problem for students. We feel that the Christian Church stands at a crucial point in its history in this and other matters in this world, and are certain that the Church will reaffirm its great historic place in moral leadership in the world as well as in this matter. Else it will turn its back upon the issues and cease to be a moral influence in our world. The Samaritan, too, must have a place in the culture, or the culture will fall. Families must consider the issues above personal feelings and desires. All civic clubs and groups in the culture must face the issue.

Fellow citizens, choices of history have never been easy, for the individual or a nation. In fact, every great choice of history, by individual or by a nation, was difficult and took courage and resolution and sacrifice. This problem and the related problems that challenge us are of the same kind. We must solve this challenge of September, 1961, or we shall not solve the other porblems we face over the globe. We have challenged the students of Brown High. We challenge you!

ATLANTA'S SCHOOL PROBLEM

The most difficult problem Atlanta has faced in a hundred years was brought into sharp focus Saturday by the announcement that ten Negro pupils had been approved for admission to four white Atlanta high schools. Approval of admissions to Brown, Murphy, Grady and Northside brought the implementation of the court ordered placement plan a step closer and highlighted the problems the schools will face in September. It has been clear for some time that implementation of the placement plan was the only alternative to complete abandonment of public education. Tragic events in other cities have shown the futility of this approach, and Atlanta is fortunate in not having been charged the terrible price exacted by these desperate experiments.

This does not mean that a peaceful transition is assured. The question hangs in the balance and addresses itself with increasing urgency to every citizen of Atlanta. Certainly thinking people have a responsibility to help establish a climate of public opinion that will make possible the peaceful accomplishment of what we are required to do. This can only be done by a realistic appraisal of the facts as they exist. Such an appraisal is the first step in placing the problem with its many implicationsand ramifications in proper perspective. The church,as one of the foremost molders of opinion, cannot shirk its responsibility in this area without abdicating its position of moral leadership. Much evidence supports the fact that Atlanta churches have not and will not fail to exercise the leadership demanded by the seriousness of the problems we face.

Atlanta in September will be the focal point of worldwide attention because what happens here will have worldwide significance. Swiftly moving events since World War II have telescoped the gradual evolutionary method of accomplishing change that we have long accepted as normal. In this respect there is little to suggest that the world will ever be normal again because changes will continue to come with ever increasing rapidity. It becomes clearer every day that efforts directed toward the accomplishment of many

national goals will be successful in proportion to our ability as a nation to accept and adjust to changes. Customs and attitudes that have been generations in the making are not easily changed under any circumstances, but changes become especially difficult when they must be undertaken at a tempo that meshes with the fast moving world in which we live. Thus the problems become more complicated, but their solution no less urgent.

The immediate problem for Atlanta is the peaceful acceptance of ten Negro pupils. Irrespective of differing opinions about the points at issue no thinking person can fail to be on the side of law and order in the present crisis. Our dedication to the freedoms we enjoy as Americans and our commitment to Christian ideals will be superficial indeed if we do not take a forthright position in support of lawful processes.

Citizens of Atlanta have often demonstrated their ability to face and solve difficult problems. The future is faced with confidence because Atlanta's heritage includes a spirit of fairness and goodwill. This asset, reinforced with the powerful good that resides in the city's hundreds of churches, plus the dedication of school staff and the maturity of high school pupils, suggests that Atlanta might be able to accomplish in September what few other southern cities have been able to do. The rewards for such an accomplishment, moral, spiritual and financial, will justify our best efforts.

-- J. W. L.

Letson's remarks delivered originally to group of Meth. ministers, May, 1961

6-5-61

RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Check-list

1. Speeches and discussions in all groups within churches and synagogues.

2. The arrangement of contacts between church groups and others of a different race.

3. Special sermons. These might be coordinated on a special day of prayer, as was done in St. Louis and Nashville.

4. Newspaper columns or articles by leading churchmen.

5. Public statements. These might take the form of another ministers' manifesto, denominational statements, statements signed by lay leadership as well as by clergy.

6. Study seminars.

7. Providing interracial contacts for children of high school age.

8. Support of a possible community pledge.

9. Solicitation of the cooperation of religious editors and religious periodicals in the area.

10. Reprinting and distribution of Dr. Letson's remarks to group of Methodist ministers in the city.

11. Issuing collection of regional and denominational statements, formulation of denominational statements which would be issued in sequence in the late summer

12. Consideration of a special week-end, perhaps two weeks before opening of school, at which time the responsibility of the church member would be considered from all pulpits.

13. Statement by lay officers or men in the churches concerning the need for law and order and the moral aspects of the problem.

14. Cooperation between church and school as witnessed by one congregation's asking the principal of the high school to speak to the adult group.

15. Creation of an emergency committee of church men and women willing to appear in person at a crisis spot or in defense of any person or persons subjected to jeering or harassment in connection with school opening.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO PREPARATION FOR DESEGREGATION IN SOME SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES. (noted in Action PATTERNS IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION, published by Phi Delta Kappa, national honorary educational fraternity.)

1. In Louisville, Kentucky, many ministers, priests, and rabbis prepared vigorous sermons in support of orderly desegregation, and arranged for study and discussion by various groups within the churches and synagogues. Superintendent Carmichael termed the support of the ministers "monumental" in creating a favorable climate.

2. In St. Louis, the Metropolitan Church Federation set aside a Sunday for thanksgiving prayer for public school desegregation challenging pastors and membership to take an open stand. The Catholic Archbishop in a general letter, called for all Catholic parish priests to influence their parishes to cooperate. The rabbinical association urged all citizens to work and pray for orderly transition.

3. In Greenbrier County, West Virginia, church leaders published articles in the press calling for support of law and order. Individual clergymen talked to civic and service organizations.

4. In Roncevert, West Virginia, Sunday School teachers in practically all churches had a special lesson on individual rights and the coming change.

5. The association of churches of Nashville, Tennessee publicly supported the policy of the school board. Similar public statements were adopted by the ministerial association of Marion County, West Virginia, the ministerial group of Greensboro, North Carolina, and a number of other communities.

Chairman Shands, aff. Sosbee
Co. Ch. Leon Smith, Ben Reynolds, Allison Williams, Mrs. Lutkemeyer
Vice Ch. Leon Smith Allison Williams
Sec. Episcopal

CFW Cath Rabbis { Rothschild, Epstein, Feldman

Lutheran Church of Redeemer
First Baptist

Wed 26 -2P.M.

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OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

STEERING COMMITTEE, RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS: Father Walter Donovan, Catholic; Rev. T. P. Grissom, Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance; Mrs. George Gunning, Catholic; Rev. Robert E. Lee, Lutheran; Mrs. Philip Narmore, United Church Women; Rev. Stuart Oglesby, Presbyterian; Rabbi Rothschild, Jewish; Rev. Leon Smith, Methodist;

June 7, 1961

Dear Fellow Ministers:

The Religious Organizations Committee of Oasis is holding two important meetings in June, Monday June 12 and Monday, June 26. Both meetings will be held at 2 p. m. in the Youth Building of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer at 731 Peachtree, N.E. The first meeting will be a planning session. It is hoped that the second will feature a message from Dr. Letson or another of Atlanta's outstanding civic leaders.

Atlanta has a significant opportunity to demonstrate dignity and good will in connection with the school transition this fall. Our churches and synagogues have a vital role to play if we are to meet this opportunity creditably. We hope you will find it possible to be with us on these two occasions so that we can talk together about the most effective use of the moral resources of our community. You will receive no other notice of either meeting, so please put these dates on your calendar now.

You will remember that at our last meeting, we agreed to request all members of our group to contribute $10 per congregational group for our future mailings. Checks should be sent to the Atlanta Council of Churches (163 Walton, N.W.) and marked for special school mailings. The Council has agreed to handle the mechanics of such mailings.

Sincerely,

Nat Long

Nat Long

Norman Shands

Norman Shands
Co-chairmen

The following report on ANSWERS FOR ACTION, theme of a Youth Advisors' Conference attended by more than one hundred interested leaders and advisors of youth has been prepared to assist concerned adults plan and conduct programs to help young people understand the full implication and effect of public school desegregation. It is hoped that this material will encourage and stimulate all who read it to make or use opportunities to promote discussion conducive to mature, informed and understanding attitudes.

"ANSWERS FOR ACTION"

YOUTH ADVISORS' CONFERENCE OASIS

June 8, 1961

ANSWERS FOR ACTION - From The Panelists

Mrs. Finn's introductory statement:

> "There is no greater bounty that mankind can enjoy than the liberties which result from freedom under law. There is no greater heritage that we can bequeath to our children than a full appreciation of the concept of equality under law and what it means to our lives, our freedom and our self-respect."
>
> - William P. Rogers, Attorney General

"We who work with youth have a grave responsibility during these next few months - it will be up to each one of us to make these words meaningful to the young people who look to us for guidance and counsel. Many of us are either staff members or volunteers of organizations expounding in principle the spiritual rewards of fellowship, brotherly love, devotion to God. It is time for us to renew our dedication to these principles, to transform principle into practice, prejudice into understanding, apathy into right action. Together, you and I will seek and find the right answers for the right action. It is a task we gladly undertake; it will take courage, conviction and prayer.

"Think and pray with me for just a moment. 'I will sing of loyalty and of justice: to Thee, O Lord, I will sing. I will give heed to the way that is blameless.'

'Do not these words from the 101st Psalm give us an answer for action?

Let us constantly remind ourselves that an all-wise God has given us a common humanity but differing opinions. Let us remember how imperfect is our understanding, how faulty our communication with our fellow-men and let us bow our heads together to start this conference with prayer:

> "'We thank Thee, O God, that history is so long that there is yet time for more justice and love among men than mankind has found. May we dedicate ourselves anew to the needs and the rights and the responsibilities of the common man, and may Thy peace to come be one of justice and freedom for an ever-increasing number of Thy children'.

It is my pleasure now to present to you the distinguished moderator of our panel. Someone described a leader to me as being one who makes up his mind where he wants to go and then moves in that direction. Cecil Alexander is such a person."

Mr. Cecil A. Alexander, A.I.A. - "Is Preparation Necessary"

- Most of us have lived through two World Wars and a war in Korea and we realize that the shot at Concord is now heard around the world. Communism is not responsible for people's efforts to seek their rights and opportunities, America is responsible.

- The South is largely undeveloped because of its inflexibility and inability to adjust to the modern world. Let us resolve tonight that we can prove democracy to be a living thing. We are all of us faced with the opportunity to do something for our sakes.

Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools - "How Will the Atlanta Plan Work?"

- Feels that he has been a part in some degree of the tragic events in the South in recent days. An Alabamian by birth, well aware of forces that are somewhat responsible for the present situation in the region.

- Has read carefully the reports of New Orleans and Little Rock.

- Came to Atlanta fully aware of the problems to be faced by this state.

- Has never seen a city nearer to coming of age than Atlanta has come during the past nine months. May be a reflection of coming of age of the South and a reflection of the thoughtfulness of democratic people coming to the front and raising their voices.

- Breaking the long silence of the recent past.

- No more difficult subject can be assigned anyone than helping to change attitudes of long standing. No greater challenge to persons concerned with education.

- Little in Atlanta plan that makes anyone very happy. It is, however, a plan which was considered best by those who developed it. The Pupil Placement Plan was approved by the court and was spelled out in some detail. The Board of Education has no choice but to proceed with the plan as devised and approved by the court. But how it will work depends upon every person of the community. The problem is our problem - Atlanta's problem, the nation's problem. The reputation of the nation is at stake. The world is now such that"normal evolutionary processes" are not possible. Note revolution in all parts of the world. Believes that plan will work and with high school students. Its success will be in proportion to how well citizens can develop a climate of opinion which will bring to the fore the principles we say we live by. The approach should be to continue emphasis upon the basic principles which the organizations represented here tonight state they stand for. Believes that students will demonstrate maturity which has not been in evidence in other cities.

Mr. Robert L. Marchman, Past President of Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce- "What is Our Individual Civic Duty"?

- Suggest that answers to this question require understanding of who we are ... citizens of the world, citizens of Georgia, citizens of Atlanta.

  As citizens of Atlanta our first duty is to our home town. Atlanta is no longer a "hick" town. It is a large and complex city but every city is made up of people and the attitudes of people make a big city what it is. People here tonight are beyond their individual concerns - here to find answers to questions which may be raised by the young people with whom they work. (Described embarrassment while visiting in New York at headline from Montgomery and Birmingham). Was proud that the Junior Chamber of Commerce took the first public position in behalf of open public schools. Taking a stand is the way an image of our city is created.

- When officials take a stand of defiance, others less thoughtful are encouraged in defiance. Young people must be told how important their attitude and their behavior is. As a businessman is interested in projecting an image of lawfulness and ability to move ahead, as a growing modern city with the ability to adapt to a change.

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, President of Interdenominational Theological Center - "How Shall We Live Up to Our Moral Obligations"?

- The answer to this question requires more time than is available. Important to distinguish moral obligations and legal obligations. Believing in the rightness of a cause is the moral obligation - being convinced that the cause is imperative. A legal obligation is based on law and compulsion. Moral obligation based on what ought to be done. Rightness constitutes the essence of moral obligation. Passive assistance and indifference is insufficient. Positive moral position is required. A vast majority of Atlanta citizens have been appealed to on the basis of the legal obligation. This is not sufficient for leadership. The group which is present must help prepare others to take a positive position because the moral leadership of our community is represented here. We can help our young people to live for our great ideals - brotherhood through mutual helpfulness. Can help young people understand that the moral imperative has a reality as never before. Since extinction is so possible, differences between the people of our world must not be encouraged. If we can work this out in Atlanta, we will have made a contribution to our nation's survival. Brotherly love is the only real security. We must take this first step with understanding, courage and love - and thus bring the ideal of America nearer realization.

Questions to Dr. Letson following presentations

Question: What is the school system doing to prepare?

Answer: Encourages full democratic and informed discussion.

Question: What might be done to prevent the press from highlighting unfortunate rumors or instances?

Answer by Dr. Letson: Meeting scheduled for all media to develop "ground rules" for next September.

Question: Since the mayoralty campaign will play an important part in the creation of climate, what if anything can be done?

Answer: Suggests that a code of ethics for candidates might be proposed and promoted.

Question: What steps should be taken to remedy the situation revealed by the fact that only ten Negroes are believed to be equipped to enter white high schools?

Answer: Forty-seven applicants scored up to, or above, national norms. Complete answer to the question not possible in time available. Requires long-range program to improve facilities and qualifications of teachers in the whole Atlanta school system.

ANSWERS FOR ACTION - From the work groups

1. Leaders can make it possible for group members to have creative experiences in discussions, which can lead to positive actions, such as:

--- transform the ideals of organizations into action, evaluate purposes and structures, in terms of their realities and practices and behavior

--- stimulate renewed understanding of the great American ideal of a democratic "Nation under God" its differences from, and advantages over Communism. (Several reports stressed that the emphasis now should be on the moral rightness of equal opportunities over and above their legality.)

--- stress the importance of being not only American citizens, but citizens of the world, and active participants in their own international programs.

--- replace fears with facts (i.e., just what is Communism? the relationship of opportunity to achievement?, etc.

--- encourage independent thinking, based on knowledge of the facts, and on their own concepts of justice and fair play; respect opinions of others.

2. Organizations can sponsor programs within their own framework (discussions, speakers, use of drama in improvising and role-playing) involving -

--- parents and teenagers

--- youth advisors and teenagers

--- interracial meetings of the above groups (several reports mentioned importance of these face to face relationships.)

3. Camps, Vacation Bible Schools, summer activity programs, summer schools, can organize forums, discussions, dramatic presentations, to help members obtain facts, and determine their own roles in this transition period.

4. OASIS Youth-Serving Section Can

--- sponsor a series of interracial forums on "Teen Topics." Those invited should include (but not be limited to) the transfer students and students from the four high schools. Such meetings, with good planning and supervision should help both races to have a better understanding of themselves as human beings, with common interests and concerns.

--- conduct a "rumor clinic," to alert young people to the dangers of false reports and malicious gossip, particularly during the opening days and weeks of school. This could also be done within each organization.

OASIS Has

--- brought together many Youth-Serving Organizations to encourage and stimulate fact-finding, educational and inspirational programs. These are designed to help Youth Advisors and teenage members to relate codes of ethics as they affect attitudes and behavior in the school desegregation process

--- made available a mailing of helpful materials to all such groups

--- sponsored a Youth Advisors Conference whose panelists, work groups, and kits were planned to help carry out the above stated purpose.

OASIS Can

--- sponsor other meetings

--- furnish (to small or large groups) speakers, discussion leaders, drama experts (for role playing, etc.)

--- make available bibliographies, mimeographed and printed materials, film strips

--- help interested organizations work toward a permanent Youth Council.

Your Organization Can

--- share ideas and programs with others

--- tell us how we can be of further help by checking and returning the enclosed half sheet.

sd
6/22/61

PARK STREET METHODIST CHURCH - ATLANTA, GEORGIA

June 8, 1961

Dear Friends,

The Commission on Christian Social Concerns, with the approval of the Official Board, submits to the membership of Park Street Methodist Church the following information and recommendations for your prayerful consideration:

The Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan is now being worked out according to the requirements of law, which means that three Negro students will be admitted to Brown High when school opens this fall. This is a fact we must face. There is no alternative short of closing all our public schools. The Atlanta Board of Education is implementing the Pupil Placement Plan as ordered by the Federal Courts. We believe they are not to be censured, but rather, they should be aided by a mature citizenry to accomplish what must be done in as orderly and just a manner as possible. It is up to us as Christian citizens to accept this responsibility sanely and seriously.

The individual Christian rightly asks: "What, then, can I do?"

Your Commission suggests the following for your careful study:

1. As Christian citizens we have an obligation to live up to the laws even those we do not agree with, or the ones which cause us inconvenience. We believe that a Christian will not attempt to take the law into his own hands, but will rely upon and uphold the proper authorities as they attempt to preserve order and provide protection for all citizens. He will not become a part of a mob or give any encouragement to violence. Rather, he will inform police of any attempts to incite to violence or intimidation if he should become aware of such plans or actions.

2. We believe that each member should think through the Christian position calmly and deliberately for himself so that he will know where he stands and be prepared to act on his Christian convictions rather than let anyone else do his thinking for him. We believe that a Christian will be a steadying influence among his friends who become emotional or violent in their attitudes toward others. He will be courteous to all people and respect each individual as a child of God. He will remain calm and exercise mature judgment at all times.

3. We believe that it is the responsibility of Christians to provide constructive leadership in our community during this period of transition They should encourage calm consideration of the issues we face. We must do our best to preserve peace and order in these difficult days. We cannot permit any outbreak of hatred or mob violence. We can help our community to serve as an example to others who must face the same problems in the future.

Since the above statements are submitted for your careful study and prayerful consideration, we request your written signed comments to guide us in future considerations.

Respectfully Submitted,

Harold N Cheney

HNC:lh

Harold N. Cheney, Commission Chm.

The above resolution was passed unanimously by the Official Board Meeting in regular session on Wednesday, June 7, 1961, and is submitted for your study and reaction.

John H Mathews

John H. Mathews, Chm. Official Board

NOTE: For resource study information only and not for general publication.

TO THE MEMBERS OF TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH:

Recognizing the recent decisions of our civil courts with regard to the desegregation of the public schools and the subsequent proposals of the Atlanta School Board to implement these decisions in the fall of 1961, the Session of Trinity Presbyterian Church makes this official statement with regard to the position of the church in light of this impending situation:

1. We recognize this coming change as one over which there has been much discussion and difference of opinion. We recognize the difficulties involved in resolving this problem in our society due to the deep feelings and sentiments of many people.

2. In 1954, our General Assembly stated ". . .that enforced segregation of the races is discrimination which is out of harmony with Christian theology and ethics and that the Church, in its relationship to cultural patterns, should lead rather than follow." We affirm this position already taken by the General Assembly of our denomination regarding the moral rightness of efforts to end racial discrimination. Our concern that such changes come about without undue disturbance or friction is based on fundamental Biblical and theological truths which are relevant to such social crises.

3. We, therefore, endorse the constructive measures now being worked out by the duly constituted authorities of our city to implement the decisions of the courts. We encourage the members of this church to pray for the good of these endeavors, to lend their support to those sane and positive efforts toward a smooth transition and effective conclusion of these procedures. We encourage rational discussion of this matter in a context of Christian love and trust, and urge people to avoid participation in and support of such groups or programs which are likely to intensify strife.

By action of the Session,

May 1, 1961 Trinity Presbyterian Church

The following directive was sent on May 31, 1961 to all Catholic priests of the Atlanta Diocese by Chancellor Harold J. Rainey:

As you know the integration of the public schools in Atlanta is scheduled for September of this year. In view of this approaching crisis, the Most Reverend Bishop directs that the Memorare be recited by priests and people at all Sunday Masses during the announcements. An announcement should be made to the effect that the Memorare is being recited for the just, peaceful and happy outcome of this important step in the history of our beloved City. All should be requested to pray that through the help of God's grace and the intercession of Our Blessed Lady, Atlanta will make this transition with dignity and honor. The Memorare is to be recited at all Sunday Masses until further notice.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE RELIGIOUS SECTION OF OASIS, MONDAY, JUNE 12TH, 1961 --
LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER
REV. NAT G. LONG, PRESIDING

Rev. Leon Smith made a report for the Resources Committee of which he is Chairman. He proposed that a series of three letters be sent to the working clergy of the city. The first would emphasize the preparation that can be done by and within the Congregation; the second, the ways in which the church and synagogue can exert a positive influence on the climate of opinion in the general community; and the third, dealing with a laymen's manifesto and a day of prayer for law and order. Rev. Smith then read the text of the first letter which has already been drafted, and described the enclosures. Harry Rohrer moved that the letter as read be sent to all Atlanta clergymen (approx. 1500 in number). The motion was seconded and adopted unanimously.

Rev. Smith reported on the statement adopted recently by the ministers of the eastern and western districts of the Methodist church. He went on to describe the calendar approved by the Resources Committee. In line with the mailings, the Resources Committee thought it appropriate to place emphasis in June on the Congregation, in July on denominational action and statements for public consumption, and August on inter-denominational statements, especially by laymen. He made available copies of the statement recently adopted by his own Park Street Methodist Church and by the Peachtree Road Methodist Church, both of which were highly regarded by the members present.

Rev. Long reminded the group that each participating congregation had been asked to make checks of $10 each payable to the Atlanta Council of Churches to cover the cost of our mailings. Mailings already completed cost $83.50 of which we still owe $63.50 to the Council of Churches. Rev. Norman Shands proposed that Mr. Rohrer be appointed Chairman of a Finance Committee to assist in collecting contributions to off-set our costs, with Mr. Rohrer to chose his own Committee. The appointment was duly made by Rev. ~~Rohrer~~, who estimated our probable expenses at $400. At the request of Mr. Rohrer, Rev. Shands agreed to discuss with Mrs. Philip Hammer the overall budget for OASIS.

Rev. Smith indicated that a Laymen's Committee was in the process of formation. Already chosen are: ~~Mr. Justice Head, (Methodist)~~; Mr. Harry Rohrer, (Baptist); Mr. Henry de Give, (Catholic); Dr. Irving Goldstein, (Jewish). It is hoped that additional recommendations for the Committee will be forthcoming as follows: A Presbyterian by Rev. Williams and Mrs. Narmore; a Congregationist by Rev. Brown; an Episcopalian by Henry Jackson; a Lutheran by Martin Gruber.

Father Donovan pointed out that Bishop Hylan has already appealed for special prayers in all Catholic churches of the Diocese beginning this month for the peaceful settlement of the school problem.

Agreement was general that the Laymen's statement should be issued as early in August as possible.

Loren Jenks proposed that the appeal of the Catholic Bishop referred to by Father Donovan be included in the first mailing previously discussed. Rev. Smith agreed and will have it done.

Unanimous agreement was expressed for the designation of the last weekend in August as a period of prayer for law and order. In this connection, Rabbi Rothschild pointed out that this proposal has already been adopted by the Atlanta Council of

Churches and has the approval of Catholic and Jewish leadership as well. All ministers will be urged in a post script to be added to the first mailing to set aside August 25, 26 or 27, for prayer in their congregations for law and order.

Rabbi Mossman proposed a double-page newspaper advertisement listing all congregations participating in the weekend of prayer and supporting compliance with the Federal Court order. Rev. Shands supported the proposal and urged the Resources Committee to study it.

After considerable discussion, it was agreed that the mailing previously read by Rev. Smith and approved by the group should be signed by the Reverands Shands, Long and Smith, and that it should not be released to the press.

Meeting adjourned.

CHARLES F. WITTENSTEIN

Attendees at this meeting:

O. Norman Shands
Leon Smith
Mr. and Mrs. John Yungblut
Loren T. Jenks
H. W. Rohrer
Walter J. Donovan
Mrs. Geo. J. Gunning
Sydney K. Mossman
Jacob M. Rothschild
Laura Askren
Henry Jackson
Ambrose H. Pendergrast
Charles F. Wittenstein
Nat G. Long

Paul Rittenberg
LnDV
SN

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

1818 S. Main St. High Point, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Harold Evans, *Chairman*
Colin W. Bell, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 88 2-0109

REGIONAL OFFICE
Byron A. Haworth, *Chairman*
W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
Wilton E. Hartzler, *Executive Secretary*

June 19, 1961

Mrs. Philip Hammer
General Chairman
Organizations Assisting Schools
In September
Room 813, 50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hammer:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 5 telling us about OASIS and the efforts you are making to prepare the Atlanta community for school desegregation in the fall. Having worked with school desegregation problems in North Carolina for nearly five years, we are very much interested in this widely based community effort you have undertaken to bring about an orderly acceptance of the new patterns in Atlanta.

I have discussed with our staff the possibilities of our being of assistence to you in the next few months. Several difficulties have stood in the way of our responding immediately and positively. For one thing, June is a crucial period for reassignments in a number of North Carolina communities where we have been working. We have felt that we needed to give full attention to these situations because their outcome will determine whether there is any gain in desegregation of North Carolina schools in the fall. Another difficulty is that one of our staff members has been granted leave from his summer responsibilities in order to continue his education in New York. He will be leaving us June 29 and will not return until August 14.

In view of all of this, I would like to hold out the possibility of our making someone available during the last two or three weeks of August. Could one of our staff be of assistance to you during that period? I understand that you anticipate that most of the preparatory work will be completed by that time. Do you anticipate any last minute efforts with which we might assist you? I would be glad to hear whether you feel this period of time has possibilities.

Please forgive my delay in responding. We are eager to be of help if we can.

Sincerely yours,

W. H.

Wilton E. Hartzler
Executive Secretary

WEH/r

RELIGIOUS DIVISION OF OASIS
May 29, 1961

cc to Zang + Blanto 6/1

The Religious Division of Oasis was called to order in the Assembly room of the Church of the Redeemer at 2 P.M. on May 29, 1961 by Dr. Nat Long. Rev. Edward Driscoll gave the opening prayer. In the absence of Mr. Paul Rilling, the Secretary, Mrs. C. M. Weston was asked to serve as secretary pro tem.

Rev. Leon Smith reported the following recommendations made by the Resource Committee:

1 - Begin a series of 3 mailings, the first June 15, continuing each month.
Enclose in first:
a - Statement of Dr. Letson's suggestions for Churches
b - " by a High School principal made at a church Program
c - Fact sheet
d - Bibliography of material which can be ordered and seen at Paul Rillings office.
Suggest drafting a Layman's Manifesto to be signed by laymen (like Ministers' Manifesto)

2 - Second letter
a - Encourage statements by Official Boards or Congregations such as the one Peachtree Road Methodist Church expects to release soon.
b - Seek official Denominational statement.
c - Compile Denominational group lists.
d - Seek to have all religious faiths recommend observance of "Peaceful Compliance"and "Full Attendance" in Public School opening.

3 - Prepare copy of 3rd letter

a - Request all ministers to be in Atlanta last week-end in August.
b - Hope to get $10 per Congregation group in Religious Division for mailings etc. Send to Atlanta Council of Churches office. Mark "Special School Mailing".
c - Use OASIS letter heads with Executive Committee Names.

4 - Invite Dr. Letson and Mr. Eugene Patterson to be guest speakers for our Religious Division meetings.

5 - Suggest the creation of a Mass Media separate division of OASIS.

The report and recommendations were unanimously adopted.

Recommendation for a tremendous dramatic mass meeting was discussed, with the possibility of the address being given by the President of the United States.

Its purpose was to demonstrate before the world the "Spirit of Atlanta" for Peaceful integration.

Problems were discussed. Success was recognized as a necessity.

Police protection from possible outsider or mob attempted control should be discussed with Chief Jenkins.

An outdoor rally was suggested.

Dr. Long who had been presiding, found it necessary, because of a funeral, to turn the conduct of the meeting over to Rev. Norman Shands.

The discussion continued with the suggestion that the plan for such a mass meeting be taken up with the broader organization of OASIS, recognizing the positive advantages as well as dangers.

It was further suggested that Mayor Hartsfield be consulted early in the exploration.

Another danger considered was the possibility of an opposite motivated group being created by the OASIS mass meeting.

The basic philosophy of the Religious Division of the OASIS group was considered. Was it to work quietly?

The advantage of a positive, decent people's witness to obeying the law, putting small negative forces on the defensive was brought out. (Georgians Organized for Democracy) - G O D Few would want to oppose God.

Again the question was raised - Would such a mass meeting create the best "climate?"

The Chairman recognized that OASIS was originally organized to help the School group, so, Dr. Letson as well as Police Chief Jenkins and Mayor Hartsfield should be consulted.

A motion was made, seconded and unanimously carried, that this body recommend the question of a giant mass meeting be turned over to the Steering Committee of the larger body of OASIS for exploration on all sides, and thinking through of the problems (provided the top speaker is found - the President of the United States, or Vice President, if the President is not available.

If it does not seem advisable to the Steering Committee of OASIS, it was suggested that the plan be sent back to the Resource Committee of the Religious Division. The question would then be,"Should the Religious Division plan a large Religious group meeting?"

A motion was made, seconded and carried that if confirmation is given by OASIS it shall be unanimously accepted by the Religious Division and without further discussion, plans would proceed.

It was noticed that there was a smaller attendance than at the previous meeting. It was recognized that a selected group from denominations had been included, chosen from those deeply interested. Mailings have not been sent to a larger group. Later a larger group may be gathered. Need of careful preparation for this would be necessary, including provision for a good speaker. (A speaker for the May 29th meeting had not been announced.) The need for a later larger meeting was suggested to make ministers more effective with their congregations.

Two meetings were planned for June, possibly one planning meeting and one mass meeting. Dates were set for June 12th and 26th. (These would be important as many would be away in July.) The meetings are to be at 2 o'clock.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the kind of calendar for meetings be left with the Resource Committee, and that Paul Rilling be asked to get out a letter tomorrow, on a dignified letter head (with OASIS Officers listed) urging presence at the above meetings.

Motion was made, seconded and carried, that when there is to be a speaker, notice be given, so that the usual closing time of 3 o'clock may be extended, otherwise 3 o'clock be held to as closing time. Meetings usually last one hour.

Announcement was made of the next regular Ministers' meeting, where OASIS is scheduled to be reviewed. It is the same meeting that Dr. Kirkpatrick's report on Africa is to be given.

Rev. Leon Smith read a note from Mr. Eugene Patterson regretting his inability to be present and speaking.

Rev. Smith also read the Statement of the Methodist Ministers drawn up at their May 29th morning meeting. It was characterized as excellent, and it was agreed that Paul Rilling should make copy available in next mailing, together with Allison Williams' letter. The mark of "Confidential" on Rev. Williams' letter referred to its publication. It can be shared with this group.

The meeting adjourned at 3:10 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Nestlui H. Weston
(Mrs. C. M. Weston)
Secretary Pro Tem.

2nd sheet of notes enclosed,
including 18 names of those present.
(Only available paper for notes!)

MEMORANDUM June 23, 1961

To: Harry Rohrer
From: Paul Rilling

Suggested introductory material for meeting of laymen's committee:

A number of civic and religious groups have been talking together through OASIS in hopes that they can jointly contribute to a climate of acceptance and dignity during the school transition this fall. As you know OASIS stands for Organizations Assisting Schools in September, and hopes to support the school board in its efforts to avoid disruption and violence. One of the major subgroups of OASIS is the Religious Organizations group which has involved a number of clergy and laymen from the three major faiths and all denominations in a consideration of what religious leadership in Atlanta can do to assist in this effort. It has been my privilege to be a part of these discussions as a representative of the Georgia Council of Churches.

During one of the discussions of the Religious Organizations Group of OASIS, one of the laymen present suggested it might be helpful and appropriate if the lay religious leadership of Atlanta were to speak to the city on the school issue. It was pointed out that the clergy had spoken several times and that the charge is sometimes made that they do not represent the laity. The idea of a laymen's statement or manifesto was suggested to be drawn up by laymen of all faiths and circulated widely throughout the city. Although there have been ministerial statements in many communities throughout the South, there has been no such laymen's manifesto to our knowledge. The idea was thought to be challenging and exciting and was approved by the Religious Organizations group. Persons present representing various denominations were asked to cooperate in the calling together of a laymen's committee which would consider the drafting of such a manifesto and its later circulation to the laity of Atlanta.

This, then, is the purpose of this committee and of this meeting. I was asked to open the meeting, simply because I have been involved in the sessions of the Religious Organizations Committee. We have here on our committee representatives of the three major faiths and many of the Protestant denominations. It is up to us to decide whether a laymen's statement or manifesto is a worthwhile and practical idea, and if so, to proceed with the drafting of such a statement. My own feeling is that the statement should be a fairly short and concise one, so that it can be widely circulated in full and can appeal to the broadest number of persons. This, however, is a matter for the total committee to decide. At my suggestion, each of you has received by mail copies of a number of statements issued by religious groups in various Southern communities. It was thought that these might help to trigger some ideas on our part. Again, it is significant to note that laymen were not involved in any of these statements.

File Copy
(1961)

Minutes, Religious Committee, OASIS, Monday, June 26.

Norman Shands, Co-Chairman, presided, and introduced Dr. Rual Stephens, Assistant Superintendent of Atlanta schools. Dr. Stephens discussed the handling of applications for transfer and the tests that were administered.

Leon Smith, Chairman of the Resources Sub-Committee, reported that mailings had gone to all Atlanta clergymen in June and that additional mailings were scheduled for the middle of July and August. The first mailing emphasized means by which church leaders could prepare their own members and groups for the coming transition. It was emphasized that these mailings should also go to the lay leaders represented on the OASIS Religious Committee. This will be done.

Mr. Smith reported that the Resources Committee had organized a Layman's Committee, consisting of representatives of the various major faiths and denominations. This committee will meet shortly to prepare a layman's statement to be circulated among lay religious leadership of the city. It is hoped that this statement can be circulated shortly after mid-July and be ready for general release by August 13. The possible value of a church ladies' statement was considered. It was the general consensus that churchwomen have spoken several times and that the critical need now is for a statement predominantly of laymen. It was noted, however, that some women will be included among lay leadership in the various churches.

It was noted that All Saints' Episcopal Church has recently circulated a local statement for internal purposes. The Peachtree Street Methodist Church has adopted a layman's statement. The Methodist ministers of this jurisdiction have spoken recently. It was noted that a statement by Atlanta Baptist ministers was under consideration.

During general discussion it was emphasized that the congregations of the churches must be reached, not simply the leadership. It was again urged that all churches and synagogues plan official presentation on the matter from pulpits.

The concentration on Law and Order Sabbath over the final week-end prior to school opening was considered. One synagogue noted plans for a special sermon, for a panel discussion, and for a presentation by Dr. Letson. One Methodist church noted special instructions to teachers of youth classes who plan to consider the subject throughout the summer in relation to regular concerns.

A representative of the Churchwomen noted that the group plans to encourage discussion groups in churches throughout the city. The

women request pastors to cooperate and assist where possible.

There was some discussion of the financial situation by Mr. Rohrer, Finance Chairman. It was noted that $60.00 has been contributed for religious mailings so far, but that $145.00 has been spent. Total needs of the program of this committee will come to $500-$600.00. Mr. Rohrer said he plans to check with Mrs. Hammer, Chairman of the whole OASIS organization, concerning the total needs of OASIS and the role of the Religious Committee towards this budget.

It was agreed that the next meeting of this committee shall be July 24th, 2:00 P.M., at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer.

cc: The Rev. Norman Shands
The Rev. Nat Long
The Rev. Leon Smith
Mrs. Betty Harris

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

For your Information

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

June 26, 1961

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

Dear Friend:

We missed you at the OASIS Youth Advisers' Conference! We know you share our concern for a peaceful transition from segregated to desegregated public schools this fall. To achieve this goal, all of us in OASIS believe that proper preparation is necessary.

Your organization undoubtedly is already doing something to help create a climate of acceptance and understanding. You can help us by sharing with us your experiences, suggestions, and plans for future action.

You can help us - and we would like to help you. In this connection, a full report of our Youth Advisers' Conference is enclosed for your information and appropriate use. The more than one hundred persons who attended agreed that a step in the right direction had been taken, but many more steps must follow. We will all arrive at our destination much sooner and far better prepared if we all walk together.

After you have read the report, please take time to share with us what you have done or plan to do. Do use the tear sheet to let us know how we can help you. We cannot stress strongly enough how vitally important is your organization's contribution to our combined efforts. We cannot even determine the scope or size of our task until we hear from all who share the unique opportunity and special responsibility to work with youth during these challenging days of change.

We understand that those who do not share our concern for a peaceful transition are very well and very secretly organized. This is not the time for complacency; this is the time for right-thinking people to take positive action.

Please let us hear from you today so we can plan together for tomorrow!

Yours sincerely,

Joan Finn

Joan Finn (Mrs. John)
Chairman, Youth-Serving Section

Jean Steinhaus

Jean Steinhaus (Mrs. John)
Co-Chairman, Youth-Serving Section

Enclosure

June 30, 1961

OASIS

Grace T. Hamilton

The process recording of Community Organization in Preparation for School Desegregation in Atlanta includes three sections:

(1) A narrative account of Community Organization efforts - under the leadership of OASIS.*

(2) Records of meetings involved in the Community Organization process (not attached).

(3) A chronological file of press clippings (Atlanta press) reporting events relating to or affecting school desegregation in Atlanta (not attached).

* - The enclosed covers the period through June, 1961.

sd

CONFIDENTIAL

A RECORD OF PROCESS - COMMUNITY PREPARATION FOR DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA

By - Grace T. Hamilton, National YWCA, Community Division, Southern Region

I. BACKGROUND - Community Organization for "Open" Public Schools Prior to January, 1961

The date on which Atlanta school desegregation would begin was determined by an order of the Federal District Court in a ruling on May 9, 1960. The court's order defined September, 1961, as the date, specified that desegregation would begin with the 11th and 12th grades, and approved procedures for the transfer of pupils from schools previously known as "Negro" or "White" high schools, as set forth in a plan for "pupil placement" submitted to the court by the Atlanta Board of Education.

The focus of citizens' action prior to the 1961 meeting of the Georgia Legislative Assembly had been directed toward developing support for keeping public schools open. Prior to this time, the NAACP, the Atlanta and Georgia Councils of Human Relations were the only organized groups known to be actively interested in securing implementation of the 1954 Supreme Court Decision. The NAACP's major effort was focused upon interpreting the court order and discovering and encouraging eligible students in the Negro high schools to apply for transfers at the appropriate time.

The most important efforts for community education and organization of this period (before January, 1961) were under the auspices of HOPE (Help Our Public Education). The efforts of HOPE, with the cooperation of the League of Women Voters and the Council of Church Women, helped to develop a ground swell of public interest and expression throughout the state, acknowledging the importance of continuing public schools to the welfare of the state and its people.

One effort which proved influential in the development of such public opinion was a series of Women's Legislative Forums called "Days of Decision Forums," held throughout the state during October, 1960. The League of Women Voters, Active Voters, and HOPE provided panels of speakers for four-hour meetings, conducted with a local moderator, in Rome, Albany, Columbus, and Augusta. The announcement of these meetings stated that members of the Georgia Assembly would be invited to attend, and that the purpose of the forums was:

> "To provide information to members and to increase their 'know-how' in public affairs;
>
> "To talk with legislators about matters of mutual concern;
>
> "To provide a pattern for legislative forums which members may wish to follow in their home communities."*

The public opinion developed during the fall found expression in December when two Negro students were admitted to the University of Georgia. It undoubtedly was reflected in the new posture assumed by the governor at that time. He made it clear that he would not exercise his power to close or withdraw state funds from the University of Georgia after it became necessary for the University to comply with an order of the Federal Court requiring the admission of the Negro students. The Legislature followed the governor's initiative and repealed state laws which would have placed Atlanta's public school system in jeopardy.

It repealed state legislation requiring withdrawal of state financial support from school systems required to desegregate by court action, and passed legislation permitting communities to have the option of continuing to operate a

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* The member organizations of the Georgia Legislative Forums for Women listed on the announcement included: The American Association of the University Women of Georgia, Georgia Association of Women Lawyers, Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers. Pilot International District 1, Georgia Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the League of Women Voters in Georgia, HOPE, Inc., Medical Auxiliary of Georgia and Fulton County, National Council of Catholic Women, Georgia Farm Bureau Women, National Council of Jewish Women, Active Voters, Young Women's Christian Association, the United Council of Church Women, Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs.

system of public education, authorizing the payment of tuition grants to parents of children preferring to attend private rather than public schools when schools in the community of residence were desegregated.

For two years, prior to 1961, an informal and nameless committee met once a month to share information regarding efforts being made by the organizations represented in the group in behalf of open schools and of securing compliance in Atlanta with the Supreme Court Decision. The former had more emphasis than the latter, but representatives of organizations concerned with hastening desegregation were included in the committee, and thus a channel of community-wide communication was established between groups whose emphasis differed but who were united in a common major objective. The committee's membership was "unofficial" and informal. It included representatives of local, state, and regional organizations known to be "concerned."**

This committee never had public attention and its most valuable function was to provide liaison and communication between community groups and to permit the sharing of information and resources developed by one group with others whenever useful. The group came to be known as the Intergroup Committee on Schools, and later as OASIS (Organization Assisting Schools in September).

II. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION - January through March, 1961

HOPE, Inc., regarded its original purpose of enabling the continuance of open public schools to have been fulfilled with the action of the Legislature. However, securing "peaceful compliance" and the "maintenance of law and order" in Atlanta was an unmet challenge. The mob action following school desegregation

** Organizations represented in intergroup committee on schools: HOPE, Inc., The Atlanta and DeKalb County and Georgia League of Women Voters, The Atlanta and Georgia Councils of Human Relations, Active Voters, Atlanta and Georgia Council of Churches, Council of Jewish Women, Hadassah, American Jewish Committee, Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, Atlanta Urban League, NAACP and Southern Regional Council.

in New Orleans and the mob which developed at the University of Georgia had occurred during the year and were reminders to the thoughtful that the good name of the city and the well-being of all the city's children was still at stake.

On February 23, 1961, HOPE, Inc. called an exploratory meeting to discuss ways and means of working toward peaceful transition to desegregation in Atlanta high schools. The group invited to this meeting included two members of the Atlanta YWCA Board, both active members of the Council of Church Women, a member of the National Board of the YWCA, three officers of high school PTAs, the president of the Atlanta Council of Church Women, a retired high school principal and a retired Atlanta high school teacher. HOPE's executive director explained HOPE's role "Then and Now," and stated that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss "peaceful desegregation": who is doing what, what should be done, who should be involved and what HOPE's role should be. The group arrived at the consensus that every effort should be made to get as many groups as possible to work constructively toward calm acceptance and peaceful transition; that the committee effort should be coordinated by HOPE and that this should be done openly without fear of antagonizing. There was agreement that HOPE had proved its worth and should continue to be the rallying point for open school efforts. The group agreed to serve as a steering committee for an enlarged effort and the suggestion was made that the committee be enlarged to include people representing other segments of the Atlanta community; business, legal, religious and youth work. It was agreed that the organization's work would be strengthened if Negroes were added to the steering committee (HOPE had not included Negroes in its policy-making bodies and had not sought Negro membership in the belief that this might handicap its single purpose.)

It was announced at this meeting that a conference was scheduled with the Superintendent of Schools by representatives of HOPE to report plans for

enlisting cooperation of community groups for the Board of Education and to determine the opinion of the superintendent with regard to the most useful ways of work.

Three days later a meeting was held of the group now enlarged and known as the Citizens Committee. The conference with the School Superintendent had been held and was summarized as follows: He was pleased with the proposals and encouraged work through "the normal channels of PTA's principals, area superintendents, churches, etc." He had pointed out that school authorities could deal most effectively with the student bodies but urged all youth organizations to help their members to meet their responsibilities with good will and honor. The Board of Education's plans, as reported to the representatives, included:

1. The personal appearance of the superintendent before each high school assembly to appeal to their pride and to make it clear that any action which does not measure up will not be tolerated.
2. A close working relationship with city authorities, including the police department.
3. Conferences with administrative and teaching staffs.
4. Letters to all high school PTA presidents, asking for their cooperation.
5. A TV appearance in April.

Following this report the discussion developed provocative suggestions for community action and it was agreed that three working sub-committees should be established.

1. A speakers bureau built upon HOPE's bureau as a nucleus.
2. To stimulate interest in community organizations, religious, business, civic groups, youth organizations and community councils.

3. To seek PTA cooperation beginning with area superintendents with the aim that at least one PTA meeting in each high school could be devoted to this subject before the closing of school.

During the following month (February 27 to March 27) a Community Contacts Committee was organized (and subsequently merged with the Committee on PTA Cooperation). The Community Contacts Committee defined its purpose as: to extend the posture of tolerance into as many organizations as possible in areas served by each of the white high schools; and to establish channels of communication to encourage a high quality of responsible citizenship throughout the period of change brought about by the desegregation of public schools in compliance with court order.

It was decided:

1. To implement this purpose through work with three existing community councils with whatever degree of cooperation each council was willing to assume; and
2. To endeavor to find leadership in the thirteen remaining white school communities to take responsibility for spear-heading the program.

It was agreed that the cooperation of the four area superintendents would be sought and that attempts would be made to develop discussion groups by school areas, with the hope for cooperation of principals and PTA presidents and with the assistance of the committee established to develop cooperation by PTAs.

During the month, the latter committee arranged a meeting with the four area superintendents with predominantly white schools to discuss means for securing PTA cooperation and for finding community leadership in the areas of the thirteen white high schools where there were no community councils. This meeting arrived at the following decisions:

1. To seek support of the Atlanta PTA Council rather than limiting efforts to individual high school PTAs.
2. To work separately in each high school community with emphasis on community contacts rather than through school personnel.

It was suggested in this meeting that it would be helpful to have the Superintendent of Schools present a factual account of the plans for school desegregation to the Atlanta PTA Council and to suggest to the Council a role it might play in setting a pattern of responsible citizenship for individual PTA groups to follow. A TV panel presentation was also proposed, with the panel possibly including the chairman of the Board of Education, the Superintendent of Schools and the President of the Atlanta PTA Council. The committee members responded to the latter proposal by urging the use of commercial TV to permit wider coverage, and by suggesting the use of the TV program as a springboard for discussion and action in school communities. The suggestion was also made that any "school viewings" of the TV program should include elementary as well as high schools.

III. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION - April through June, 1961

On March 29th, the Intergroup Committee on Schools met with an expanded membership resulting from organizational contacts made by members of the steering committee of the Citizens Committee. The plan of action proposed by the Citizens Committee was reported and three working sections were agreed upon to implement the plan of action (religious organizations, civic and service organizations, and youth-serving agencies). The chairmen and a nucleous of membership for each section were designated and the sections were asked to hold organizational meetings and to prepare proposals for presenting a meeting of the enlarged organization, to be called the following month.

During the next three weeks the speakers' bureau was expanded through contacts with former members of HOPE's speakers' bureau and new speakers obtained mainly through contacts with the Toastmasters and Toastmistresses Club. A third committee member was secured and designated to handle all requests for speakers.

The religious organizations section met on April 26 with 25 persons present. The group made the following suggestions about things that churches can do for future consideration.

(1) Speeches and discussions in all groups within churches and synagogues.

(2) The arrangement of contacts between church groups and others of a different race.

(3) Special sermons. These might be coordinated on a special day of prayer, as was done in St. Louis and Nashville.

(4) Newspaper columns or articles by leading churchmen.

(5) Public statements. These might take the form of another ministers' manifesto, denominational statements, statements signed by lay leadership as well as by clergy.

(6) Study seminars.

(7) Providing interracial contacts for children of high school age.

(8) Support of a possible community pledge.

(9) Solicitation of the cooperation of religious editors and religious periodicals in the area.

The group elected officers and a steering committee representing all religious faiths.

The civic and service groups section met, considered reports of what was being done by various organizations and established a steering and resource committee. The latter agreed to be responsible for creating a library of resource materials to be available to all groups. The community contacts committee continued to work as a sub-committee of this section. Its responsibilities included the

training of discussion leaders for groups in neighborhoods and developing a plan to find hosts for morning or evening "coffees" at which discussion leaders would talk with groups of neighbors. Training sessions for discussion leaders were held in two sections of the city on May 22 and 23rd. A staff member of the Southern Regional Council conducted these sections at which a guide for the presentation of the subject "How Desegregation Will Affect Our Atlanta Public Schools" was used. Copies of the Atlanta pupil placement plan were distributed to leaders and resources which would be available, were noted. More than 80 people attended one session and 125 attended the other. (Materials prepared for discussion group leaders appended.)

The Youth Service Committee met on April 18 with representatives of group work agencies present. Discussion of the programs of the agencies revealed a range of activities. Many groups reported having held or planning discussions on the problems of bi-racial school experience. Some have had bi-racial meetings. Representatives from the Atlanta YWCA reported that the school superintendent had spoken at a Y-Teen leadership weekend attended by approximately 100 white Y-Teens and that discussion had occurred during the weekend designed to deal with the insecurities and fears of white school students facing a new experience in the fall.

The group recommended that each agency representative attempt to secure the sanction of their sponsoring organization for the development of educational programs which would interpret to youth their role in the school desegregation program. The group proposed a sub-committee which should seek to establish an interracial youth council with the purpose of stimulating meaningful programs between the membership of the youth-serving organizations.

The Intergroup Committee on Schools met May 9. The action of HOPE's steering committee was reported and the name OASIS was proposed and approved.* (Hereafter the Intergroup Committee on Schools came to be known as the OASIS Co-ordinating Committee.) The suggestion was made that all cooperating organizations be asked to contribute ten dollars to help pay for mimeographing mailings from the OASIS office and that the service sub-sections try to arrange otherwise to carry the cost of their programs. Among the new ideas presented at this meeting was the proposal of a city-wide meeting, proposed for the latter part of August to have as its theme, either "A Salute to Atlanta's Public Schools" or "A Salute to Atlanta - 20th Century," with a keynote address by President Kennedy or Vice President Johnson. It was reported that the superintendent approved the idea and that a gift of $500.00 had been received for this purpose. The mayor's opinion of such a meeting was being sought.

It was reported that a TV panel proposed earlier, was now being planned for a commercial station and that the superintendent had promised to keep the group informed. It was agreed that letters would be mailed to a wide range of organizations with enclosures describing the purpose of OASIS and seeking the cooperation of as many groups as possible and suggesting areas of action for individual organizations. (Copies of letters and enclosures are appended.)

The chairman of the youth-serving section, member of the Atlanta YWCA Board, and chairman of the Y-Teen Committee, reported plans for a meeting in June to be known as an Advisors' Workshop. The purpose of this meeting will be to help leaders who work with teenagers in the city and at camps during the summer season.

Civic and service organizations reported their plan to concentrate on community contacts at the neighborhood level. The religious section reported their plans

*Organizations Assisting Schools in September

to include a "law and order weekend" with special sermons, and an emergency stand-by committee to aid possible victims of harassment and a mailing to ministers outlining specific suggestions of ways they might work with their own memberships in this effort.

During the weeks immediately following the announcement of OASIS the first program effort involving both white and Negro high school students began. The Director of Quaker House (Friends Fellowship House) invited a small group including persons identified with the programs of the NAACP, the Atlanta Council of Human Relations, and HOPE to assist in planning for a six-week Sunday series designed to help the young people get acquainted. The first group meeting included only white students who could be easily invited and whose help was needed in finding others for the group. At this first meeting a Negro couple, both college teachers in the community, and the Director of Quaker House were the discussion leaders for the group. During the afternoon a hostess committee was chosen and the leader for the following week was announced. Lillian Smith worked with the group at the second meeting, attended by approximately fifty young people with both racial groups almost equally represented. This afternoon a steering committee of the students was designated to plan the activity for the summer, and a member of the adult committee was chosen to work with the student committee. Efforts had been made to find student leadership from the neighborhoods of white schools which would have Negro students in attendance in the fall, and all the Negro students whose applications for transfers had been granted, were invited for the second meeting.

Efforts were also made at this time to include five white and five Negro high school students from Atlanta in a six weeks Youth Camp at Highlander Folk School. This camp is "an interracial experience in the creative arts for

high school students," whose enrollment is limited to forty young people drawn from the country as a whole. It was thought that the reservation of ten places for Atlanta students who would be involved in the process of desegregation in the fall would offer a constructive experience for the participants which would contribute to their effectiveness at home.

The Co-ordinating Committee of OASIS met on June 1, the Superintendent of Schools attended at the invitation of the chairman. The Chief of Police had also been invited and a representative of the police department was expected but was not in attendance. The chairman of the Service Operating Sections of OASIS reported as follows:

Civic and Service Organizations

The organization of neighborhood discussion groups was continuing. More than a hundred volunteers had been enrolled as discussion leaders. A draft of a letter to be sent to approximately twelve hundred persons over the signature of the chairman of the Community Contacts Committee and the chairman of the Civic and Service Organizations, was approved (letter appended with Oasis materials).

The chairman of the Youth-Serving Agencies reported that 75 registrations for the Youth Advisors' Conference to be held on June 8, had been received and efforts were continuing to secure representation from every high school in the city and from civic and religious groups in all parts of the city.

The chairman of the religious section reported that two meetings of the steering committee of the sections and two meetings of the section as a whole had been held since the last meeting. The program of this section includes:

1. Promotion of a layman's statement.

2. Efforts to encourage statements from denominational ministers and groups (Methodist statement already received).

3. Efforts to get individual churches to circulate statements for adoption by the membership and churches. (Trinity Presbyterian has already adopted a statement.)

4. A concerted effort in all pulpits urging peaceful compliance planned for the last Sunday in August.

The chairman stated that the program of the religious section has involved more active participation by all religious faiths than any other program in Atlanta before this time.

The speakers' bureau chairman reported that seven invitations had been filled and asked the group to stimulate other invitations from organized community groups.

The chairman of the committee reported that a conference with the President of the Chamber of Commerce resulted in the assurance that the business community would be happy to cooperate in all ways which the Board of Education deemed advisable. The proposed Citizens Advisory Committee to the Board of Education was not deemed useful.

The superintendent commented that the Board of Education's position regarding the Citizens Advisory Commiteee was "that informal seeking of advice from appropriate persons was more desirable." He reported upon programs within the school department as follows:

1. Continued activities among school personnel, particularly social science teachers

2. "A good spirit" on the part of student leadership in all high schools

He recognized that "many moral and spiritual values will be involved as this goes on," but that present emphasis is upon abiding by the law. He reported that the Board of Education plans a meeting with representatives of all news

media in order to establish and prepare a written set of ground rules for the opening of school. It was suggested that a press kit be prepared which would include a description of the positive preparation on the part of the community. It was thought that this would be particularly useful for national media representatives who are expected in the city.

In discussion of the proposed mass meeting for late August, several reservations about its advisability were noted. No opinion had been secured from the mayor's office at this time.

It was noted that HOPE is providing office space and staff salaries but that funds were needed for mailings, mimeographing, etc. The possibility that a staff assistant might be provided for the three summer months by the American Friends Service Committee was noted with enthusiasm. It was agreed that the chairman should appoint a finance committee to explore local sources for the funds that it will be needing for the program in the remaining months.

It was agreed that publicity should continue to emanate from participating organizations; rather than from Oasis, itself.

It was reported that a news commentator of a major television station was interested in preparing a documentary film on Atlanta's preparation for the fall.

The Youth Advisory Conference sponsored by Oasis took place June 8th, at the Central YMCA. Representatives from the following agencies and organizations were represented in the attendance:

Youth-Serving Agencies

Butler Street YMCA
Central YMCA
Edgewood Avenue YWCA
Phyllis Wheatley YWCA
Atlanta Girls' Club
Grady Homes Girls' Club
Atlanta Boys' Club
B'Nai B'Rith Youth
Wesley House
Bethlehem Community Center
Girl Scouts

Religious and Church Groups

Capital View Baptist Church
First Baptist Church of East Point

Peachtree Christian
First Christian

Park Street Methodist
St. Mark Methodist
Trinity Methodist
Audubon Forest Methodist Church

Druid Hills Presbyterian
Trinity Presbyterian

Church of God

Southeastern Conference of Congregational
Christian Churches

United Church Women
Temple Youth
Salvation Army

After the panel discussion at which the chairman of the Youth Section of Oasis presided, the group divided into five work sections. A report of the panel presentation followed and a copy of the report to the participants is appended.

The third meeting of the Quaker House Youth group included the ten Negro students transferred and student representatives from three of the schools to which they were being transferred. (One high school was not represented and efforts were continued to find representation from this school.) The program committee of the larger group had listed the "interests" of the group's members, and were proceeding to plan for activities related to these interests during the summer at Quaker House. (The following interests were noted: dramatics, world politics, philosophy, fine arts, creative arts and crafts, French, music - classical, folk and modern.)

The youth director of the Highlander Folk School secured the names of the elected student leaders from three of the "white schools" who were interested in attending

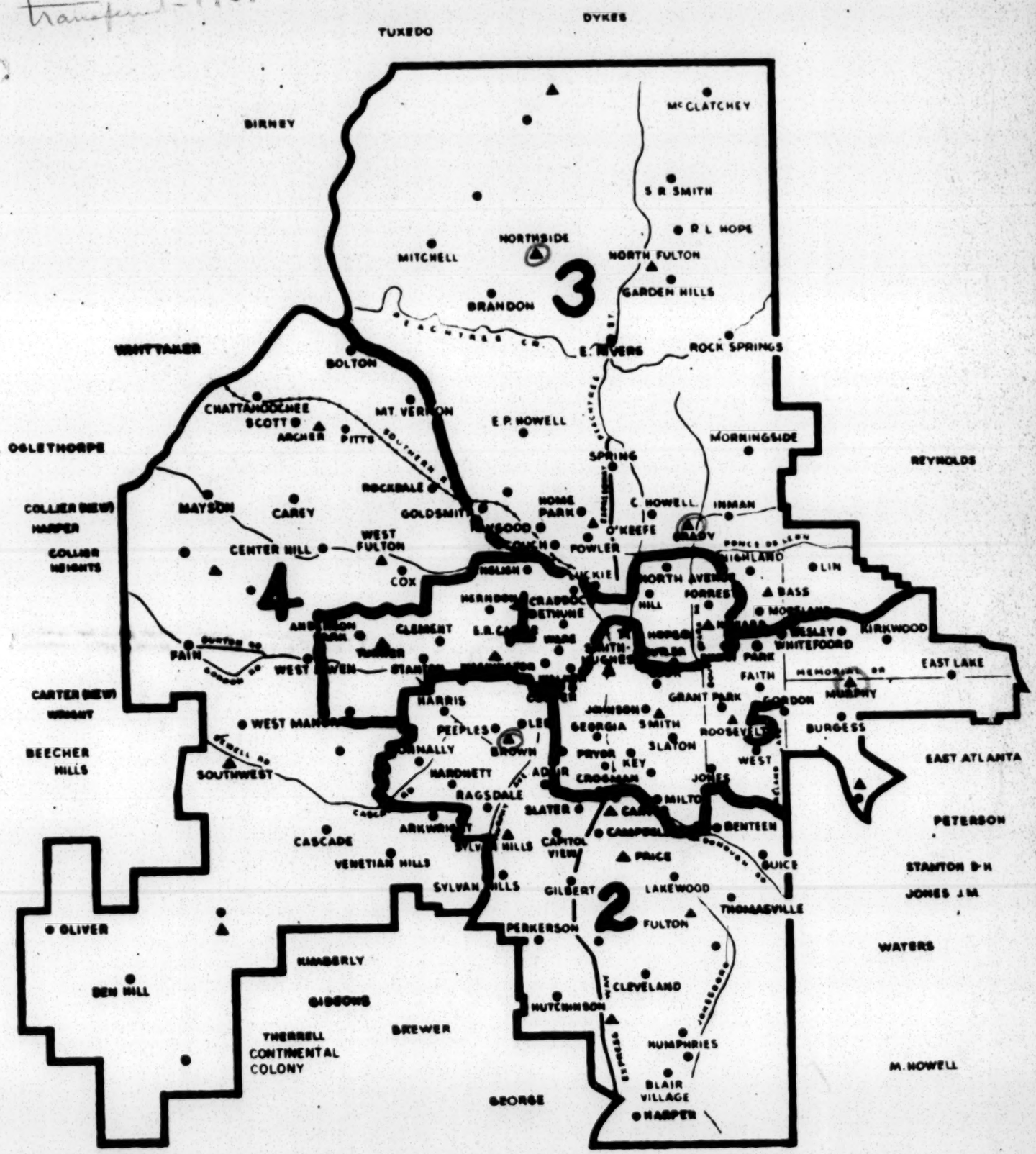
the Highlander Youth Camp, but who because of previously made plans for the summer - jobs and summer school, could not go. The director of Christian Education in three Methodist churches was especially helpful in discovering potential white participants. From the four days work in Atlanta of the youth director, which included talking with staff of all the "Human Relations" agencies in the city, it appeared that these agencies were not in effective contact with youth culture in Atlanta and that the "Youth-Serving" agencies were unable or reluctant to propose names of white participants to be invited to this interracial living experience.

On Monday, June 26th, it was announced in the press that a meeting of representatives of the U.S. Department of Justice had been held with city officials to consider ways in which the Department could be helpful to Atlanta in the fall. The mayor, the Superintendent of Schools and the Chief of Police were present in this closed session with U.S. Department of Justice representatives.

sd
6/30/61

0 = Negro students transferred - 1961

ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS



	WHITE	COLORED
ELEMENTARY	●	●
HIGH	▲	▲

(1957 BOND PROGRAM
New Schools - in Margin)

JAN. 1961

The following report on ANSWERS FOR ACTION, theme of a Youth Advisors' Conference attended by more than one hundred interested leaders and advisors of youth has been prepared to assist concerned adults plan and conduct programs to help young people understand the full implication and effect of public school desegregation. It is hoped that this material will encourage and stimulate all who read it to make or use opportunities to promote discussion conducive to mature, informed and understanding attitudes.

"ANSWERS FOR ACTION"

YOUTH ADVISORS' CONFERENCE OASIS

June 8, 1961

ANSWERS FOR ACTION - From The Panelists

Mrs. Finn's introductory statement:

> "There is no greater bounty that mankind can enjoy than the liberties which result from freedom under law. There is no greater heritage that we can bequeath to our children than a full appreciation of the concept of equality under law and what it means to our lives, our freedom and our self-respect."
> - William P. Rogers, Attorney General

"We who work with youth have a grave responsibility during these next few months - it will be up to each one of us to make these words meaningful to the young people who look to us for guidance and counsel. Many of us are either staff members or volunteers of organizations expounding in principle the spiritual rewards of fellowship, brotherly love, devotion to God. It is time for us to renew our dedication to these principles, to transform principle into practice, prejudice into understanding, apathy into right action. Together, you and I will seek and find the right answers for the right action. It is a task we gladly undertake; it will take courage, conviction and prayer.

"Think and pray with me for just a moment. 'I will sing of loyalty and of justice: to Thee, O Lord, I will sing. I will give heed to the way that is blameless.'

"Do not these words from the 101st Psalm give us an answer for action?

"Let us constantly remind ourselves that an all-wise God has given us a common humanity but differing opinions. Let us remember how imperfect is our understanding, how faulty our communication with our fellow-men and let us bow our heads together to start this conference with prayer:

> "'We thank Thee, O God, that history is so long that there is yet time for more justice and love among men than mankind has found. May we dedicate ourselves anew to the needs and the rights and the responsibilities of the common man, and may Thy peace to come be one of justice and freedom for an ever-increasing number of Thy children'.

It is my pleasure now to present to you the distinguished moderator of our panel. Someone described a leader to me as being one who makes up his mind where he wants to go and then moves in that direction. Cecil Alexander is such a person."

Mr. Cecil A. Alexander, A.I.A. - "Is Preparation Necessary"

- Most of us have lived through two World Wars and a war in Korea and we realize that the shot at Concord is now heard around the world. Communism is not responsible for people's efforts to seek their rights and opportunities, America is responsible.

- The South is largely undeveloped because of its inflexibility and inability to adjust to the modern world. Let us resolve tonight that we can prove democracy to be a living thing. We are all of us faced with the opportunity to do something for our sakes.

Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools - "How Will the Atlanta Plan Work?"

- Feels that he has been a part in some degree of the tragic events in the South in recent days. An Alabamian by birth, well aware of forces that are somewhat responsible for the present situation in the region.

- Has read carefully the reports of New Orleans and Little Rock.

- Came to Atlanta fully aware of the problems to be faced by this state.

- Has never seen a city nearer to coming of age than Atlanta has come during the past nine months. May be a reflection of coming of age of the South and a reflection of the thoughtfulness of democratic people coming to the front and raising their voices.

- Breaking the long silence of the recent past.

- No more difficult subject can be assigned anyone than helping to change attitudes of long standing. No greater challenge to persons concerned with education.

- Little in Atlanta plan that makes anyone very happy. It is, however, a plan which was considered best by those who developed it. The Pupil Placement Plan was approved by the court and was spelled out in some detail. The Board of Education has no choice but to proceed with the plan as devised and approved by the court. But how it will work depends upon every person of the community. The problem is our problem - Atlanta's problem, the nation's problem. The reputation of the nation is at stake. The world is now such that"normal evolutionary processes" are not possible. Note revolution in all parts of the world. Believes that plan will work and with high school students. Its success will be in proportion to how well citizens can develop a climate of opinion which will bring to the fore the principles we say we live by. The approach should be to continue emphasis upon the basic principles which the organizations represented here tonight state they stand for. Believes that students will demonstrate maturity which has not been in evidence in other cities.

Mr. Robert L. Marchman, Past President of Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce- "What is Our Individual Civic Duty"?

- Suggest that answers to this question require understanding of who we are ... citizens of the world, citizens of Georgia, citizens of Atlanta.

  As citizens of Atlanta our first duty is to our home town. Atlanta is no longer a "hick" town. It is a large and complex city but every city is made up of people and the attitudes of people make a big city what it is. People here tonight are beyond their individual concerns - here to find answers to questions which may be raised by the young people with whom they work. (Described embarrassment while visiting in New York at headline from Montgomery and Birmingham). Was proud that the Junior Chamber of Commerce took the first public position in behalf of open public schools. Taking a stand is the way an image of our city is created.

- When officials take a stand of defiance, others less thoughtful are encouraged in defiance. Young people must be told how important their attitude and their behavior is. As a businessman is interested in projecting an image of lawfulness and ability to move ahead, as a growing modern city with the ability to adapt to a change.

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, President of Interdenominational Theological Center - "How Shall We Live Up to Our Moral Obligations"?

- The answer to this question requires more time than is available. Important to distinguish moral obligations and legal obligations. Believing in the rightness of a cause is the moral obligation - being convinced that the cause is imperative. A legal obligation is based on law and compulsion. Moral obligation based on what ought to be done. Rightness constitutes the essence of moral obligation. Passive assistance and indifference is insufficient. Positive moral position is required. A vast majority of Atlanta citizens have been appealed to on the basis of the legal obligation. This is not sufficient for leadership. The group which is present must help prepare others to take a positive position because the moral leadership of our community is represented here. We can help our young people to live for our great ideals - brotherhood through mutual helpfulness. Can help young people understand that the moral imperative has a reality as never before. Since extinction is so possible, differences between the people of our world must not be encouraged. If we can work this out in Atlanta, we will have made a contribution to our nation's survival. Brotherly love is the only real security. We must take this first step with understanding, courage and love - and thus bring the ideal of America nearer realization.

Questions to Dr. Letson following presentations

Question: What is the school system doing to prepare?

Answer: Encourages full democratic and informed discussion.

Question: What might be done to prevent the press from highlighting unfortunate rumors or instances?

Answer by Dr. Letson: Meeting scheduled for all media to develop "ground rules" for next September.

Question: Since the mayoralty campaign will play an important part in the creation of climate, what if anything can be done?

Answer: Suggests that a code of ethics for candidates might be proposed and promoted.

Question: What steps should be taken to remedy the situation revealed by the fact that only ten Negroes are believed to be equipped to enter white high schools?

Answer: Forty-seven applicants scored up to, or above, national norms. Complete answer to the question not possible in time available. Requires long-range program to improve facilities and qualifications of teachers in the whole Atlanta school system.

ANSWERS FOR ACTION - From the work groups

1. Leaders can make it possible for group members to have creative experiences in discussions, which can lead to positive actions, such as:

--- transform the ideals of organizations into action, evaluate purposes and structures, in terms of their realities and practices and behavior

--- stimulate renewed understanding of the great American ideal of a democratic "Nation under God" its differences from, and advantages over Communism. (Several reports stressed that the emphasis now should be on the moral rightness of equal opportunities over and above their legality.)

--- stress the importance of being not only American citizens, but citizens of the world, and active participants in their own international programs.

--- replace fears with facts (i.e., just what is Communism? the relationship of opportunity to achievement?, etc.

--- encourage independent thinking, based on knowledge of the facts, and on their own concepts of justice and fair play; respect opinions of others.

2. Organizations can sponsor programs within their own framework (discussions, speakers, use of drama in improvising and role-playing) involving -

--- parents and teenagers

--- youth advisors and teenagers

--- interracial meetings of the above groups (several reports mentioned importance of these face to face relationships.)

3. Camps, Vacation Bible Schools, summer activity programs, summer schools, can organize forums, discussions, dramatic presentations, to help members obtain facts, and determine their own roles in this transition period.

4. OASIS Youth-Serving Section Can

--- sponsor a series of interracial forums on "Teen Topics." Those invited should include (but not be limited to) the transfer students and students from the four high schools. Such meetings, with good planning and supervision should help both races to have a better understanding of themselves as human beings, with common interests and concerns.

--- conduct a "rumor clinic," to alert young people to the dangers of false reports and malicious gossip, particularly during the opening days and weeks of school. This could also be done within each organization.

OASIS Has

--- brought together many Youth-Serving Organizations to encourage and stimulate fact-finding, educational and inspirational programs. These are designed to help Youth Advisors and teenage members to relate codes of ethics as they affect attitudes and behavior in the school desegregation process

--- made available a mailing of helpful materials to all such groups

--- sponsored a Youth Advisors Conference whose panelists, work groups, and kits were planned to help carry out the above stated purpose.

OASIS Can

--- sponsor other meetings

--- furnish (to small or large groups) speakers, discussion leaders, drama experts (for role playing, etc.)

--- make available bibliographies, mimeographed and printed materials, film strips

--- help interested organizations work toward a permanent Youth Council.

Your Organization Can

--- share ideas and programs with others

--- tell us how we can be of further help by checking and returning the enclosed half sheet.

sd
6/22/61

Section of Civic and Service Organizations

Chairman: Mr. W. Joe Scott, 566 Clifton Rd., NE (7) - DR 7-1036

Co-Chairman: Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) - DR 8-7275

Steering Committee

Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., 772 Boulevard, SE (12) - MA 7-8271

Dr. Ed Weaver, Atlanta University, 223 Chestnut St., SW (14) - JA 3-6431

Mrs. Mildred Fielder, 339 Ashby St., NW (14) - JA 2-6997; JA 5-8946

Mrs. Sidney Greenblatt, 1920 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW (5) - CE 3-5139

Mrs. J. C. Harris, 813 Atlanta National Bldg. - JA 5-8469

Community Contacts Committee

Mrs. William Shelfer, (Chairman), 1743 Ridgecrest Ct., NE (7) - DR 3-0765

Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., (Co-Chairman), 772 Boulevard, SE (12) - Ma 7-8271

Mrs. Thomas Bockman, 356 Pinetree Dr., NE (5) - Ce 3-4621

Mrs. Warren Bradley, 1132 Oglethorpe Ave., SW (10) - Pl 3-8253

Mrs. J. Wesley Buck, 106 Sheryl Place, NW (5) - TR 5-4189

Mrs. Dan Burge, 3979 Pinehill Place, NW (5) - Ce 3-5287

Mrs. Rives Chalmers, 3500 Ridgewood Rd., NW (5) - Ce 7-3264

Mrs. John Correll, 11 Demorest Ave., NE (5) - Ce 7-0259

Mrs. Reuben Crimm, 637 Old Ivy Rd., NE (5) - Ce 7-1946

Mrs. Stanley Daugert, 3810 Watkins Pl., NE (19) Gl 7-2125

Mrs. George Douglas, 2545 Potomac Ave., NE (5) - Ce 7-3843

Mrs. J. Fraser Durrett, Jr., 658 Darlington Cir., NE (5) - Ce 7-6522

Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Fisher, 668 Cresthill Ave., NW (6) - Tr 2-5152

Mrs. William Green, 1846 Ardmore Rd., NW (9) - Tr 2-1208

Mrs. Dixon Hall, 952 Blue Ridge Ave., NE (6) Tr 6-0859

Mrs. Stanley Harris, 790 Briar Park Ct., NE (6) 875-4060

Mrs. Oze Horton, 1970 Walthall Dr., NW (18) - Tr 5-4952

Mrs. Irwin Hyatt, 4633 Northside Dr., NW (5) Bl 5-4215

Mrs. Sidney Janus, 1435 W. Wesley Rd., NW (5) - Ce 3-1867

Mrs. R. C. Melton, 1115 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) Tr 2-0064

Mrs. Cornelius J. Murphy, 2628 Arlene Way, NE (5) - Ce 3-6300

Mrs. Fred Patterson, 2959 Andrews Dr., NW (5) - Ce 3-1624

Mrs. Richard W. Schiffman, 962 Wendover Dr., NE (5) - Ce 7-4213

Mrs. Kirby Sienbenthal, 3411 Elmtree Dr., SW (11) - Pl 8-2587

Mrs. Marvin Sneed, 145 East Lake Dr., SE (17) - Dr 8-8768

Miss Elizabeth Wellington, 849 St. Charles Ave., NE (6) - Tr 2-5759

Civic & Service cont'd

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Mr. Arthur Levin, A.D.L., 41 Exchange Pl., SE (3) - JA 3-1618

Mrs. David Neiman, 3640 Cloudland Dr., NW (5) - Ce 7-0209

Mrs. Fred Robin, 926 Crane Rd., NE (5) - Ce 7-2071

Organization Representatives

American Ass'n of University Women:

Mrs. Joseph Gross, 1196 Converse Dr., NE (5) - Ce 7-4361

Active Voters of Georgia:

Mr. James O'H Sanders, 67 Blackland Rd., NW (5) - Ce 3-2530

American Jewish Veterans:

Mr. J. Elliott Goldberg, c/o A. & S. Realty, 1 P'tree Bldg. - 524-8861

Anti-Defamation League:

Mr. Art Levin, 41 Exchange Pl, SE (3) - Ja 3-1618

Atlanta Council of Human Relations:

Mrs. Clifton Hoffman, 470 Chelsea Cir., NE (7) - Dr 3-7498

Mrs. Eliza Paschall, 1957 Westminster Way, NE (7) - Dr 3-1966

Atlanta Council of PTA:

Mrs. F. M. Head, 1763 Langston, SW (10) - Pl 3-8086

Mrs. L. A. Woodward, 834 Oakdale Rd., NE (7) - Dr 3-4020

Atlanta PTA Council:

Mrs. Mildred Fielder, 339 Ashby St., NW (14) - Ja 2-6997; Ja 5-8946

B'nai B'rith Women of Atlanta:

Mrs. Michael Harris, 1195 Old Powers Ferry Rd., NW (5) - Bl 5-3128

Community Councils:

Bass - Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) - Dr 8-8275

Fulton - Mrs. A. P. Guy, 362 Penfield Cir., Hapeville - Ma 7-8926

Hoke Smith - Rev. Geo. W. Hayward, 439 Robinson Ave., SE (15) - Ma 7-8181

Southwest - Dr. Ed S. Cook, Jr., 772 Boulevard, SE (12) - Ma 7-8271

Southside Co-ordinating Council - Rev. T.P. Grisson, Jr., 987 Ira St., SW (10)

Council of Jewish Women:

Mrs. Sidney Greenblatt, Jr., 1920 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW (5) - Ce 3-5139

Mrs. Jack Wallen, 3710 Nancy Creek Rd., NW (5) - Ce 3-3835

Council of Service Clubs:

Mr. George Goodwin, 1st National Bank, P'tree & Marietta Sts. - Ja 5-6671

The Equity Club:

Mrs. Mary Endicott, 205 Peachtree Arcade (3) - Mu 8-2216

Federation of Women's Clubs - 5th District:

Mrs. R. L. Maulding, Pres., 273 Dodgen Rd., Mableton - 946-2611

Georgia Council of Human Relations:

Dr. Richard Hocking, 1146 Lullwater Rd., NE (7) - Dr 8-1081

Mrs. Wm. C. Pauley, 41 Exchange Pl., SE (3) - 525-6468

Hadassah:

Mrs. Henry L. Caplan, 2975 Ridge Valley Rd., NW (5) - Ce 7-6543

Mrs. I. J. Glazer, 511 E. Pelham Rd., NE (9) - Tr 4-2804

H.O.P.E., Inc:

Mrs. Thos. M. Breeden, Jr., 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., NW (5) - Bl 5-3820

Mrs. Chas. C. Perkins, Jr., 1126 Clifton Rd., NE (7) - 378-3065

Internat'l Ladies Garment Workers Union - ILGWU:

Mr. Nick Bonanno, 1065 Gordon St., SW (10) Pl 3-1151

Mr. E. T. Kehrer, 1065 Gordon St., SW (10) Pl 3-1151

Jewish Community Council:

Dr. Irving Greenberg, 1730 Doncaster Dr., NE (9) Tr 4-1192

Mr. Edward Kahn, 41 Exchange Pl., SE (3) - Ja 4-4825

League of Women Voters:

Atlanta - Mrs. Rushton Coulbourn, 2197 Howell Mill Rd., NE - Tr 5-6344

Mrs. G. Ray Mitchell, 3986 Club Dr., NE (19) Ce 3-2783

Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, 1743 Ridgecrest Ct., NE (7) Dr 3-0765

DeKalb - Mrs. Leslie Dunbar, 1529 Berkley Lane, NE (6) Me 4-0182

Mrs. M. E. Richardson, 755 Park Lane, Decatur - Me 6-5892

Georgia - Mrs. Joseph Masuck, 56 Lakeland Dr., NW (5)

Mrs. Edw. M. Vinson, 328 Chelsea Cir., NE (7) Dr 7-5286

National Ass'n for Advancement of Colored People - NAACP:

Rev. A. O. Holmes, 859½ Hunter St., NW (14) - Mu 8-8868

Dr. Ed Weaver, Atlanta University, 223 Chestnut St., SW (14) - Ja 3-6431

Dr. Sam Williams, 236 Auburn Ave., NE (3) - Mu 8-6064

Urban League:

Mr. Robert Thompson, 239 Auburn Ave., NE (3) - Sy 4-8098

Women's League for Peace and Freedom:

Mrs. Josephine Murphy, Atlanta University, 50 Chestnut St., SW (14) Ja 2-8483

Y.W.C.A. National Staff:

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, 41 Exchange Place, SE (3) - Ja 5-2381

EXCERPTS FROM PRESENTMENTS OF FULTON COUNTY GRAND JURY
May--June, 1961, Term

* * *

(3) We wish to commend the (Atlanta) school system on the openness, objectivity and good faith with which they are carrying out the court order to desegregate Atlanta schools.

(4) We wish to exhort all citizens and groups to conduct themselves during school desegregation with restraint, dignity and honor, keeping in mind that wherever opposing groups must meet on a middle-ground, sentiments and convictions remain but must be subordinated to constructive effort to work in the new environment toward a goal which is best for the whole....

(5) We commend the use of established legal procedures by any group or individual to attain relief and redress from alleged encroachment on personal rights....

Many problems exist and many more will arise. They must be met one-by-one with calmness, with objectiveness and with dignity. They must be met with application of the Christian principle of the Golden Rule. They must be met with respect for and support of our laws. Our many American freedoms, of which we are so proud, include many privileges but not the privilege of selecting certain laws to obey (because they favor our viewpoint) and other laws to disobey (because they are contrary to our viewpoint). * * *

Deliver to Atla Council of Ch. Friday

2 other pieces will go -

29

EXCERPTS FROM FULTON COUNTY GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS of

May - June 1961 term - ~~AS RELATED TO RACIAL UNDERSTANDING~~

1. We note efforts of extremist groups tend to result in greater strain on racial relations.

2. "We commend Atlanta Police Department for foresight, wisdom and diligence in keeping activities of extremist groups under surveillance and control."

3. "We commend the Atlanta School System for objectivity and good faith in carrying out court order to desegregate Atlanta Schools.

4. "We wish to exhort all citizens and groups to conduct themselves during school desegregation with restraint, dignity and honor, keeping in mind that wherever opposing groups must meet on a middle-ground, sentiments and convictions remain but must be subordinated to constructive effort to work in the new environment toward a goal which is best for the whole."

5. "We commend the use of established legal procedures by any group or individual to attain relief and redress from alledged encroachments on personal rights. .....

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7/5/61

Please add Dr. Lexter Rumble Done MM
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
to our Religious Section Mailing list.

Thanks,

Lion Fields

Oasis

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS COMMITTEE OF OASIS

$ Mailings	$385.00
Paper	35.00
Extra Stenographic Help	100.00
Contingencies	40.00
	$560.00

Paul:- I have mailed copy of above to Oasis office - Harry.

7-6-61

NOTE: Have arrived at above after checking with Leon Smith, Loren Henks and Paul Rilling.

Copy of letter to persons receiving entire mailing. Other letter in book.

July 7, 1961

Mr. Eugene Patterson
2855 Normandy Drive, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Patterson:

In connection with your agreement to serve on a committee to prepare a layman's statement on the school situation, enclosed are copies of several statements from different Southern communities. It is hoped that they may be helpful to you in the work of our committee.

I look forward to meeting with you at 12 o'clock noon Wednesday, July 12th, at the Luckie Street YMCA, at our first committee meeting.

Sincerely,

Harry Rohrer
For the Religious
Organizations Committee,
OASIS

Enclosures

July 8, 1961

Mr. Harry Rohrer
1927 North Decatur Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rohrer:

Enclosed are ten copies of a bibliography of all materials forwarded to members of the layman's drafting committee; ten copies of each of the items forwarded to committee members and not previously sent to you; and copies of all letters mailed in your name today, July 8. Mr. Belcher, Mr. Patterson, and Dr. Crawford were forwarded in today's mailing all items listed on the bibliography and a copy of the bibliography itself, together with the enclosed letter; Mr. DeGive, Dr. Goldstein, Mr. Hurten, and Mr. Osborn were today mailed a copy of the bibliography, the enclosed letter, and each of the following items (additional materials listed on the bibliography were forwarded to them in an earlier mailing): Peachtree Road Methodist Church statement as printed in the Atlanta Constitution, Excerpts From Fulton County Grand Jury Presentments, and Recommendations from Commission on Christian Social Concerns of Park Street Methodist Church.

New South articles mailed today were removed from the magazine, as you requested. I took the liberty of signing your name to the originals of the letters.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

MM:s
Enclosures

ATLANTA NEARING TIME OF DECISION
(An editorial from The Christian Index, July 13, 1961.)

The time for testing draws near for Atlanta and for Georgia. The name of Atlanta will be synonymous with Little Rock, New Orleans, Montgomery and Birmingham. Or, as we pray, it will be a model in law observance and Christian conduct.

Atlanta public schools will be desegregated in September as will Georgia Tech. Those who opposed the mixing of the races had their day in court and lost. There is now no arguing with reality.

Atlanta will have no mob violence. Of that, we are confident. The mayor, the police chief and others have demonstrated their determination to spare Atlanta this turmoil. Mobs are evil and dangerous. They have no place in civilization and certainly no place in a Christian society.

But, school integration demands better than the mere absence of violence. The law says there shall be no physical damage to buildings and no harm to the person. The law, by necessity of limitation, is negative.

It is here that Christianity enters the picture. Jesus Christ demanded more than tolerance. Hear His command: "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven."

Christ talked about turning the other cheek. He taught the yielding of the coat when the cloak is taken. He closed with the statement: "And as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

There is danger in Atlanta, because of evil men, that Negro students will suffer the jeers and taunts of little groups. There is danger that disciples of the devil will plant dynamite under cover of darkness. Little men, defeated in the courts of justice, find comfort in destruction and violence.

Integration of Atlanta schools must be a model for the world. Atlanta is a city of churches. Christianity came to Atlanta in its early days. It has shaped its government and its society through all the years, although not to the extent we would like. If Atlanta fails in September, then the churches have failed and Christians have failed.

The danger of the moment is that so many are doing so little for the month of crisis. A few ministers have spoken. A few churches have added their voice through resolutions and the like. The few need to become the many--quickly. Discussion may be controversial but discussion is the only avenue to unity in a democracy. Silence stimulates the rabble.

Now is the time to preach the doctrines of human love. It is a doctrine for both the old and the young. The disciples of discord and hate had their day in Little Rock, in New Orleans and other cities. Let Christianity reign in Atlanta that Atlanta "may be the children of your Father which is in heaven."

(1961)

Following is OASIS Laymen's Statement as drafted by sub-committee to be finally formulated by the Committee on Laymen's Statement at its meeting tomorrow, July 19, at 12 Noon sharp, at Luckie Street YMCA.

Statement:

A Layman's Letter to His Child

We are shortly to send our children to school again. That day they will be alone. They must depend now upon us, their elders, for guidance in how to act as the 11th and 12th grades of many Atlanta schools are desegregated.

They depend now upon our years, our judgement, and our godliness to guide them as we have cherished and instructed them from the cradle.

Therefore, we laymen who worship a Higher Master, and who acknowledge our need for a peace and guidance greater than the world giveth do unite and say to these, our children:

This change is now come, and we counsel you to accept it with dignity, doing no act of defiance or ill manners, which can reflect on you, your rearing, or your community.

No matter where we may have stood in the debates of our generation's history which you were too young to know, we now counsel you to cling to the Golden Rule and so meet and adjust to the unfamiliar with calmness, dignity and peace;

To recognize that obedience to the rules of law, which bring order to our family society, is rooted in our spiritual faith, and must be respected and revered;

To hold fast to our teaching that hatred and scorn for any among us is unworthy;

And to accept this change prayerfully, praying with us that we be not fearful but sustained; not vengeful but forgiving; not wilful but worthy; not faithless but assured,

And that in this our judgement, governing your lifetime more than ours, we may be in the eyes of you who are God's matchless gift to us, not small, but godly, in your memory.

OASIS Co-ordinating Committee MINUTES

July 19, 1961

Present: Mrs. Philip Hammer, Chairman, Mrs. Thomas Breeden, Mr. George Goodwin, Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Mr. Warren Jones, Mrs. David Neiman, Mrs. Chas. Perkins, Mr. Harry Rohrer, Mr. Joe Scott, Mrs. John Steinhaus, and the Writer.

Mrs. Hammer reported that foundations are being approached for donations, and in order for OASIS to qualify, it is necessary to secure tax-exempt status. For this purpose, the following steps were taken, based on the drafts made by the chairman:

1) By-laws, Purpose and Articles of Association were read, discussed, amended, approved, with the recommendation that they be mailed to Section Chairmen and Steering Committees, for suggestions and approval.

2) assets, liabilities, and projected budget were discussed. Mrs. Harris was asked to present these figures for Mr. Goodwin's approval.

3) information compiled by Mrs. Hammer and Mrs. Harris for tax-exempt form, was approved.

Organized opposition, and how to combat it, was discussed, and the following action taken:

Mrs. Hammer was authorized to appoint an "Information Committee," whose job will be to ferret out quietly the opposition's activities; to work closely with police and school authorities.

Other good suggestions were made but will not be acted upon at present. These were:

--- to get parents in each of the desegregated high schools to agree to send their children to school

--- to suggest to youth-serving agencies that their members might develop a special "honor code", stressing regular school attendance.

It was recommended that a similar suggestion made by Mr. Rohrer be referred to the Steering Committee of the Youth-Serving Section, as follows: that the Youth-Serving organizations call a meeting of their members in the four high schools, to resolve that they will behave according to their respective Codes of Ethices.

Mr. Joe Scott, speaking for the Community Contacts Committee, recommended that the Communication Specialists try to set up a panel on TV and radio the week before schools open. The committee would try to organize as many "parlor groups" as possible, to listen, look, discuss, and call in questions and comments. Mrs. Neiman agreed to work on this, keep committee informed, and let them know when their help was needed.

Mrs. Neiman reported that it is possible that WSB might consent to do such a program. In the works are a documentary, and a "sample discussion group" on To-Day in Ga. $1500 was voted unanimously, to put in the projected budget to buy time on all stations, if need be.

Mrs. Neiman said that Phil Davis of WSB-TV will cover the news the last two weeks in August, and wants to do a background story on OASIS.

It was agreed that attention should be focused on the responsible groups: school and city government authorities.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris
Staff Adviser

(1961)

O A S I S

Organizations Assisting Schools in September
Room 813, 50 Whitehall Street, S.W., Atlanta 3, Ga., JAckson 3-8469

The next meeting of the Religious Organizations Committee of OASIS will be Monday, July 24, 2:00 P.M., at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 731 Peachtree St., N.E.. The agenda includes a number of important items (among them, hopefully, an address by Mr. Eugene Patterson of the Atlanta Constitution). We hope you will find it possible to attend.

Nat Long
Norman Shands
(Co-Chairmen)

Minutes of Religious Organizations Committee of OASIS

Meeting of July 24, 1961 at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer

Rev. Leon Smith presided over the meeting, in the absence of the Chairman. Mr. Eugene Patterson, Editor of the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, was present to speak to the group. Mr. Patterson expressed appreciation for the courage and forthrightness of the clergy of Atlanta in speaking out in the early stages of the desegregation crisis. The manifestoes of Atlanta ministers were very important in the shift of public opinion, and it was acknowledged that this made the role of the newspapers easier over the last seven years. The speaker pointed out that the real job of implementing desegregation, as far as changing and consolidating public opinion is concerned, has passed over into the hands of the ministers. The political battle has been fought through and won and for the next few years the two loneliest people are going to be the minister and the teachers. In commenting upon his editorial policy, Mr. Patterson said he has tried to steer a course between moral values and political realities. He believes that desegregation will work in Atlanta because the police, city administration, and the effective preparation by school officials has made a solid groundwork. As for the newspaper, it is playing down the issue this summer. Mr. Patterson informed the group about the conferences going on currently between the school officials and the newspaper and specifically concerning a background pamphlet to present to the large number of newsmen and communication personnel expected here in September, the need for a spokesman, and thirdly the need for careful work with the police. Mr. Patterson feels that the greatest decision has to be made by mature responsible adults because their children reflect the opinions of the home; how well students act to meet this situation will reflect the counsel in conversation of their parents and will greatly effect the carrying out of the Atlanta plan. Here again he feels that the work and influence of Atlanta ministers will be very important. Editor Patterson concluded his remarks by saying that no great work has ever been based on hate and contempt and his conviction that people respond better to love than to scorn causes him to make a plea for tolerance for those who oppose us as we go about feeling our way through what we are convinced is right and for the good of all.

Most of the time of the meeting was given over to a consideration of the Laymen's Statement. Mr. Harry Rohrer introduced the members of the drafting committee who were present and asked Mr. Henry de Give to present the statement for group consideration. Following the reading Mr. de Give raised the question of distribution to lay people and a discussion followed on procedures and distribution, how signatures should be procured and the matter brought to successful conclusion in the five weeks remaining before the opening of school. Mr. Rohrer suggested a small coordinating committee of two or three persons and that each denomination would decide for itself concerning the method of distribution and signature promotion. Rev. Leon Smith reported on the suggestions of the resource committee; namely, that a tight control

be kept on the matter of obtaining signatures and an emphasis be put on person to person rather than the procuring of signatures by mail, secondly that signatures be obtained from individuals rather than as representatives of their denomination, thirdly that the publication date be held until decided by the Steering Committee and fourthly that there be a limit of 1% of any given church signing. This latter suggestion of limiting the membership was questioned by several persons. One of the laymen expressed serious doubts about the possibility of obtaining sufficient signatures in the time remaining and expressed the hope that we could find a simpler way of doing this work. He pointed out that this is not a debatable statement but rather one of stating moral issues and that any church could distribute this as a printed statement to its membership. After some lengthy discussion of the most effective way of presenting the statement to the Atlanta community in the time limits involved, the motion carried that a committee of seven laymen be appointed and empowered to decide this matter of signatures and the method by which they should be guided. Mr. Harry Rohrer accepted to continue as Chairman and the other members of the committee are as follows: Oze Horton (Episcopal), Herman Thompson (Methodist), Willis Osborn (Presbyterian), Clarence E. Belcher (Disciple), Henry L. de Give (Catholic), Irving H. Goldstein (Jewish), Harry W. Rohrer (Baptist).

Rev. Leon Smith raised the question of a second statement from the resources committee and also the matter of the Law and Order Weekend. It was decided to leave the question of when to issue the statement to the resources committee. As for the statement by the laymen, the release date decided upon was the 27th of August. The date for our next meeting was set for August 14, with the suggestion that we ask the Southern Regional Council to send our a card calling attention to this as a round-up meeting and urging all ministers to be present at this the last gathering before the actual desegregation plan is put into operation. The meeting was concluded by the prayer by the Reverend Jenks.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward M. Brown
Acting Secretary

EMB/h

cc: Dr. Norman Shands
Dr. Nat Long
Rev. Leon Smith
Mrs. J. C. Harris
Mr. Paul Rilling

(July 27, 1961)

History of OASIS --

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

OASIS is the culmination of two years' work by citizens who first came together on March 10, 1959.

Ten people met in the HOPE office on that morning to discuss the problems centered around Georgia's public schools and the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

The organization resulting from these first meetings was known by at least three names: Co-ordinating Committee on Schools, Inter-Group Committee on Schools, and to save breath "Blob". Mrs. Philip Hammer was selected as chairman, and presided over the informal meetings which were fairly regular each month.

Representatives of state-wide groups were invited to participate, mainly for exchange and stimulation of ideas to preserve Georgia's public school system. By 1960, the "Blob" included 17 organizations, about ten of which were regular in attendance.

Activities for "open schools" increased greatly, and in two ways:

1. The most interested groups undertook many projects, within their own organizational structure;

2. A few groups banded together to undertake other projects, such as an Open School Conference, a series of state meetings, statements to the press.

When the 1961 General Assembly took the necessary steps which would enable Georgia's public schools to remain open, "Blob" took a good long look at its objectives, and decided on the following course:

February, 1961

1. With the implementation of the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan in the offing, the focus changed from state to city.

March, 1961

2. The chairman appointed a committee to draw up a list of 50 Atlanta organizations, which should be asked to send representatives to a meeting which was held at the YWCA on March 29, 1961. The interest seemed to indicate that plans should proceed to center activities in the Atlanta area.

April, 1961

3. In quick succession, four sections were formed, each with Chairman, Co-Chairman, and a Steering Committee. These chairmen and four members-at-large formed the General Co-ordinating Committee, chaired by Mrs. Hammer.

May, 1961

4. The name OASIS was selected, whose purpose was determined:

-- to stimulate organizations to be as active as possible, within their own structures and policies, to help accomplish desegregation in a peaceful and orderly manner

-- to co-ordinate, and sponsor activities as needed.

June, 1961

5. Paper was printed, and a mailing was sent to 1500 groups (sample enclosed), each Section of OASIS became well-organized, has undertaken many constructive projects, and is planning others:

Civic and Service Organizations: recruited and trained 125 discussion leaders, to lead in informal neighborhood group meetings. Twenty-five hundred people have been asked to serve as hosts to such groups, in their homes.

Religious Organizations: in process of promoting "manifestos of the laity," discussions, interfaith and interracial meetings, special sermons and prayers on the last Sunday in August.

Speakers Bureau: has produced a trained corps of speakers, and kits of materials to guide them; has so far been able to meet each request for a speaker.

Youth-Serving Organizations: had a Youth Advisers Conference June 8, attended by over 100 leaders of teen-age groups (program attached).

Betty M. Harris, Staff Consultant
June 12, 1961

Enclosures:
OASIS Co-ordinating Committee
Youth Advisers Program
Sample of "basic mailing"

Copied July 27, 1961
acw

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

August 3, 1961

Dear Colleague;

How can the moral leadership of Atlanta be most effective in helping the community through the school crisis this fall? What are the churches and synagogues of the city doing to prepare their people?

The religious committee of OASIS will have one more general meeting before the schools open to consider these matters. We will meet in the basement assembly room of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer at 2:00 P.M., Monday, August 14.

At this time we will consider the contents of a final mailing to clergy, hear progress reports from the laymen's committee, and discuss preparations for our "Day of Prayer for Law and Order."

We hope that every member of the committee will make a special effort to be with us. This will be our last opportunity to evaluate the situation and consider how we can be of greatest service.

Sincerely,

Nat Long

Norman Shands

Nat Long
Norman Shands
Co-Chairmen

STEERING COMMITTEE, RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS: Father Walter Donovan, Dr. Irving Goldstein, Rev. T. P. Grissom, Sr., Mrs. George Gunning, Rev. Robert E. Lee, Mrs. Philip Narmore, Dr. Stuart Oglesby, Rev. Frank M. Ross, Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, Rev. Leon Smith

MEMORANDUM TO MEMBERS OF CONTINGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE - Aug. 4, 1961

As I understand it, the function of our committee is two-fold. First, we are to consider the kind of things that might occur in connection with school desegregation this fall, and what the organizations and individuals connected with OASIS might do in case any of a number of contingencies might arise. Secondly, we will serve as a sort of emergency strategy committee during the process of desegregation itself, being ready at all times to immediately suggest to the OASIS Steering Committee constructive measures to assist in any crisis that might arise. It should be emphasized that we are a planning committee rather than a group which is expected to carry out necessary action. We will consider and suggest. Implementation will remain in the hands of the OASIS Steering Committee and its cooperating groups.

To help get our discussions underway, I have noted the following possible contingencies and some of the constructive actions that might be considered. There will be many more.

Possible Contingencies

1. Demonstrations Around Desegregating Schools. This could take the form of picketing, heckling, and other types of demonstrations.

2. Actual violence at the schools, or involving some of the Negro families or leaders.

3. Systematic encouragement of trouble within the schools. This might result in groups of students carrying out systematic efforts at harrassment within the schools, etc.

4. The widespread dissemination of inflamatory or hate materials around the schools or in the surrounding neighborhoods.

5. Efforts to influence white children and parents to boycott the desegregating schools, thus draining schools of most of their student bodies and disrupting normal operations.

6. Harrassment and intimidation. This might take the form of anonymous phone calls, of threats, of economic retaliation against the famalies of the Negro students or, possibly, as in New Orleans, against the white students who refuse to participate in the boycott.

We are fairly safe in assuming that extremist elements who are willing to resort to tactics of disruption and violence will make every effort to intefere with the peaceful school transition plan for this fall. Atlanta is a southern symbol and, as such, will be the focus of a major effort by these forces. None of the above contingencies, or others, can be counted out. Some of them, such as efforts to organize boycotts, some trouble within the schools, harrassment and intimidation of some of those involved, are a virtual certainty.

Possible Kinds of Constructive Response by OASIS in Case of Need

In the case of demonstrations around the schools and of the use of actual violence, there is little that OASIS can do. These are law enforcement problems and we believe that we are fortunate in having a police department fully prepared and ready to handle such problems. We might urge the Chief of Police to issue a firm statement on the eve of desegregation, although he has already spoken several times. In the case of serious difficulty, OASIS, or a number of cooperating groups, might want to issue public statements appealing to the people of Atlanta and supporting law enforcement measures.

In the case of trouble within the schools, again this would not primarily be a problem of the civic groups allied in OASIS, but rather the problem of school authorities. About all that we could do in such contingencies would be to cooperate and support school authorities and urge parents in the schools concerned to take serious counsel with their children.

The following activities might be helpful in certain contingencies;

1. Students, parents, or others subjected to special harrassment might be contacted and visited. In Nashville, Tennessee, where considerable pressure was being exerted upon the Negro children's transferring, interracial committees of ministers, of from two to five persons, visited each of the homes regularly and kept in touch with the situation. This served to give those under pressure some indication of support and help. In New Orleans where the white children attending public school were subjected to intense pressure the Save Our Schools organizations contacted these parents pledging help or encouragement. In Atlanta the United Churchwomen have suggested that perhaps a group of people could be ready to lend encouragement to harrassed persons, to otherwise provide a presence at any trouble point.

2. If any effort to prevent white or Negro parents from sending their children to the four schools shows any signs of becoming effective, some OASIS members might wish to offer to take the children to school themselves as a gesture of support, or to appeal for police escorts.

3. To combat the threat of boycott, it is necessary that OASIS have prior contact with groups of parents in these schools so that such parents can be immediately alerted to become an active nucleus against the boycott effort. I believe that HOPE has already contacted a number of such persons. In case a boycott becomes increasingly effective, such parents could guarantee that it would not become completely effective and could help to persuade other parents to send their children back to school. Such groups might speak out publicly to show the city that there was opposition and determination against boycott efforts.

4. If there should be economic reprisal against white or Negro families, OASIS might want to stand ready to assist such families through periods of crisis or to help find new positions for victims of economic discrimination. Such action would give strong evidence of support and encouragement to others under pressure.

5. OASIS should stand ready throughout the transition to speak out or to encourage cooperating groups to react publicly to developments in such a way as to emphasize that the majority of citizens and groups in Atlanta are law abiding, against violence and intimidation, strongly behind their law enforcement authorities.

August 8, 1961

The Rev. Norman Shands
West End Baptist Church
1040 Gordon Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Norman:

In your absence, Leon Smith and I thought it would be well to have a meeting of the Steering Committee before the full Religious Committee of OASIS meets next Monday. We set this meeting for Wednesday, August 9, at 2:00 at the Lutheran Church and, as of now, the meeting will take place even though the attendance is scheduled to be rather small. Leon himself is out of town this week, but felt strongly that he would like the Steering Committee to look over several recommendations of the Resources group. I checked with Nat Long, who indicated that he would not be in town at that time, but that it would be quite in order with him if the meeting were to take place.

We were particularly eager that the following matters might be considered: (1) Do we need a third mailing to all area clergymen, which would contain another push on the Day of Prayer and perhaps include some specific sermon suggestions, appropriate Scriptural references, and perhaps even an insert which might be available for church bulletins. (2) How can we attain maximum cooperation with the Day of Prayer week-end? (a) Can we arrange with the Council of Churches and other groups to include some emphasis on this matter in special radio devotions, etc.. (b) How can we solicit cooperation so that this concern may be noted in radio and television sermons that week-end? (c) Would it be wise to request cooperation from television stations to enable a panel of clergymen to discuss the matter on or slightly before that week-end? (d) How shall we handle advance publicity? (3) Should we attempt to contact ministers and rabbis by telephone in addition to the mail appeal to solicit cooperation? Can this be done through denominational channels?

(a) Can this same purpose be achieved by asking the United Churchwomen to phone key women in each church, who might then offer cooperation to the clergymen for this important week-end? And (4), are there any other matters that the Religious Committee should consider at what may be its last meeting August 14?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Minutes of Steering Committee Meeting, Religious Organizations, OASIS

August 9, 1961

(1) It was agreed that WSB-TV could take several minutes of film at the next general committee meeting August 14.

(2) There was considerable discussion of the Week-end of Prayer for Law and Order which will take place August 25-27, and the following suggestions were made:

a. Mrs. Neiman, Publicity Chairman of OASIS, will handle advance publicity with the general media. Our resources committee will be responsible for contacting religious journals and editors.

b. The Council of Churches should be contacted and requested to emphasize the Law and Order concerns in devotionals, on the radio, et cetera, around that time.

c. There should be personal contacts with those ministers who will have TV and radio programs that week-end. This includes Cecil Myers, WSB-TV, Grace Methodist Church; Nat Long, WGST, Druid Hills Methodist; First Presbyterian, Harry Fifield, First Presbyterian, WSB-radio; Monroe Swilley, WLWA-TV, Second Ponce de Leon Baptist; Norman Shands, WPLO radio, West End Baptist. There should be another mailing to all area clergymen urging observance of the prayer week-end and enclosing several notices of the sort that could be incorporated into church bulletins that week-end. We should try to secure lists of a dozen or so congragations of various faiths and denominations which plan to observe Lawand Order Week-End for the purpose of special coverage by the various media. These lists will be made available to Mrs. Neiman of OASIS.

cc:
Norman Shands
Nat Long
Leon Smith
Betty Harris

Lutheran
el
Redeem

August 10, 1961

The Rev. Norman Shands
West End Baptist Church
1040 Gordon Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Norman:

The only ideas I have for agenda for Monday's meeting would be:

(1) A discussion of the layman's manifesto with a report from Harry Rohrer.

(2) A major discussion of Law and Order Weekend and how we might secure maximum cooperation and what we might do to assist clergymen in preparing for this event.

(3) Should we attempt to encourage smaller meetings of the clergymen in communities directly affected by desegregation?

(4) Some discussion of what ministers could do individually or collectively if serious trouble comes.

(5) It seems to me that we need to have some sort of presentation to give the meeting more structure. This might take the form of a talk by someone on the kind of themes that would be most effective on Law and Order Sunday, or a pep talk by someone on the role of the minister in the time of social change or a guest speaker after the fashion of the first two meetings. Perhaps we could ask several members of our own group to prepare brief talks, including one of our Negro members. Anyway, something.

I will be out of town Thursday evening until Saturday evening, but will be available Sunday and Monday, if I can be of help.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

For your Information

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

August 11, 1961

Dear Friend:

We think you will be interested in a quote from the lead article in the current issue of "Atlanta", the new and already famous magazine published by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce:

"Most people know about Atlanta's historical role as the nerve center of the Southeast - we have not forgotten Sherman's reminder 100 years ago. Most people also know that the Southeast's economy is sharply on the way up. However, few of us recognize the depth of the economic changes taking place in the region and the new role that Atlanta is playing as a part of the new economy . . . There has been no counterpart to this particular urban development elsewhere. Why is it important? For one basic and simple reason: whatever steps Atlanta takes in its civic efforts must be primarily related to its responsibilities as a regional center . . . Atlanta has not been afraid to tackle its problems of traffic congestion, slums, bad housing, racial tensions, and inadequate public facilities - and it has tackled these problems head-on and in public. In Atlanta civic leadership is economic leadership and the two cannot be broken apart."

It is your leadership that is helping to make possible Atlanta's outstanding position in the South and in the Nation. OASIS, in working for peaceful and orderly school desegregation, needs your support. Will you help by contributing from your budget whatever you can to support our far-reaching program of community education? This appeal is being made to business, civic and service organizations, youth-serving organizations, and through the religious organizations to every church.

We agree with Governor Vandiver that "violence will set us back for 100 years".

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jane Hammer

Mrs. Philip Hammer
General Chairman

PH:FS

File Copy

Minutes of Meeting of Religious Committee, OASIS
August 14, 1961

The meeting was opened by the Rev. Norman Shands, who summarized the activities of the religious committee to date. About 25 persons were present. WSB-TV cameramen filmed the early portions of the meeting.

Mr. Rohrer reported for the laymen's committee. Members of the committee reported on the progress of the layman's manifesto within the various denominations. The Presbyterians reported signatures already in hand from 13 churches, totaling 124; the Methodists 185 signatures from 16 churches; the Baptists 64 from 3 churches. Returns are in from 4 Lutheran and 7 Catholic churches. It was emphasized that the idea is not to get the largest number of signatures, but to get representative signatures showing a broad range of support across the lines of faith and denomination. There was discussion as to how the namifesto should be aired on radio and television. The idea of having someone read the manifesto was considered. The matter was left to the decision of the resources committee.

The Rev. Leon Smith reported on the resourcess committee. There was considerable discussion concerning the best means of contacting the clergy one more time to urge cooperation with the Day of Prayer Weekend. It was agreed that the next mailing should go through denominational channels where possible. It was reported that Bishop Hyland was preparing a letter to go to all Catholic clergy urging support for the weekend. All Episcopal clergy will be written by the Episcopal representative on the steering committee of the religious committee, OASIS. The Baptist letter will go, hopefully, from the Baptist Association offices. The resources committee will bheck with other denominations to consider the best means of approach.

It was agreed that there should be direct telephone contact with ministers of some of the major churches in an effort to insure their cooperation with the Law and Order Weekend. The Rev. Lamar Clements agreed to handle the matter of emphasizing this concern through the radio devotionals of the Council of Churches and through the television devotional of WAGA-TV. All ministers with radio or television sermons the Sunday before school opening will be asked to take advantage of this opportunity to reach the general public. Some of these have already been contacted. Mr. Rohrer will check with Monroe Swilley. Dr. Shands will contact Rev. Fifield. Mr. Smith will talk to Mr. Nat Long.

The group considered how ministers and laymen could be of particular service in case of serious trouble. It was felt that the resources committee should consider the suggestion of the United Churchwomen that a special trouble-shooting committee might be set up to stand by victims of intimidation and to represent a moral concern in case of difficulty. It was reported that at least some sort of agitation is going forward among Northside parents aiming at a boycott effort.

It was suggested that perhaps the churches of the city, or of certain parts of the city, or some of the churches, might be open for prayer during the first day of school opening. There was some feeling that it would be best to emphasize family devotionals to prepare the young people for the transition. It was agreed that the resources committee would mail to the clergy another letter suggesting these possibilities for consideration of the various congregations in anticipation of school opening.

Although the laymen's statement met with general favor, several of the ministers suggested that it was a "lowest common denominator" statement which would hardly represent the moral position of many of the clergy. It was urged that perhaps some of the clergy might issue a more advanced statement supporting the principal of desegregation as in accord with our Judeo-Christian tradition and calling for more complete desegregation in the near future. After some discussion it was agreed that the religious committee of OASIS could not be the channel for the development of such a ministers' statement.

Copies:
Norman Shands
Nat Long
Leon Smith
Betty Harris
Jane Hammer
Judy Neiman

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

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Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

August 18, 1961

M E M O

TO: Representatives and Special Guests of OASIS

FROM: Jane Hammer (Mrs. Philip), Chairman

Re: An important meeting for all Sections on Wednesday, August 23, 10:30 A.M. at the Y.W.C.A. (Lounge), 72 Edgewood Avenue, N.E.

Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools, will be with us. He will present the ground rules for school opening as formulated by school and city officials, and will answer questions concerning them.

Following this final briefing, each Section will have time, before schools open, to share all vital information with member groups.

There will be a report from the Contingency Planning Committee of OASIS.

We know you will want to communicate with your members about the importance of parents sending children to school the first day as usual. It will be a full school day, and should be as normal as possible, with parents remaining at home.

* * *

Religious Section, please note:

You are asked to come at ten sharp, for a brief business session concerning the OASIS By-Laws, already acted upon by the other Sections.

Paul Rilling

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

1818 S. Main St. High Point, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Harold Evans, *Chairman*
Colin W. Bell, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 88 2-0109

REGIONAL OFFICE
Byron A. Haworth, *Chairman*
W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
Wilton E. Hartzler, *Executive Secretary*

August 22, 1961

Mrs. Philip Hammer
O.A.S.I.S.
50 Whitehall Street, S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hammer:

Earlier in the summer Wilton Hartzler wrote to you that one of our staff would probably be able to come to Atlanta for two or three weeks in late August to assist with plans and activities of OASIS. Because of several developments here, it seems wise to review this matter.

Wilton Hartzler has left to accept a position in our national office in Philadelphia and his successor, Tartt Bell, will not arrive here until September 15. The two staff members, Charles Davis and I, who have worked in the school desegregation program in North Carolina have just returned from being away most of the summer. School openings in various North Carolina communities where desegregation is beginning or is being increased noticeably this fall will demand much of our attention for the next two or three weeks. Also, we are trying to set up a rather extensive new program for the coming months.

These factors cause me to feel that neither of us should be away from this area for any considerable length of time during the next month unless there is an imperative need. Would it be feasible and pertinent to your program if one of us should come to Atlanta for three or four days or possibly a week for a series of conferences which you might arrange in advance with key individuals or groups? If this seems worthwhile I could arrange to come down next week or the following week.

As much as I would welcome the opportunity to visit Atlanta, particularly to render any possible assistance at this critical time, I hope that you will be quite frank in your response to the above idea. I know that you have available in Atlanta numerous human relations resources and that our services might merely duplicate others. At the same time, if you feel that there is a particular need for such services as we might be able to render through counseling of groups and individuals and through sharing of our experiences from elsewhere, I will be happy to come down for a short period. If you feel that we should discuss this matter by telephone, please call me at home this weekend (High Point 88 6-2259). I will be away from High Point until Friday evening.

I hope all is proceeding well with your plans and that Atlanta's school opening will be one of which we can all be proud.

Sincerely,

Bill -

William Bagwell

WB/h

bcc: Tartt Bell
Paul Rilling
Charles Davis
Jean Fairfax
Barbara Moffett

Paul - If you have any advice regarding this matter, please let me know or get in touch with Mrs. Hamme -

B

August 23, 1961

The Rev. Mr. Leon Smith
Park Street Methodist Church
793 Park, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Leon:

Betty is calling your PTA chairman and we hope that Brown can be represented at the meeting Monday.

I think I have nothing but obvious ideas to offer concerning the meeting. It is perhaps important to emphasize that OASIS has called together a group of parents from each of the four schools at the request of Dr. Stephens. I would think the theme of the meeting would be the need for as much preparation as possible for problems that we do not anticipate arising. The purpose of the parents committees are to provide a direct channel of liaison with OASIS, to make it easy for parents to call on OASIS should the need arise, and to provide a quick procedure for checking the kind of scare rumors that may circulate about conditions within the schools. It would probably be helpful to have some discussion on the recent flood of hate literature, and to think about procedures of combating possible boycott efforts. Would these parents committees be able to serve as a center of resistance to boycott and as a means of contacting other parents should the need arise? If so, what machinery could be set up so that some sort of telephone effort could be mounted quickly in the case of boycott or other emergencies?

This is really all I have in mind. Of course, the parents may have some thoughts as to what can be done and how we can be of maximum service.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH [redacted]3, GEORGIA

August 25, 1961

Dear Mrs. Pauley:

Your comments on the enclosed reports are invited.

Please return them for our files at your earliest convenience, for they are our only remaining copies.

Marge —

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 201, 5 FORSYTH ST., N.W., ATLANTA 3, GA.

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Room 309
Atlanta 3, Georgia

August 8, 1961

Report of Contingency Planning Committee to Jane Hammer, Betty Harris

The Contingency Planning Committee met Monday, August 7. The Committee will meet again next week. Growing out of a discussion at the first meeting, the committee makes the following recommendations to OASIS.

(1) That OASIS representatives in discussions with Dr. Letson; (a) discuss with him the handling of possible problems arising within the schools, to encourage pre-planning for such problems and to learn, if possible, what arrangements have been made, if any. While honoring Dr. Letson's desire to handle problems within the schools through his own channels, the groups associated with OASIS have a natural concern for such matters. (b) Discuss with Dr. Letson the handling of publicity connected with attendance figures. This will be of considerable importance if there is a boycott attempt. Would it be wise for school attendance figures not to be made public during the first week? If they are released, can there be some interpretation made noting such things as the tendency of many people not to enter their children in school until after Labor Day, et cetera. The public airing of attendance figures was a major factor in helping the boycott momentum in New Orleans. (c) Request Dr. Letson to urge PTA groups at the four schools to welcome all parents. (d) Suggest that school administration arrange some sort of orientation contact with the new Negro students before school opens so that possibility of disruption may be minimized by counseling with these students and easing their insecurity and fears. (e) That Dr. Letson be urged to call one or more off-the-record meetings of some of the teachers, counselors, and school administrators concerned in these four schools so that they may benefit from the training that some academic personnel received at the Boston University Human Relations Center this summer, and to provide an opportunity for consultation. (f) Ask Dr. Letson to urge principals in the four schools, if they have not done so, to appoint one or more teachers to keep in touch with the desegregation situation and any problems that might arise. (g) To discuss with Dr. Letson the possible handling of problems growing out of a boycott. What attitude would the school administration take? Would truancy laws be applicable? Et cetera.

(2) The Committee suggests that OASIS representatives confer with Chief Jenkins to express support and appreciation for his planning and to consider with him what specific preparations are planned. Such representatives might have recommendations to make to the Chief, and might indicate that there are certain questions that have been asked at discussion groups and elsewhere concerning the role of citizens, et cetera.

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(3) We urge OASIS to develop contacts of ten or so dependable parents in each of the four schools. These parents may or may not be convened by school prior to desegregation. They would be available for consultation and activity in the case of boycotts or other emergency.

(4) We suggest that OASIS have on hand the names and telephone numbers of all parents at the four schools. The purpose would be to initiate immediate telephone campaigns to these parents if a boycott threat became real.

(5) The Committee suggests that OASIS also have on file the names of one or more sympathetic teachers at each school who might be sources of information concerning crises within the schools, et cetera.

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Report of Contingency Planning Committee
No. 2

Meeting August 17, the Contingency Planning Committee noted the following developments and made the following additional recommendations.

It was noted that in at least one or two cases Northside parents had reported receiving calls urging school boycott. OASIS should continue to try to run down the truth of these reports and determine the size of the effort, if any. Copies of the White American were mailed to at least one student in a local high school which is to be desegregated. We cannot yet tell whether this was an accidental mailing or part of a pattern of efforts to reach the families in those four schools. Copies of The Thunderbolt were passed out in front of Brown High School on Wednesday of this week to teachers attending a routine pre-school-opening meeting. This was reported to the police and license numbers (one Alabama, one Georgia) were taken. It is known that Ed Field, editor of The Thunderbolt, from Birmingham, is or has been in Atlanta recently. We can expect a concentration of such activities here and probably a flood of hate literature.

1. The Anti-Defamation League has agreed to prepare a fact sheet on these hate papers and the men behind them. The committee recommends that the sheet be sent to the superintendent's office and to school principals and to clergy of Atlanta when it is ready.

2. If and when the distribution of hate literature in Atlanta has reached a high point, the committee recommends that OASIS then urge statements by leading officials or ministers of the area deploring or exposing this kind of material.

3. It is recommended that OASIS take steps to urge the Sanitation Department ot clean up around the four schools with particular care, so that no bottles, bricks, sticks, or other potential weapons are available during the first week of school. This might best be handled by suggesting that such requests come from the school administration or from the mayor's office.

4. The committee recommends that the school administration make a public statement concerning the laws and school policies relating to truancy. If such policies would handicap any student who might participate in a boycott, these facts should be known early and publicly. This can be done in a calm and normal fashion, without threatening or raising fears, we believe.

5. The committee feels that OASIS should be prepared to take a more open and specific role as of approximately a week before schools are scheduled to open. The committee therefore urges the coordinating committee of OASIS to authorize two or three appropriate officials of OASIS to speak for OASIS from day to day as developments unfold in connection with school opening.

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It is possible that OASIS will be able to play a very constructive role by publicly pointing out certain facts and responding to certain developments.

(6) The committee believes that it would be helpful if some sort of mailing could be sent to families of all students of the four schools. Such a mailing might include a special message to the students from Mayor Hartsfield.

(7) It is important that OASIS be in contact with the Negro families and others who are potential victims of intimidation or reprisal. For this reason, we hope that OASIS will support and encourage two efforts of cooperating organizations. The Atlanta Council on Human Relations has asked a white family to act as contact and friend of each of the Negro families. The United Churchwomen are planning to set up a stand-by group of clergy and laymen who will be ready to express a concern and to contact and assist victims of intimidation or to be of service in case of tension and difficulty.

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As released to press

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE

Sunday, August 27, 1961

---

850 Atlanta laymen, of the three major faiths, of 14 denominations and of 82 different churches and synagogues, call upon fellow parishioners and citizens to accept school desegregation "with dignity" in a statement released today.

"A Layman's Letter to His Child" on the eve of school opening, the statement asks the school children of Atlanta "To recognize that obedience to the rules of law, which bring order to our family society, is rooted in our spiritual faith, and must be respected and revered."

In releasing the statement, a spokesman for the group said that an effort was made to enlist representative or key laymen of the different faiths and congregations rather than a large number of signatures.

The letter is circulated only among the congregations of the white community.

"Our ministers, priests, and rabbis have spoken out," said a committee spokesman. "So have our Negro citizens. We felt it was time for us, the white laymen of the city, to make our views known."

Faiths and denominations represented are: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Christian Science, Congregational, Episcopal, Jewish, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Presbyterian, Quaker, Seventh Day Adventist, and Unitarian.

Following is the text of the Layman's Letter" and the names

MORE

of Catholic, Jewish and Protestant laymen whose signatures were received by today's release deadline. The names of the laymen subscribing to the principles of the letter are listed alphabetically, without church identification. Those signing did so as individual laymen, not as officials or representatives of their churches and synagogues.

Return envelope

Just talked to Leon Smith & OASIS " " agrees that we should ata Council of Churches & mail it to them at.

MEMORANDUM To Paul Rilling
From Harry Rohrer

Herewith is a list of those to whom our letter requesting funds should go as submitted by Dr. Kirk of the Atlanta Council of Churches and a short additional list which I have added. You will note I have indicated those who have made contributions with the statement that these are not to receive the letter.

I attach also my suggestion for the letter. May I request that this not be run until we have definitely agreed upon it. One item of question to me is to whom checks should be made payable. While I acquisced yesterday, to allowing them to be made to me, after further thought I feel this should be reviewed. I am contacting Leon Smith, and will, of course, go over it with you.

Since several contributions have already gone to the Atlanta Council of Churches, one of these being from a Jewish Synagogue; another from the Catholics, it appears confusing and probably embarassing for others to be made to some one else. Further, I think we understood that the Religious Section agreed that they be made to the Council of Churches.

If they are made to me, I would have to become a distributing agent which might involve setting up a bank account issuing checks, after which I would certainly insist upon an audit even though the amount is comparatively small.

If there is any reason why checks should not be made to the Atlanta Council of Churches, and since I gather that there is a feeling that if there is any surplus it should go to OASIS, why should not the checks be made to OASIS, designated for Religious Section.

After we finally agree upon the letter, I prefer that my signature go on the letters rather than on the stencil.

CC to Leon Smith

1927 N. Decatur Rd. N.E.
Atlanta, 7, Georgia
September 13, 1961

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

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SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Rev. Norman Shands
Chairman

Rev. Nat G. Long
Co-Chairman

Vice-Chairmen:

Father Walter Donovan
Catholic

Dr. Irving Goldstein
Jewish

Rev. T. P. Grissom
Interdenominational
Ministerial Alliance

Mrs. George Gunning
Catholic

Dr. Robert E. Lee
Lutheran

Mrs. Philip Narmore
United Church Women

Rev. Stuart Oglesby
Presbyterian

Rev. Frank M. Ross
Episcopal

Rabbi Jacob Rothchild
Jewish

Rev. Leon Smith
Methodist

Herman M. Thompson
Methodist

September 21, 1961

Dear Friend:

Certainly we all have reason to rejoice and be thankful that the Public Schools of Atlanta have opened in compliance with Court Orders, and so far are moving along without incident. The Mayor, Chief of Police, and Superintendent of Schools have made clear their feeling that the cooperation of the Churches and Synagogues, along with other organizations and private citizens, has definitely helped make this peaceful and orderly transition possible.

A great deal of free service has been rendered through the Religious Section of OASIS. It has, however, been decided that contributions should be sought to take care of the balance of the expenses noted herewith, not covered by contributions received to date. These are in connection with 6 communications to 750 Churches and Synagogues.

Items of these expenses are:

Envelopes	$ 91.26	
Extra Secretarial Help	100.00	
Postage	245.00	
Printing	78.89	
Total		$515.15
Contributions already received		87.50
Balance		$427.65

To cover this unmet balance, it has been agreed that this communication be sent to concerned Churches and Synagogues with the hope that they might see their way clear to contribute an amount, say from $10.00 to $25.00. Whatever you can do will be helpful and highly appreciated.

The Atlanta Council of Churches has agreed to handle this money. Kindly make check payable to The Atlanta Council of Churches for OASIS and mail it to the Council at 163 Walton Street, N.W.

Awaiting your earliest convenient response and thanking you in advance for the same, I am

Sincerely yours,

H.W. Rohrer, Finance Chairman
Religious Organizations

Enc.: Return Envelope

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

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Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

September 28, 1961

M E M O

TO: OASIS Co-Workers

FROM: Allison Williams and Lydia Shelfer, Co-Chairmen

The Co-ordinating Committee of OASIS met on September 27th and voted unanimously to disolve OASIS.

We wish to thank you for the fine contribution you made to OASIS during the days prior to the opening of our schools. We know that without the work, speeches, prayers, telephone calls, etc., that was done by you in behalf of OASIS, the Atlanta story would have been very different.

It has been a very thrilling experience for each of us on the Co-ordinating Committee to know and work with you in this united effort in behalf of our schools.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

[For use of Discussion Leaders and Speakers on topics dealing with Desegregation of Public Schools. Samples of some of the items may be found in OASIS office: 813 Atlanta National Building, 50 Whitehall Street, S.W. Phone JA 5-8469.]

GENERAL:

Action Patterns in School Desegregation, by Wey, Herbert & John Corey

A guide book, compiled by a commission of Phi Delta Kappa educational fraternity: complete information up to last 18 months, on how desegregation has worked out in various communities. It gives a variety of valuable suggestions for approaching problems of educational, social, or disciplinary nature. This most helpful book is available free at OASIS.

Desegregation and Academic Achievement

A 1960 pamphlet, giving factual reports from various communities. Free at OASIS office.

Emotional aspects of School Desegregation

Deals with the effect on children of both races.
Order from:

Publications Office
Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry
104 E. 25th Street
New York 10, New York. 50¢

Guide to School Integration

A look at desegregation as a challenge that will, in the long run, benefit schools and communities.

Public Affairs Pamphlets
22 E. 38th Street
New York 16, New York 20¢

Racial Differences in Academic Achievement, by Frank H. Stallings

A pamphlet giving an analysis of differences in academic achievement between white and Negro pupils. Free at OASIS.

Race and Intelligence 1959

A pamphlet dealing with differences attributed to social conditions, rather than to biology. Free at OASIS office.

School Desegregation: The First Six Years, compiled by Southern Regional Council

Questions and answers on the effects of desegregation; suggestions on achieving satisfactory results, and on how citizens can help to have a peaceful transition; the role of the church.
Available at OASIS @ 25¢.

Southern School News

Official publication of the Southern Education Reporting Service, an objective, fact-finding agency established by Southern newspaper editors and educators.

Subscription rates: $2.00 one year.
P.O. Box 6156, Acklen Station
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Copies available for reading, but not for distribution, at OASIS office.

EXAMPLES OF PEACEFUL TRANSITION

"Davis Report" and the Truth about the Public School Situation in Washington, D. C.

Facts documented by the Superintendent of Washington Public Schools indicate good, steady progress, despite the many difficulties involved in a complete desegregation effort. Free at OASIS office.

Louisville Story, by Omar Carmichael and James Weldon

Report of how desegregation has worked in Louisville, Ky.; contains much helpful information on how parents, teachers, ministers, civic leaders, and students cooperated to achieve satisfactory solutions to problems. Free at OASIS office.

"The Louisville School Story"

Transcript of an Atlanta TV program featuring Mr. Omar Carmichael, Superintendent of Louisville Schools; Sept. 13, 1959. Mr. Carmichael answers questions re: academic standards, discipline, health, etc.
OASIS office has a few copies available, which can be duplicated if demand warrants.

Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations: Desegregation in the Baltimore City Schools.

Describes how organized resistance was handled. Conclusion is reached that "as long as a school system is dedicated to the job of educating children, skin coloration presents no problems that cannot be solved within the framework of standard teaching procedures." Free at OASIS office.

Truth About Desegregation in Washington's Schools

Material from the Washington Post and Times Herald; draws conclusion that, since desegregation, the moral climate is improved, and educational progress is highly satisfying.

Turnpike Press
Annandale, Va. 15¢

MATERIALS, Especially helpful TO PARENTS, TEACHERS, LEADERS OF YOUTH GROUPS

Fear and Prejudice, by Selma Hirsh

Discusses the basis of these in easy-to-read fashion. Sample copy at OASIS. Public Affairs Pamphlet - A.D.L. 25¢

Guide to School Integration, by Jean D. Grambs

Discusses attitudes of children and families, student activities, classroom techniques, etc. Sample copy at OASIS

Public Affairs Pamphlets
22 East 38th St., N.Y., 16, N.Y. 25¢

Information is Not Enough, by Gertrude Noar

Shows how self-understanding can promote tolerance in attitudes of children. Sample Copy at OASIS.

Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Pl., S.E. 25¢

Leader's Guide, by Ann G. Wolfe

A manuel on better human relations for leaders in youth agencies -- includes practical help in program planning, program tools, resource materials.

Division of Youth Services
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Ave.,
New York 16, N.Y. 20¢

Resource Unit on Desegregation in Public Schools

Inquire: Anti-Defamation League

Myths of Racial Integration, by Mrs. Naomi Levine

"Myth 8" is that "Negro children are innately less intelligent than white children. Therefore, integrated schools will result in lower educational standards." The author states that she has used the latest sociological, anthropological, and other scientific research to support her conclusions. Sample copy at OASIS.

American Jewish Congress — price
15 E. 84th St., N.Y. 28, N.Y. — unlisted

Primer For Parents, by Mary Ellen Goodman

How to encourage friendly attitudes, and discourage prejudice in children. Sample copy at OASIS.

Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Pl., SE — 40¢

Reaching Out in Recreation, by Jay B. Nash, Milo F. Christiansen, Dan W. Dodson

"A practical guide to human relations techniques, including the role of recreation in human relations, real-life examples of daily incidents and attempted solutions, general principles to follow." Sample copy at OASIS office.

School of Education, N.Y. University
Washington Square
New York 3, N.Y. — 20¢

What We Know About Race, by Ashley Montague

Develops the thought that race is not the limiting factor in intelligence. Sample copy at OASIS.

Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Pl., SE — Price unlisted

CASE STUDIES OF CRISIS SITUATIONS

Miracle of Social Adjustment: Desegregation in the Washington, D.C. Schools and
Addendum to first account, by Carl F. Hansen

History of desegregation in a community from turbulent beginning to smooth functioning; discussion of its effects on academic standards, social life, discipline, athletics. The Addendum reports the effects of ability grouping. Sample copy at OASIS

Anti-Defamation League — Price unlisted

Clinton, Tenn.: A Tentative Description and Analysis of the School Desegregation Crisis.

Sample copy at OASIS.

Anti-Defamation League 25¢

Mansfield, Texas: A Report of the Crisis Situation Resulting from Efforts to Desegregate the School System.

Sample copy at OASIS. Anti-Defamation League 25¢

Sturgis, Ky.: A Tentative Description and Analysis of the School Desegregation Crisis

Sample copy at OASIS. Anti-Defamation League 25¢

SUGGESTIONS for BACKGROUND Reading for DISCUSSION LEADERS

Race and Conscience in America, by Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.

A review prepared for the Religious Society of Friends.

--- "a study of where we as a people stand --- to inquire where we ought to be --- to propose methods of bridging the gaps---"

Inquire: Friends Service Committee
160 N. 15th St.
Philadelphia 2, Penn.

The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective, by Kyle Haselden

Reinhold Niebuhr comments on this appraisal by a southern minister "of the obligations and opportunities of the church", as "wise, learned, charitable, and courageous."

Published by Harpers $3.50

Our Southern Heritage, by James McBride Dobbs

Described as "a classic statement of the enlightened southern view of race relations, in the long perspective of history.

Published by Alfred Knopf $4.00

The Southern Temper, by Wm. Peters

A fresh look at the people in the segregation crisis, with encouraging views as to what they are doing about it.
Published by Doubleday $3.95

With All Deliberate Speed: Segregation and Desegregation in Southern Schools, edited by Don Shoemaker - Southern School News

An objective first-hand report on measures taken by Southern and border states to comply with the Supreme Court ruling.
Order from: Harper & Bros.
49 E. 33rd St., New York 16, N.Y. $3.50

A Guide for the Presentation of the Subject:

HOW WILL DESEGREGATION AFFECT OUR ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

Luckily, Atlanta is not venturing into uncharted territory when it admits a few Negro students to its white high schools this fall. The trail has already been blazed by such southern cities as Nashville, Louisville, and Baltimore. A look at their experiences is reassuring.

In Louisville, parents have been free for the past four years to transfer their children to any school in the city, unless the desired school was too full. In Nashville, beginning in 1957, all first-grade children have been assigned on the basis of geographic zones without regard to race. In 1961, the fifth grade of the twelve-year staircase will have been reached.

In Baltimore, absolute freedom of choice prevails at all grade levels. This plan has been in effect for the past six years.

Atlanta's plan calls for the admission of eleventh and twelfth-grade Negro students, who apply for transfer, and who can meet seventeen criteria established by the Atlanta Board of Education.

WILL ORDER BE PRESERVED?

Wherever the local authorities have stood firmly behind the law, the transition has been orderly and serene. Both our civic and school authorities have spoken out. Herbert Jenkins, chief of Atlanta's police, in addressing members of his force, has said, "I am prepared to yield to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why? Because, as law enforcement officials, there is no other position we can honestly take..... as policemen we <u>are</u> the law. The Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land, that must be obeyed by everyone...history will be written in our city in 1961. Our action will play a large part in the writing. Let's be sure our part is good."

John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta's schools, stated, "The goal of all must be to accomplish peacefully and with dignity what we are required to do. Anything less will not change the ultimate result, but will exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for a generation."

WILL THE ACADEMIC STANDARDS OF OUR SCHOOLS SUFFER?

The country's leading psychologists and anthropologists have long declared that race is not a factor in determining intelligence. Every outstanding scientific group has declared that, given the same degree of cultural background, the average achievement of the members of each race is about the same. The findings of our sister southern cities tend to bear out this assertion. Under the Atlanta plan, any student applying for transfer must meet demanding standards of moral, mental, and physical ability. School officials in areas where less stringent regulations for pupil transfer prevail have testified that there is no difficulty in maintaining. and, in many cases, improving the quality of their schools.

Dr. Ward Miller, Supt. of Wilmington, Delaware schools, reported that the quality of education had improved, while R. B. Piper, Supt. of the Logan County, Ky. schools, said that his testing program did not indicate any decrease of quality in the performance of the white students. William Henry Oliver, Supt. of Nashville Schools, reported no effect, one way or the other, on the achievement of pupils of either race, and Dr. John Fischer of Baltimore stated that academic standards were not changed in any school by the presence of a second race.

IS THERE AN ALTERNATIVE TO DESEGREGATION?

Governor Almond of Virginia has expressed dramatically the only other choice. In an address on June 9, 1959, he stated, "We must not allow the welfare of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, and threat of political purge, appeal to base passions and prejudices, and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder. No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no curse more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and despondency, and the dungeons of delinquency."

WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP?

Let us display restraint, good manners, and thoughtfulness, proving to the rest of the world, and, more important, to ourselves, that we are civilized people.

Some Specific Suggestions:

According to informed sources, the general public still does not understand the facts.... for instance, some think that grammar schools will be involved in September.

Therefore more discussion is needed. May we suggest that each of us does what he can to share his knowledge with other individuals and groups:

---- person to person

---- informal neighborhood "coffees"

---- organized groups, such as churches, service clubs, Garden Clubs, PTAs, "ad infinitum."

In our conversations, let us appeal to personal and to civic pride; to acceptance of this challenge as a glorious opportunity to bring honor to our city, rather than disgrace.

Inter-group Committee on Schools - Mrs. Philip Hammer, General Chairman

Section of RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

Dr. Stuart Oglesby, 2922 N. Hills Dr., NE., Honorary Chairman

Rev. Leon Smith, 1404 Beecher St., SW, Vice-Chairman

STEERING COMMITTEE

Dr. Oglesby, 2922 N. Hills Dr., NE

Rev. Edward Brown, 826 Hillpine Dr., NE

Rev. John Morris, 4655 Jett Rd., NW

Mrs. C. M. Weston, 2052 Edinburg Terrace, NE

Mr. Charles Wittenstein, 1307 Briardale Lane, NE

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Rev. Harry Fifield, 1678 Doncaster Dr., NE

Rev. Dow Kirkpatrick, 143 Beverly Rd., NE

Rev. Edward J. Lantz, 1040 Springdale Rd., NE

Rev. Fitzhugh Legerton, 2701 Redding Rd., NE

Rev. Norman Shands, 2205 Highview Rd., SW

Rev. James W. Sosebee, 1678 N. Rock Springs Rd., NE

Rev. Allison Williams, 930 Moores Mill Rd., NW

COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST

Mrs. Fred Robin, 926 Crane Rd., NE

STAFF CONSULTANT

Mr. Paul Rilling, Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street Building

ATLANTA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Rev. Arthur Van Gibson, 798 Cumberland Rd., NE

Dr. Loren Jenks, 4250 Chamblee-Dunwoody Rd., Chamblee

Mr. Lamar Clements, 199½ Griffin St., NW

Mr. Lanier Randall, 868 York Ave., SW

Religious Organizations - cont.

CATHOLIC WOMEN

Mrs. George Gunning, contact for the Diocesan Council of Catholic Women
17 Demorest Ave., NE

GEORGIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Rev. Edward Driscoll, 63 Auburn Ave., NE

Mr. Harry W. Rohrer, 1927 N. Decatur Rd., NE

JEWISH REPRESENTATIVES

Rabbi Harry Epstein, 2545 Arden Rd., NW

Rabbi Emanuel Feldman, 961 Milledge Place, NE

Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, 3205 Arden Rd., NW

INTERDENOMINATIONAL MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE

Rev. T. D. Grissom, Sr., 987 Ira Street, SW

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

Mr. John Jungblut, Quaker House, 384 Fairview Rd., NE

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN

Mrs. Philip Narmore, 595 McAfee St., NW, Apt. 35

Mrs. C. M. Weston, 2052 Edinburg Terrace, NE

UNITED LIBERAL CHURCH

Rev. Edward Cahill, 605 Boulevard, NE

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Rev. Homer C. McEwen, 40 W. Lake Ave., SW

SPEAKERS BUREAU

Mr. Warren Jones, 3126 Meadowood Lane, Chamblee, Chairman

Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., 1700 West Paces Ferry Rd., N.W.

Dr. John McClure, Jr., 964 Crane Rd., N.E., (5)

ATLANTA'S SCHOOL PROBLEM

(Remarks of Supt. Letson to group of Methodist ministers)

The most difficult problem Atlanta has faced in a hundred years was brought into sharp focus Saturday by the announcement that ten Negro pupils had been approved for admission to four white Atlanta high schools. Approval of admissions to Brown, Murphy, Grady and Northside brought the implementation of the court ordered placement plan a step closer and highlighted the problems the schools will face in September. It has been clear for some time that implementation of the placement plan was the only alternative to complete abandonment of public education. Tragic events in other cities have shown the futility of this approach, and Atlanta is fortunate in not having been charged the terrible price exacted by these desperate experiments.

This does not mean that a peaceful transition is assured. The question hangs in the balance and addresses itself with increasing urgency to every citizen of Atlanta. Certainly thinking people have a responsibility to help establish a climate of public opinion that will make possible the peaceful accomplishment of what we are required to do. This can only be done by a realistic appraisal of the facts as they exist. Such an appraisal is the first step in placing the problem with its many implications and ramifications in proper perspective. The church, as one of the foremost molders of opinion, cannot shirk its responsibility in this area without abdicating its position of moral leadership. Much evidence supports the fact that Atlanta churches have not and will not fail to exercise the leadership demanded by the seriousness of the problems we face.

Atlanta in September will be the focal point of worldwide attention because what happens here will have worldwide significance. Swiftly moving events since World War II have telescoped the gradual evolutionary method of accomplishing change that we have long accepted as normal. In this respect there is little to suggest that the world will ever be normal again because changes will continue to come with ever increasing rapidity. It becomes clearer every day that efforts directed toward the accomplishment of many national goals will be successful in proportion to our ability as a nation to accept and adjust to changes. Customs and attitudes that have been generations in the making are not easily changed under any circumstances, but changes become especially difficult when they must be undertaken at a tempo that meshes with the fast moving world in which we live. Thus the problems become more complicated, but their solution no less urgent.

The immediate problem for Atlanta is the peaceful acceptance of ten Negro pupils. Irrespective of differing opinions about the points at issue no thinking person can fail to be on the side of law and order in the present crisis. Our dedication to the freedoms we enjoy as Americans and our commitment to Christian ideals will be superficial indeed if we do not take a forthright position in support of lawful processes.

Citizens of Atlanta have often demonstrated their ability to face and solve difficult problems. The future is faced with confidence because Atlanta's heritage includes a spirit of fairness and goodwill. This asset, reinforced with the powerful good that resides in the city's hundreds of churches, plus the dedication of school staff and the maturity of high school pupils, suggests that Atlanta might be able to accomplish in September what few other southern cities have been able to do. The rewards for such an accomplishment, moral, spiritual and financial, will justify our best efforts.

RESOURCE MATERIAL FOR RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS GROUP OF OASIS
(materials marked * may be secured from OASIS office, Room 813, 50 Whitehall Street)

I. Religious Background

"The Bible Speaks on Race," Board of Christian Social Concerns, the Methodist Church, 100 Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C. (single copies free; $2.00 per hundred).

"The Church Speaks on Race," statements and actions of the Episcopal Church, The National Council, 281 Park Avenue, South, New York 10, ($.10).

* "Discrimination and the Christian Conscience," statement of the Catholic Bishops of the U.S., 1958.

Haselden, Kyle, The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective, New York, Harper, 1959. ($3.50)

Hays, Brooks, A Southern Moderate Speaks, Chapel Hill, Univ. of North Carolina Press, 1959. ($3.50)

* Hill, Haywood N., M.D., "This I Believe," (a message by teacher of adult class and elder in the Trinity Presbyterian Church, Atlanta), 1961.

Maston, T. B., Segregation and Desegregation, New York, McMillan, $3.50.

Maston, T.B., The Bible and Race, Broadman Press, $2.95.

Mays, Benjamin, "Seeking to Be Christian in Race Relations," New York, Friendship Press, 1957. ($1.00)

Packet on Race Relations, (resource pamphlets and program guides) Committee of Christian Social Action, Congregational Christian Churches, 289 Park Avenue South, N.Y. 10 ($1.00)

Pope, Liston, The Kingdom Beyond Caste, Boston, Mass., The Pilgrim Press, 14 Beacon Street. ($1.25)

"Race in America," Christianity and Crisis, Vol. xxi, No. 9, May 29, 1961. ($.35)

Root, Robert, "Progress Against Prejudice" - the church confronts the race problem, N.Y., Friendship Press, 1957.($1.25)

* "Symposium: Christianity and Race," The Perkins School of Theology Journal, Summer School 1958.

* Tarplee, Cornelius, "The Church in Areas of Racial Tension," National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church (address given before the National Convocation of the Church in Town and Country in Louisville, Ky., October 20, 1959).

Tilson, Everett, Segregation and Race, Cokesbury Press. ($2.50)
Vorspan & Lipman, Justice and Judaism, New York, Union of American Hebrew Congregations. ($3.50)

(over)

II. General Resource

* Collins, Leroy, "The South and the Nation," pamphlet, 1960. Message by Florida's former governor, emphasis on international aspects of orderly social change in the South. 15¢ single copy.

* Miller, Helen Hill, "Private Business and Public Education in the South," 14 page reprint from Harvard Business Review, 1960. An analysis of the stake and the role of business in orderly school desegregation.

* L-Reports:

  L-11: "Little Rock Reports....What Has Happened Since the School Crisis?" Excerpts from an on-the-spot study of Little Rock's business and professional life.
  L-24: Excerpts from addresses by Malcolm Bryan, President, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta; Councilman Fred J. Cassibry of the New Orleans City Council; and New Orleans' Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison. Statements on disastrous effects of community tension on economic progress.

  Movie: "A City Decides." Desegregation in St. Louis. 27½ min. 16 mm., rental $7.50 per booking. Contemporary Films, 13 East 37th Street, N.Y. 16.

* "School Desegregation: the first six years," 1959, $.25. 35-page pamphlet setting forth in question and answer form some of the pertinent facts facing the South with school desegregation.

III. Case Studies of Peaceful School Transition

* Carmichael, Omer, and James, Weldon: "The Louisville Story," 1957.

* Knoll, Erwin: "The Truth About Desegregation in Washington's Schools," reprint from the Washington Post, pamphlet, 1958.

* "Desegregation in the Baltimore City Schools," pamphlet published by Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations and Baltimore Commission on Human Relations, 1955.

cc sent to Loren Jenkins Atl. Chr Council

ATLANTA NEGRO MINISTERS

Presbyterian

The Rev. H. B. Sweet
West Hills Presbyterian Church
224 Richardson Road, N.W.

The Rev. H. A. Johnson
Rice Memorial Church
928 Coleman Street, S. W.

The Rev. W. S. Mercer
Radcliffe Presbyterian Church
284 Hightower

The Rev. L. W. Bottoms, Secretary, Dept. of Negro Work
The Rev. Leon Anderson, Asst. Sec., Dept. of " "
Presbyterian Center
341 Ponce de Leon ~~Brixs~~ Ave.,NE

Episcopal

The Rev. Adolphus Carter
St. Paul's Episc. Church
135 Ashby, N.W

The Rev. Warren Scott
Canterbury House
Atlanta University
Fair and Raymond Sts.

Congregational Christian

The Rev. H. C. McEwen
First Congregational Church
105 Courtland, N.E.

The Rev. Joseph Boone
Rush Memorial Congregational Ch.
150 Chestnut, S. W.

The Rev. Lucius Albert
Carroll Heights Cong. Chr. Ch.
1316 Booker Street, S.W.
Atlanta 14

RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Mrs. Philip Narmore; 595 McAfee St, N.W.
Apt. 35; Tr 2-5862

Charles Wittenstein; American Jewish Committee
41 Exchange Place, SE; Ja 3-8451

The Rev. P. L. Jones; 391 Angier Avenue, N.E.
Tr 2-6909

The Rev. T. C. Lightfoot; 203 W. Simon Terrace, N.W.
SY 9-1404

Mr. Harry Rohrer; 1927 N. Decatur Rd, N.E.
Dr. 7-6844

The Rev. Allison Williams; Trinity Presby. Church
3003 Howell Mill Rd, N.W.
Ce 7-6491

Paul Rilling - SRC; 5 Forsyth St; Ja 2-8764

The Rev. Leon Smith, chr.; Park Street Meth. Church
793 Park St, S.W.
Pl 8-6348

Jenks

Check to make sure that laymen on rel. com. receive second mailing -

John Neiman / Mrs Limerson

+

Details - Mrs. Narmore -

Osburn

Mr. Willis Osburn

Presbyterian layman -

Business Presby - Office TR 5-7995

Home - Dr. 3-3177

B. Williams says "looks like July 21 + 22, on west coast"
in letter of June 20, re Dope fish

SAMPLE

Form No. 67117

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS:

Paul Rilling

ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION

Application for Admission

Assignment or Transfer of Pupil

A separate application must be filled in completely and legibly in ink or typewriter and must be signed by both parents (if living), the parent to whom the child has been awarded by court proceedings, or the legal guardian of each pupil for whom assignment or transfer is requested. The application must be notarized at the time it is filed. It must be delivered to the school principal for transmittal to the Superintendent of Schools.

Application for enrollment at _____ School.

Date _____

Name of child _____ Age _____ Sex _____

Date of Birth _____ Race _____

Present Grade _____

Home Address _____ Phone _____

Mother's Name _____
First Middle Last

Father's Name _____
First Middle Last

Name of Legal Guardian _____
First Middle Last

Child lives with: Mother _____ Father _____

Other _____
Explain

Occupation of Mother _____

Name of Employer _____ Address of Employer _____

Occupation of Father _____

Name of Employer _____ Address of Employer _____

Occupation of Legal Guardian _____

Name of Employer _____ Address of Employer _____

All Schools Attended (in order of attendance, give dates of attendance)

_____

_____

Date and Place Child First Entered School _____

Last School Attended _____ Last Grade Attended ___ Date _____

Names of Brothers and Sisters:

Name	Birthdate	School
Name	Birthdate	School
Name	Birthdate	School
Name	Birthdate	School

Reason for Requesting Enrollment at _____ School:

_____

_____

_____

(If more space is needed, attach sheet or sheets)

Executed in its present form
and attested to by

_____

_____ (Parent)

this _____ day of _____, 19___

_____ (Parent)

_____ (Guardian)

_____
Notary

(Seal)

Application will be determined b the Superintendent of Schools pursuant to the Resolution of the Atlanta Board of Education November 30, 1959, as amended, and upon consideration of the factors, and the effects or results thereof, as set forth by the Resolution. Further information, as well as personal interviews with the pupil and parents or guardian, may be necessary. Notice of the action taken on application shall be mailed to the parents or guardian within 30 days from the delivery of the application to the school principal, in no event later than June 15. Applicants dissatisfied with the Superintendent's decision may request in writing a hearing before the Board within 10 days of the Superintendent's decision.

_____

_____

Application accepted _____ Application rejected _____ Date _____

Jun 24
Ques - rdy

H W Kohrer —
Sydney K Grossman
Charles F. Hillenstein
Edward A. Driscoll
Father Walter J. Donovan
W. W. Weatherford
Laura Askew
J Norman Shands
Janet M. Fitschen
Harry H. Epstein
Gladys Fenning
(Mrs. J. M.)
Vestal H. Weston
Richard Lantz
Frank M. Ross
S. Benjamin Fay
Leon Smith
Arthur Vann Dibson
D. A. Middleton 1645 Simpson Rd N.W.
Owen T. Jenks
Nancy Warmoth (Mrs P.B.)
M. L. Harris
Paul M. Rilling

Central Presb
Dr Fred Stair

Morningside Presb
Dr. Arthur Van Gibson

Prk St Meth
Leon. Smith

Green Meth
Cecil Myers

Frk Morhead
Pelhr Rd Meth

Covnt Presb Ch
Dr Hermon Turner

West End Bap
Norm Shields

Central Presb Ch - Dr. Stair Fred SA 2-1522

Harry Fifield - Presb -

Morningside Presb
Dr. Gibson - A Cnd of Ch

Arab #1 Meth -

Druid Hills Presb
Merle Patterson

Allison Williams
Trinity Presb

Northside Meth
w Cadler Budd

St Jas Meth
Robt V Ozmt

Capitol View Bap
Geo M. McGinnis

Shapiro - Sports
b.g. ~~[illegible]~~ Wed 4:20

St Jas MS
Ozment
Bridges
Northrich
St. John
Ralph Bird
Oscar Gad
Pd L

Fifield -
Williams -
Ross -
Turner -
Cecil Myers
Fred Morhead

Shands
McGuinnis

Long

David Hill Pass
Cutel Pass

~~A. L. Thompson~~

TTR

Ed Todd called

5 30 Tuesday

O.K. -
MM

All-Saints Frank Ross
EP

Luth - Ch of Red
8:30 - 11:30 emphasis
ass - KP
"Christ as he return"
Rev Robt E Lee

Arab #1 Meth
Rev T P Grisson Sr

The Temple
Rabbi Jacob Rothschild

Hill's Church & Office Supplies
JA. 5-7838 JA. 5-7839
141 Auburn Ave., N. E. Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Colleague

Stationery

Steering comm

How can the moral leadership of Atlanta be most effective in helping the community through the school crisis this fall? What are the churches and synagogues of the city doing to prepare their people ?

Steering comm

The religious committee of OASIS will have one more general meeting before the schools open to consider these matters. We will meet in the basement assembly room of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer at 2:00 p.m. Monday, August 14.

At this time we will consider the contents of a final mailing to clergy, hear progress reports from the laymen's committee, and discuss preparations for our "Day of Prayer for Law and Order."

We hope that every member of the committee will make a special effort to be with us. This will be our last opportunity to evaluate the situation and consider how we can be of greatest service.

C O P Y

DE GIVE AND FENDLER
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
HEALEY BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MEMBERS OF DRAFTING COMMITTEE OF OASIS LAYMEN'S STATEMENT

With preferred mailing address and telephone number

Oze Horton
1970 Walthall Drive, N. W.
Atlanta 18, Georgia
TR 5-4952

Eugene Patterson (Atl. Constitution)
(JA 2-5050)
Don't call
2855 Normandy Drive, N. W.
Atlanta 5, Georgia
CE 1-3210

Ed M. Dyer, V. P. Atlanta Baptist Brotherhood
Don't call
224 Seneca Street
Decatur, Georgia
DR 3-0702

Fred Grimes, Pres. Atlanta Baptist Brotherhood
Don't call
c/o Georgia Power Company
P. O. Box 4545, Atlanta 2, Georgia
JA 1-3400

Henry L. Bowden
Out of city - in Monday
1103 C & S National Bank Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JA 3-1567

Vernon Crawford
1528 Walthall Court, N. E.
Atlanta 18, Georgia
TR 2-2021

Willis Osborn
Will be in town some time today
1225 Springdale Road, N. E.
Atlanta 6, Georgia
DR 3-3177 = Ofc. TR 5-7995
Call home D.D.

M. R. Gruber
?
1164 Rosedale Rd., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
TR 6-6884

Clarence E. Belcher
1161 Clearview Drive, N. E.
Atlanta 19, Georgia
ME 6-5927

Herman M. Thompson
Will return around 3:00
1061 W. Marietta St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
SY 4-2436

Henry L. de Give
Will call
1305 Healey Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JA 4-4704

Ambrose H. Pendergrast
?
3423 Briarcliff Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
ME 4-5680

Irving H. Goldstein
Will call
826 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta 8, Georgia
TR 5-7034

Harry W. Rohrer
1927 N. Decatur Rd. N. E.
Atlanta 7, Georgia
DR 7-6844

O A S I S

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

Co-ordinating Committee

Mrs. Philip Hammer, (General Chairman), 3483 Ridgewood Rd., NW (5) - CE 3-0955

Mr. Nick Bonanno, 1065 Gordon St., SW (10) - PL 3-1151

Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., NW (5) - BL 5-3820

Mrs. John Finn, 4690 High Point Rd., NE (5) - BL 5-3006

Mr. George Goodwin, 1st National Bank, P'tree & Marietta Sts., - JA 5-6671

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, 582 University Place, NW (14) - JA 5-2381; MU 8-7249

Mrs. J. C. Harris (Staff Consultant), 813 Atlanta National Bldg. - JA 5-8469

Mr. Warren Jones, 3126 Meadowood Lane, Chamblee - TR 5-8321

Rev. Nat L. Long, 1200 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (6) - DR 7-6481

Mrs. David Neiman, 3640 Cloudland Dr., NW (5) - CE 7-0209

Mrs. Eliza Paschall, 1957 Westminster Way, NE (7) - DR 3-1966

Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., 1700 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW (5) CE 3-8103

Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) - DR 8-8275

Mr. W. Joe Scott, 566 Clifton Rd., NE (7) - DR 7-1036

Rev. Norman O. Shands, 2205 Highview Rd., SW (11) - PL 5-6665

Mrs. John Steinhaus, 836 Castle Falls Dr., NE (6) - 636-5670

Dr. Sam Williams, 236 Auburn Ave., NE (3) - MU 8-6064

O A S I S

Youth-Serving Organizations

Chairman: Mrs. John Finn, 4690 High Point Rd., NE (5) - Bl 5-3006

Co-Chairman: Mrs. John Steinhaus, 836 Castle Falls Dr., NE (6) - 636-5670

Steering Committee:

Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, 148 Bell St., SW, Chairman; 859 Fair St., SW

Mrs. Edward Reisman, 1629 Anita Pl., NE, Co-Chairman

Mrs. S. M. Lewis, 54 Ashby St., NW

Mr. Shimon Gottschalk, 550 Kingwood Lane, NW - Tr 5-7881

Members-at-Large:

Mrs. Alden Eddy, 1138 Oakdale Rd., NE (7)

Mrs. M. B. Satterfield, 2900 Nancy Creek Rd., NW (5)

Organization Representatives

Atlanta Boys Clubs

Mr. Herman B. Quinn, 311 Walton Building (3)

Mr. E. J. Thomas, 481 Thurmond St., NW (13)

Mr. Jesse Draper, Draper-Owens Co., 521 Grant Building (3)

Atlanta Girls Clubs:

Miss Rebecca Hollingsworth, 1129 Sells Ave., SW

Mrs. C. C. Going, 1205 Lake Hearn Dr., NE

Bethlehem Community Center:

Mr. Robert Schrider, 9 McDonough Blvd., SE (15) - Ma 2-0919

Mrs. Annie Ruth Hill, 140 Meldon St., SW

Girl Scouts:

Miss Margaret Colbert, 40 - 16th St., NW (9)

Mrs. Robert L. Brown (Alice), 321 Robin Hood Rd., NE (9)

Youth-Serving Organizations con'd

Girl Scouts: Miss Margaret Colbert, 40 - 16th St., NW (9)

Mrs. Robert L. Brown, 321 Robin Hood Rd., NE (9)

Grady Homes Community Girls Club:

Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, 859 Fair Street, SW

Mrs. A. D. Cooper, 1291 Hunter St., NW (14) - Pl 3-5248

Mrs. Beulah A. Lewis, 54 Ashby St., NW

Jewish Youth Groups

B'nai B'rith - Mrs. Gertrude Bossak, 2344 Wineleas Rd., Decatur

Community Center - Mr. Frank Fierman, 1745 Peachtree Rd., NW - Tr 5-7881

Temple - Mr. Shimon Gottschalk, 1589 Peachtree Rd., NE (9)

Mr. Arnold Shulman, 1420 Stephens Dr., NE (6)

Protestant Youth Groups:

Interdenominational Youth Center, Att'n: Mr. Keith Pankel, Adviser
Northside Methodist Church
2799 Northside Dr., NW (5)

Religious Education Ass'n: Miss Gatra Reed, St. Marks Methodist Church
781 Peachtree St., NE

Salvation Army: Att'n. Major John Needham, 699 Semonile Ave., NE

Wesley Community House: Miss Rosamond Johnson, 342 Richardson St., SW - Mu 8-1482

Y.M.C.A. - Butler St. - Miss Annell Ponder, Youth Worker, 22 Butler St.NE Ja 4-0246

Metropolitan - Mr. Fred McCord, Youth Worker, 145 Luckie St., NW, Ja 5-540

Mr. David Powell, " " " " " "

Young Judea -

Y.W.C.A. - Atlanta Hdqs, 72 Edgewood Ave., NE (3)
Miss Eunice Brunson, Director
Mrs. Virlyn Moore, Pres., 1355 Moores Mill Rd., NW
Mrs. Dora Biven, Youth Worker, 72 Edgewood Ave., NE
Mrs. John Finn, Volunteer, 4690 High Point Rd., NE (5)

Phyllis Wheatley Branch - Miss Sujette Crank, Dir., 599 Tatnall St., SW

Ed Brown
Congregational

O A S I S

Religious Organizations

Co-Chairmen:

Rev. Nat Long, 1200 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (6)

Rev. Norman O. Shands, 1040 Gordon St., SW (10)

Steering Committee:

Father Walter Donovan, 624 W. Ponce de Leon, Decatur — No

Dr. Irving Goldstein, 826 Peachtree, NE

Mv. 8-4516 Rev. T. P. Grissom, Sr., 987 Ira St., SW (10) X

Mrs. George Gunning, 17 Demorest Ave., NE — No

Rev. Robert E. Lee, 731 Peachtree, NE — TR. 4-8664 - No answer X

Mrs. Philip Narmore, 595 McAfee St., NW., Apt. 35

Ga. 3-8882 Dr. Stuart Oglesby, 2922 N. Hills Drive, NE

Rev. Frank M. Ross, 634 West Peachtree — TR. 4-9789 - will call tomorrow AM.

TR. 3-1731 Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, 3205 Arden Rd., NW

Rev. Leon Smith, 793 Park St., SW

Resource Committee:

Rev. Leon Smith, Chairman, 793 Park St., SW

Rev. P. L. Jones, 391 Angier Ave., NE

Rev. T. C. Lightfoot, 203 W. Simon Terr., NW

Mrs. Philip Narmore, 595 McAfee St., NW , Apt. 35

Mr. Harry Rohrer, 1927 N. Decatur Rd., NE

Rev. Allison Williams, 3003 Howell Mill Rd., NW

Mr. Charles Wittenstein, 41 Exchange Pl., SE

Layman Drafting Committee:

Mr. Henry L. Bowden, 1103 Citizens-Southern Bank Building (3)
Mr. Clarence Belcher, 1161 Clearview Dr., NE
Dr. Vernon Crawford, 1526 Walthall Ct., NE
Mr. Henry L. DeGive, 1305 Healy Building (3)
Mr. Ed M. Dyer, 224 Senaca St., Decatur (alternate to Mr. Grimes) —
Dr. Irving Goldstein, 826 Peachtree, NE (8)
Mr. Fred Grimes, c/o Ga. Power Co., Box 4545 (Alternate to Mr. Dyer) —
Mr. O. E. Horton, 1970 Walthall Dr., NW (18)
Mr. Willis Osborn, 1225 Springdale Rd., NE (6)
Mr. Eugene Patterson, Atlanta Constitution, 10 Forsyth St. Building (3)
Mr. Harry Rohrer, 1927 North Decatur Rd., NE

omit until check W. Rohrer

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS COMMITTEE, OASIS

Steering Committee - Vice chairman

Dr. Stuart Oglesby - 2922 N. Hills Drive, N.E.

Rev. Leon Smith - Park Street Methodist Church, 793 Park, S.W.

Rev. Robt. E. Lee - Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 731 P'tree, NE

Rabbi Jacob Rothschild - 3205 Arden Rd, N.W.

Rev. Frank M. Ross, All Saints Church, 634 W. P'tree Atl. 9.

Mrs. Philip Narmore, 595 McAfee St., NW, Apt. 35

Rev. T. P. Grissom, Sr. - 987 Ira Street, SW

Mrs. George Gunning - 17 Demerest Avenue, NE

Father Walter Donovan - % St. Thomas More, 624 W. Ponce de Leon, Decatur

~~Paul Rilling - SRC~~ Vice-chairman ; Dr. Irving Bolotin 826 P'tree, NE

Co-chairmen

Rev. Nat Long - Druid Hills Methodist Church, 1200 Ponce de Leon, NE

Rev. Norman Shands - West End Baptist Church, 1040 Gordon St., S.W.

Resources Subcommittee

Rev. Leon Smith, chairman; PR 8-6348

Mr. Harry Rohrer - 1927 N. Decatur Rd, N.E. DR 7-6844

Mrs. Narmore TR 2-5862

Rev. Allison Williams - 3003 Howell Mill Road, N.W. Cedar 7-6491

Rev. T. C. Lightfoot - 203 W. Simon Terrace, N.W. SY 9-1404

Rev. P. L. Jones - 391 Angier Avenue, N.E. TR 2-6909

Charles Wittenstein - American Jewish Committee, 41 Exchange Pl., SE

~~Paul Rilling - SRC, 5 Forsyth Street, NW~~

Drafting Committee

Layman's Committee

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2. Dr. Irving Bolotin - Jewish
3. Dr. Bise - Cath. — Mr. Henry — 355 Peachtree, Battle Ave, N.W.
4. Harry Rohrer - Bap't.

Inter-group Committee on Schools - Mrs. Philip Hammer, General Chairman

Section of CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

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Mrs Sidney Greenblatt, Jr. 1920 W. Paces Ferry Rd. NW
Dr. Tilman Cothran, Atlanta University, 223 Chestnut, SW, Atlanta 14
Mrs Mildred Fielder 339 Ashby St. SW
Mrs. J. C. Harris, Staff Consultant, 50 Whitehall St., SW, Atlanta 3

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Mr. Joe Scott, 566 Clifton Rd., N.E., Atlanta 7, Chairman

Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE, Atlanta 7, Co-chairman

Mrs. George Douglas, 2545 Potomac Ave., N.E., Atlanta 5

Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Fisher, 668 Cresthill Ave., N.W., Atlanta 6

Mrs. William Green, 1846 Ardmore Rd., N.W., Atlanta 9

Mrs. Oze Horton, 1970 Walthall Dr., N.W., Atlanta 18

Miss Katherine Park, 1143 Brookhaven Dr., N.E., Atlanta 19

Miss Elizabeth Wellington, 849 St. Charles Ave., N.E., Atlanta 8

COMMUNICATION SPECIALISTS

Mrs. David Neiman, 3640 Cloudland Dr., N.W., Atlanta 5

Mr. Arthur Levin, 41 Exchange Place, S.E, Atlanta 3

A.A.U.W. - Mrs. Jerome F. Anderson, 1215 Spring Mill Lane, N.E., Atlanta 19

ACTIVE VOTERS - Mr. James O'H. Sanders, 67 Blackland Rd., N.W., Atlanta 5

AMERICAN JEWISH VETERANS - Mr. Irving Shaw, 735 Willivee Dr., Decatur

ATLANTA FEDERATION OF WOMENS CLUBS - Mrs. Chester Martin 300 Blackland Rd., N.W. (5)

ATLANTA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS - Mrs. Clifton Hoffman, 470 Chelsea Cir., N.E. (7
Mrs. Walter Paschall, 1957 Westminister Way, N.
Mr. Harry Boyte, 41 Exchange Pl., SE, Atlanta 3

B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN OF ATLANTA - Mrs. Michael Harris, 1195 Old Powers Ferry Rd., N.W.

COMMUNITY COUNCILS - BASS - Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E.
FULTON - Mrs. A. P. Guy, 362 Penfield Cir., Hapeville
HOKE SMITH - Rev. Geo. W. Hayward, 439 Robinson Ave., S.E.
SOUTHWEST - Dr. Ed S. Cook, Jr., 772 Boulevard, SE, Atlanta 12

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN - Mrs. Jack Wallen, 3710 Nancy Creek Rd., N.W., Atlanta 5
Mrs Sidney Greenblatt, Jr.
1920 W. Paces Ferry Rd. NW

Civic & Service Organizations - cont.

COUNCIL OF SERVICE CLUBS- Mr. George Goodwin, 3302 Ivanhoe Dr., N.W., Atlanta 5

GA. COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS - Dr. Richard Hocking, 1146 Lullwater Rd.,N.E. (5)
Mrs. Wm. C. Pauley, 943 Clifton Rd., N.E. (7)

HADASSAH - Mrs. Henry L. Caplan, 2975 Ridge Valley Rd., N.W., Atlanta 5
Mrs. I. J. Glazer, 511 E. Pelham Rd., N.E., Atlanta 9

H.O.P.E., INC. - Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Jr., 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., N.W. Atlanta 5
Mrs. Chas. C. Perkins, Jr., 1126 Clifton Rd., N.E., Atlanta 7

I L G W U - Mr. Nick Bonanno,
Mr. E. T. Kehrer, 1065 Gordon St., SW, Atlanta 10

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL - Dr. Irving Greenberg, 1730 Doncaster Dr., N.E. Atlanta 9
Mr. Edward Kahn, 41 Exchange Pl., SE, Atlanta 3

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS - ATLANTA - Mrs. G. Ray Mitchell, 3986 Club Dr., N.E. (19) Mrs Wm. Shelfer, 1743 Ridgecrest Ct. NE
DEKALB - Mrs. Henry Sharp, 1669 Dyson Dr., N.E., (7)
GEORGIA - Mrs. Edw. M. Vinson, 328 Chelsea Cir., N.E., (7)

N A A C P - Dr. Tillman C. Cothran, Atlanta University, Atlanta 14
Rev. A. O. Holmes, 859½ Hunter St., N. W., Atlanta , 14

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NEGRO COUNCIL - Mrs. Mildred Fielder, 339 Ashby St., N. W., Atlanta 14

URBAN LEAGUE - Mr. Robert Thompson, 239 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta 3

W I L P F - Mrs. Josephine Murphy, Atlanta Univ. Dorm., 50 Chestnut St., SW , (14)

Y W C A National Staff - Mrs. Grace Hamilton, 582 University Pl., N.W. (14)

SPEAKERS BUREAU

Mr. Warren Jones, 3126 Meadowood Lane, Chamblee, Chairman

Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., 1700 W. Paces Ferry Rd., N.W., Atlanta 5

Dr. John McClure, Jr., 964 Crane Rd., N. E., Atlanta 5

Inter-group Committee on Schools - Mrs. Philip Hammer, General Chairman

Section of YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS

Mrs. John Finn, 4690 High Point Rd., N.E., - Chairman

STEERING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, 859 Fair St., SW - Chairman

Mrs. Edward Reisman, 1629 Anita Pl., NE - Co-Chairman

Mrs. S. M. Lewis, 54 Ashby St., NW

Mr. Shimon Gottschalk, 550 Kingwood Lane, NW

COMMUNICATION SPECIALISTS

Mrs. Fred Robin, 926 Crane Rd., N.E. (5)

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

Mrs. Alden Eddy, 1138 Oakdale Rd., NE (7)

Mrs. M. B. Satterfield, 2900 Nancy Creek Rd., NW

ATLANTA BOYS CLUBS

Mr. Herman B. Quinn, 311 Walton Bldg. (3)

Mr. Jesse Draper, Draper-Owens Co., 521 Grant Bldg.

ATLANTA GIRLS CLUBS

Miss Rebecca Hollingsworth, 1129 Sells Ave., SW

Mrs. C. C. Going, 1205 Lake Hearn Dr., NE

BETHLEHEM COMMUNITY CENTER

Mr. Robert C. Shrider, 9 McDonough Blvd., SE

Mrs. Annie Ruth Hill, 140 Meldon St., SW

BOY SCOUTS - Atlanta Area Council

Mr. O. B. Gorman, 167 Walton St., N.W.

Mr. John Stembler, Ga. Theatre Co., Fox Theatre

CAMP FIRE GIRLS - Mrs. Doris Bridges, 167 Walton St., N.W.
Mr. Frank J. Heazel, Jr., 457 Manor Ridge Dr., N.W.

CATHOLIC YOUTH GROUPS - The Rev. Allen Dillman, 2699 Peachtree Rd., NE

GIRL SCOUTS - Miss Polly Clairborne, 40 - 16th St., NW
Mrs. Robert Stiemke, 3216 Ridgewood Rd., NW

Youth-Serving groups - cont.

GRADY HOMES GIRLS CLUBS - Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, 148 Bell St., SE
Mrs. Beulah A. Lewis, 54 Ashby St., NW

JEWISH YOUTH GROUPS

Temple - Mr. Shimon Gottschalk, 1589 P'tree, N.E. (9)
Mr. Arnold Shulman, 1420 Stephens Dr., N.E. (6)

Community Center - Mrs. Gertrude Bossak, 2344 Wineleas Rd., Decatur

JUNIOR RED CROSS - Miss Marguerite Lehman, 848 Peachtree St., N.E.

PROTESTANT YOUTH GROUPS - Rev. Bill Boice, 1328 P'tree St., N.E.
First Presbyterian Church

SALVATION ARMY - Major John Needham, 693 Seminole Ave., N.E.

WESLEY COMMUNITY HOUSE - Miss Rosamond Johnson, 61 Memorial Dr., SE

Y M C A

Butler Street - Miss Annell Ponder, Youth Worker; 22 Butler St., NE

Metropolitan - Mr. David Powell, Youth Worker; 145 Luckie St., N.W.

Regional - Dr. Thornton W. Merriam, Standard Building

YOUNG JUDEA - Mrs. Edward Reisman, 1629 Anita Place, NE
Mr. Edwzrd Korsh, Community Center, 1745 P'tree Rd., NE

Y W C A - Mrs. Eunice Brunson, Director, 72 Edgewood Ave., NE
Mrs. Virlyn Moore, Pres., 1355 Moores Mill Rd., NW

Phyllis Wheatley Branch - Miss Sujette Crank, Director, 599 Tatnal SW

SPEAKERS BUREAU

Mr. Warren Jones, 3126 Meadowood Lane, Chamblee, Chairman

Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., 1700 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW

Dr. John McClure, Jr., 964 Crane Rd., NE

★ Herman M. Thompson
1061 W. Marietta, N.W.
(Sy. 4-2436)

Persons on Mailing List - Religious Organizations Committee, OASIS

Co-Chairman:
Rev. Nat Long
Druid Hills Methodist Church
1200 Ponce de Leon, N.E.

Co-Chairman:
Rev. Norman Shands
West End Baptist Church
1040 Gordon Street, S.W.

Steering Committee:

Father Walter Donovan
St. Thomas More Church
624 W. Ponce de Leon
Decatur

Dr. Irving Goldstein
826 Peachtree, N.E.

Rev. T. P. Grissom, Sr.
287 Ira Street, S.W.

Mrs. George Gunning
17 Demorest Avenue, N.E.

Rev. Robert E. Lee
Lutheran Church of the Redeemer
731 Peachtree, N.E.

Mrs. Philip Narmore
595 McAfee Street, N.W., Apt. 35

Dr. Stuart Oglesby
2922 N. Hills Drive, N.E.

Rev. Frank M. Ross
All Saints' Church
634 West Peachtree

Rabbi Jacob Rothschild
3205 Arden Rd., N.W.

Rev. Leon Smith
Park Street Methodist Church
793 Park, S.W.

Herman M. Thompson - 1061 W. Marietta
Sy. 4-2436

SEE ATTACHED

(5) M. Dyer
224 Sequoia Street, Decatur, Ga.

Baptists alternate (7) Fred Grimes
c/o Ga. Power Co., PO Box 4545
Atla. 2

Resources Committee:

Chairman:
Rev. Leon Smith (address above)

Rev. P. L. Jones
391 Angier Avenue, N.E.

Rev. T. C. Lightfoot
203 W. Simon Terrace, N.W.

Mrs. Philip Narmore (address above)

Mr. Harry Rohrer
1927 North Decatur Road, N.E.

Rev. Allison Williams
3003 Howell Mill Road, N.W.

Mr. Charles Wittenstein
American Jewish Committee
41 Exchange Place, S.E.

(1) Henry L. Bowden
1103 Citizens Sou. Bank Bldg.
Signature

Layman Drafting Committee: (With asterisks)

★(4) **Mr. Henry L. DeGive**
~~**355 Peachtree Battle Avenue, N.W.**~~
1305 Healy Bldg. Atla-3

★(6) **Dr. Irving Goldstein (address above)**

★(8) **Mr. O. E. Horten**
1970 Walthall Drive, N.W.

★(11) **Mr. Harry Rohrer (address above)** Chairman

(10) Mr. Eugene Patterson
~~c/o~~ c/o Atlanta Constitution
10 Forsyth St. Building
(Home: 2855 Normandy Drive, NW)

★(9) Mr. Willis Osborn
1225 Springdale Rd., N.E.
Dr. 3-3177

(3) Dr. Vernon Crawford
Dept. of Physics
Ga. Institute of Technology

★(2) Mr. Clarence Belcher - 1161 Clairview Pr. NE
~~Capital Construction Co., 167 Harris St.~~ Atla 19 (Christian)

General:

Rev. Cecil Alligood, Rector
Church of the Incarnation
2407 Cascade Road, S.W.

Mrs. Edward Askren
170 Laurel Forest Circle, N.E.

Rev. William Holmes Borders
18 Yonge, N.E. — Ja. 2-3634

Rev. Vernon Broyles
North Avenue Presbyterian Church
607 Peachtree, N.E.

Dr. Candler Budd
Northside Methodist Church
2797 Northside Drive, N.E.

Rev. Edward Cahill
605 Boulevard, N.E.

Mr. Lamar Clements
199½ Griffin Street, N.W.

Rabbi Joseph Cohen
Congregation Or Ve-Shalom
1362 North Highland, N.E.

Rev. Edward Brown
826 Hillpine Drive, N.E. office: Ja. 3-0775

Rev. Eugene Drinkard
Glenn Memorial Methodist Church
1652 North Decatur Rd., N.E.

Rev. Edward Driscoll
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

Rabbi Harry Epstein
2545 Arden Road, N.W.

Rev. David Evans
Gordon Street Baptist Church
1517 Gordon, S.W.

Rabbi Emanuel Feldman
961 Milledge Place, N.E.

Rev. Harry Fifield
1678 Doncaster Drive, N.E.

Rev. J. T. Ford
Wieuca Road Baptist Church
3626 Peachtree Rd., N.E.

Rev. D. T. George
Antioch Baptist Church (ill)
540 Kennedy Street

Rev. Arthur Vann Gibson
798 Cumberland Rd., N.E.

Rev. Joe D. Greer, Jr.
Methodist Ministers Alliance
596 Glen Iris Drive, N.E.

Rev. Joseph Griggs
Gordon Street Presbyterian Church
1450 Gordon St., S.W.

Mrs. George Gunning
17 Demorest Avenue, N.E.

Rev. Alfred Hardman, Dean
St. Phillip's Cathedral
2744 Peachtree Rd., N.E.

Bishop M. Lafayette Harris
250 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

Rev. Pierce Harris
First Methodist Church
360 Peachtree, N.E. Ja. 5-1362

Rev. Harry Hatzepoules
Greek Orthodox Church
522 Pryor, S.W.

Rev. C. C. Hughes, President
AME Ministers Alliance
64 Chapel Road, N.W.

Rev. Henry Jackson
All Saint's Episcopal Church
West Peachtree at North Avenue

Dr. Loren Jenks
4250 Chamblee-Dunwoody Rd.
Chamblee

Atlanta Christian Council
Ja. 3-2796

Rev. B. J. Johnson
1211 Hunter Street

Dr. Lester Rumble
63 Auburn Ave., N.E
At a. 3.

Mr. John Jungblut
Quaker House
384 Fairview Rd., N.E.

Rev. Dow Kirkpatrick
143 Beverly Rd., N.E.

Rev. J. Edward Lantz
1040 Springdale Rd., N.E.

Rev. T. C. Lightfoot
203 West Simon Terrace, N.W.

Rev. William Littleton
St. Luke's
435 Peachtree, N.E.

Rev. Roy McClain
First Baptist Church
754 Peachtree, N.E.

Rev. Homer C. McEwen
40 West Lake Avenue, S.W.

Dr. Frank Morehead
Peachtree Road Methodist Church
3180 Peachtree Rd., N.E.

Rev. John Morris
4655 Jett Rd., N.W.

Rabbi Sydney Mossman
1205 Spring Valley Lane, N.E.

Rev. Cecil Myers
Grace Methodist Church
458 Ponce de Leon, N.E.

Rev. Lonie D. Newton
Druid Hills Baptist Church
1085 Ponce de Leon, N.E.

Rabbi Abraham Orenstein
Beth El Congregation
1263 University Drive, N.E.

Mr. Lanier Randall
868 York Avenue, S.W.

Dr. J. McDowell Richards, President
Columbia Theological Seminary
Decatur

Mr. Paul Rilling
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201

Rev. Joe A. Roberts
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1140 Gordon Street, S.W.

Rev. Norman Shands
2205 Highview Rd., S.W.

Rev. Clarence Sessions
Beecher Hills Baptist Church
2430 Beecher Rd., S.W.

Rev. D. B. Shelnutt
Martha Berry Methodist Church
468 Moreland Avenue, S.E.

Rev. W. R. Sisson
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

Rev. Homer M. Smith
Mt. Sinai Baptist Church
422 Merritts Avenue, N.E.

Bishop J. C. Smith
North Georgia Conference
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

Rev. James W. Sosebee
1678 E. Rock Springs Rd., N.E.

Rev. James G. Stuart
3434 Roswell Rd., N.W.

Rev. Monroe F. Swilley
Second Ponce de Leon Baptist Church
2715 Peachtree Rd., N.E.

Rev. L. M. Terrill
2740 Collier Drive, N.W.

Rev. Herman Turner
Covenant Presbyterian Church
2461 Peachtree Rd., N.E.

Rev. W. W. Weatherspoon
2751 Valley Heart Drive, N.W.

Rev. John McGinnis
1332 Stewart Avenue, S.W.

Mrs. G. M. Westen
2052 Edinburg Terrace, N.E.

Rev. E. T. Wilson
Peachtree Road Presbyterian Church
3434 Roswell Rd

Rev. Paul F. Wohlgemuth
425 - 10th Street, N.W.

Total 82

LAYMAN DRAFTING COMMITTEE, RELIGIOUS COMMITTEE, OASIS

Signature Committee
Marked with
asterisk

Mr. Henry L. Bowden
1103 Citizens-Southern Bank Building
Atlanta 3

★ Mr. Clarence Belcher
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Atlanta 19

Send notices:

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1526 Walthall Court, N.E.
Atlanta 18

Lutheran

★ Mr. Henry L. DeGive
1305 Healy Building
Atlanta 3

★ Martin R. Gruber
Office -
Res. - Tr. 6-6884
1164 Rosedale Rd.
N.E

Mr. Ed M. Dyer
224 Senaca Street
Decatur, Ga. (Alternate to Mr. Grimes)

Elsewhere ★ Dr. Irving Goldstein
826 Peachtree, N.E. — Elsewhere
Atlanta 8

Mr. Fred Grimes
c/o Georgia Power Company
PO Box 4545
Atlanta 2 (Alternate to Mr. Dyer)

★ Mr. O. E. Horton
1970 Walthall Drive, N.W.
Atlanta 18

★ Mr. Willis Osborn
1225 Springdale Rd., N.E.
Atlanta 6

★ A. H. Pendergrass
3423 Briarcliff Rd.
N.E.

Mr. Eugene Patterson
c/o Atlanta Constitution
10 Forsyth Street Building
Atlanta 3

★ Mr. Harry Rohrer
Elsewhere 1927 North Decatur Road, N.E.
Atlanta

★ Herman M. Thompson
Elsewhere 1061 W. Marietta, N.W.
Atlanta Sy 4-2436

DP 521-2294

Additions, Taken From Mailing List of Religious Organizations Committee, GASIS

The Rev. Norman Shands
West End Baptist Church
1040 Gordon Street, S.W.

Father Walter Donovan
St. Thomas More Church
624 W. Ponce de Leon
Decatur

The Rev. Edward Brown
826 Hillpine Drive

The Rev. Joe D. Greer, Jr.
Methodist Ministers Alliance
596 Glen Iris Drive, N.E.

The Rev. Harry Hatzopoulos
Greek Orthodox Church
522 Pryor, S.W.

The Rev. Henry Jackson
All Saint's Episcopal Church
West Peachtree at North Avenue

The Rev. Joe A. Roberts
West End Baptist Church
1140 Gordon Street, S.W.

The Rev. D. B. Shelnutt
Martha Brown Methodist Church
468 Moreland Avenue, S.E.

The Rev. Homer M. Smith
Mt. Sinai Baptist Church
422 Merritts Avenue, N.E.

Bishop J. C. Smith
North Georgia Conference
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

The Rev. James G. Stuart
3434 Roswell Rd., N.W.

The Rev. Paul F. Wehlgemuth
425 - 10th Street, N.W.

LIST OF LAY PERSONS TO RECEIVE MAILING TO MINISTERS & ENCLOSURES

Mrs. David Neiman
3640 Cloudland Drive, N.W.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Mrs. George Gunning
17 Demorest Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Philip Warmore
595 McAfee Street, N.W., Apt. 35
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Harry Rohrer
1927 North Decatur Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Charles Wittenstein
American Jewish Committee
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Henry L. Bedden
1103 Citizens-Southern Bank Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Clarence Belcher
1161 Clearview Drive, N.E.
Atlanta 19, Georgia

Dr. Vernon Crawford
1526 Walthall Court, N.E.
Atlanta 18, Georgia

Mr. Henry L. DeGive'
1305 Healy Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Ed M. Dyer
224 Seneca Street
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Atlanta 8, Georgia

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Atlanta 2, Georgia

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Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Herman M. Thompson
1061 W. Marietta, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

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Editor, Christian Index
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Atlanta, Georgia

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170 Laurel Forest Circle, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. John Jungblut
Quaker House
384 Fairview Rd., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. C. M. Weston
2052 Edinburg Terrace, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Lanier Randall
868 York Avenue, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

P. Rilling

List from Atlanta Council of Churches.

(57)

Rev. Clarence Sessions
Beecher Baptist Church
2430 Beecher Rd., SW (11)

Dr. John M. McGinnis
Capitol View Baptist Church
1332 Stewart Ave., SW (10)

Rev. Emmett O. Floyd
Clairmont Hills Baptist Church
1995 Clairmont Road
Decatur, Georgia

Druid Hills Baptist Church
Dr. Louie D. Newton
1085 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (6)

Dr. Roy O. McClain
First Baptist Church of Atlanta
754 Peachtree St., NE (8)

Rev. B. Carroll Carter
First Baptist Church of College Park
130 E. Hawthorne Ave.
College Park, Georgia

Dr. Dick H. Hall
First Baptist Church of Decatur
308 Clairmont Avenue
Decatur, Georgia

Dr. D. J. Evans
Gordon Street Baptist Church
1517 Gordon St., SW (10)

Rev. Quinn Pugh
Jackson Hill Baptist Church
1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7)

Dr. James P. Wesberry
Morningside Baptist Church
1700 Piedmont Road, NE (9)

Dr. John W. Hughston
Northside Drive Baptist Church
3100 Northside Dr., NW (5)

Rev. John Pirtle
Peachtree Baptist Church
2108 Briarcliff Rd., NE (6)

Dr. Monroe F. Swilley, Jr.
Second Ponce de Leon Baptist Church
2715 Peachtree Rd., NE (5)

Dr. Norman Shands
West End Baptist Church
1040 Gordon St., SW (10)

Dr. J. T. Ford
Wieuca Road Baptist Church
3626 Peachtree Rd., NE (5)

Rev. James W. Sosebee
First Christian Church of Atlanta
999 Briarcliff Rd., NE (6)

Dr. Robert Burns
Peachtree Christian Church
1590 Peachtree St., NE (9)

Rev. Frank M. Ross
All Saints Episcopal Church
634 West Peachtree St., NW (8)

Dr. Thomas Anderson — Retiring
Central Congregational Church

Dean Alfred Hardman
Cathedral of St. Philip
2744 Peachtree Rd., NE (5)

Rev. Austin Ford
St. Bartholomew Episcopal Church
1790 LaVista Rd., NE (6)

Rev. Edwin C. Coleman
St. John's Episcopal Church
707 N. Main Street
College Park, Georgia

Dr. E. E. Tate
St. Luke's Episcopal Church
435 Peachtree St., NE (8)

Rev. Rufus Cuthbertson
Church of Good Shepard (Lutheran)
3346 Main St.
College Park, Georgia

Dr. Robert E. Lee (8)
Lutheran Church of the Redeemer
731 Peachtree St., NE

Rev. Paul J. Renz
Peachtree Rd. Lutheran Church
3686 Peachtree Rd., NE (19)

Rev. Voigt Keisler Kleckley
St. John's Lutheran Church
1410 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7)

Rev. Dwight Nysewander
Audubon Forest Methodist Church
2545 Sewell Rd., SW (11)

Dr. Nat Long
Druid Hills Methodist Church
1200 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (6)

Dr. Pierce Harris
First Methodist Church of Atlanta
360 Peachtree St., NE (8)

Rev. R. W. Greene, Jr.
North Decatur Methodist Church
1523 Lawrenceville Rd.
Decatur, Georgia

Dr. Candler Budd
Northside Methodist Church
2799 Northside Dr., NW (5)

Rev. Charles L. Williams, Jr.
Oak Grove Methodist Church
2740 Oak Grove Rd.
Decatur, Georgia

Dr. Eugene Drinkard
Glenn Memorial Methodist Church
1652 ~~1976~~ N. Decatur Rd., NE (7)

Dr. Cecil Myers
Grace Methodist Church
458 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (8)

Rev. James J. Sheed
Haygood Memorial Methodist Church
1016 E. Rock Springs Rd., NE (6)

Rev. Harry L. Mitcham
Kirkwood Methodist Church
66 Howard St., NE (17)

Rev. Neal Windom
Mary Branen Methodist Church
1776 Sylvan Rd., SW (10)

Rev. Leon Smith
Park Street Methodist Church
795 Park St., SW (10)

Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick
St. Mark Methodist Church
781 Peachtree St., NE (8)

Rev. R. V. Ozment
St. James Methodist Church
4400 Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd., NE (5)

Rev. James Budd
St. John Methodist Church
550 Mt. Paran Rd., NW (5)

Rev. Travis Barnes
Skyland Methodist Church
1850 Skyland Terrace, NE
Chamblee, Georgia

Rev. Charles Edwards
Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church
557 N. Highland Ave., NE (7)

Rev. Fred Stair
Central Presbyterian Church
201 Washington St., SW (3)

Rev. Max Milligan
Clairmont Presbyterian Church
1994 Clairmont Road
Decatur, Georgia

Dr. Herman L. Turner
Covenant Presbyterian Church
2461 Peachtree Rd., NE (5)

Rev. G. Davidson Phillips
Decatur Presbyterian Church
205 Sycamore Street
Decatur, Georgia

Rev. Merle Patterson
Druid Hills Presbyterian Church
1026 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (6)

Dr. Harry Fifield
First Presbyterian Church
1328 Peachtree St., NE (9)

Rev. Joseph L. Griggs
Gordon St. Presbyterian Church
1450 Gordon St., SW (10)

Rev. Kenneth Craig
Inman Presbyterian Church
1034 Euclid Ave., NE (7)

Rev. Harold W. Minor, Jr.
Mt. Vernon Presbyterian Church
471 Mt. Vernon Highway
Sandy Springs, Georgia

Dr. Arthur Vann Gibson
Morningside Presbyterian Church
1411 N. Morningside Dr., NE (6)

Dr. Vernon Broyles
North Avenue Presbyterian Church
607 Peachtree St., NE (8)

Rev. F. M. Legerton
Oglethorpe Presbyterian Church
3016 Lanier Dr., NE (18)

Dr. Eugene Wilson
Peachtree Rd. Presbyterian Church
3156 Peachtree Rd., NE (5)

Dr. Allison Williams
Trinity Presbyterian Church
3003 Howell Mill Rd., NW (5)

Rev. Will Fitzhugh
Sylvan Hills Presb. Ch.

Juan

7
6
24
57

Jewish Synagogues

Ahavath Achim Synagogue
600 Peachtree Battle Ave. N.W. (5)

Congregational Bethel El
1262 University Dr. N.E. (6)

Rabbi Emanuel Feldman
Congregation ~~Beth~~ Jacob Beth-
1855 LaVista Rd. N.E. (6)

Rabbi Joseph Cohen
Congregation Or - Ve - Shalom
1362 N. Highland Ave. N.E. (6)

Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild
The Temple
1589 Peachtree Rd. N.E. (9)

Additional Baptist

Rev. Paul Aiken
Kirkwood Baptist Church
2071 Boulevard Drive S.E. (15)

Rev. W.H. Rittenhouse, Jr.
Sylvan Hills Baptist Church
1690 Melrose Dr. S.W. (10)

Additional Christian

Rev. Charles C. Thompson
Brookhaven Christian Church
4500 Peachtree Rd. N.E. (19)

Additional Episcopal

Rev. C.L. Alligood
Church of The Incarnation
2407 Cascade Rd. SW (11)

Rev. Adolphus Carty
St. Pauls Espicopal Church
135 Ashby, N.W. (14)

Rev . Ralph W. Richardson
St. Timpthy's Episcopal Church
1953 Boulevard Dr. S.E. (17)

Christian Science

Henry S. Smith
301 Healey Building (3)

Additional Lutheran

Theodore G. Ahrendt
1155 N. Highland Ave. N.E. (6)

Rev. Raymond Buck
Lutheran Church of The Ascension
4000 Roswell Rd.N.E. (5)

Rev. William H. Jones
Lutheran Church of The Atonement
1875 Simpson Rd. N.W. (14)

Did not send - Negro church white minister

Rev. K.F. Suhr
St. Mathews Lutheran Church
2566 Briarcliff Rd. N.E. (6)

Contributions Already Received

Quaker House	$10.00
E.L. Eskren	10.00
Peachtree Methodist Church	10.00
Catholic Diocese of Atlanta	30.00
Congregation Sharith Israel	10.00
Holy Trinity Episcopal	7.50
St. Martin's In-The-Field	10.00

(No Letter To These.)

Original - Has been Revised

Estimated Operational Cost for 3 months period

Salaries	$ 2,350.92
Telephone	75.00
Contemplated 2 large mailings:	
Plain mimeograph paper	11.10
Envelopes	29.10
Stamps	120.00
Letterhead	45.00
* * * * * * * * * * * *	
Postals	18.00
Present Youth-Serving Minutes 6 6	11.25
Mimeographing (12 stencils per mo. per section)	216.00
Stamps & Envelopes	90.00
Minutes (Civic & Service, Youth-Serving Sections)	53.60
Misc.: General Correspondence Mailing materials (mimo & printed) Messenger Service Extra transportation, etc., etc.	
(We estimate that this will average $1.00 per day)	65.00
	$ 3,084.97

Religious Section:

Mailings	$385.00	
Paper	35.00	
Extra Stenographic Help	100.00	
Contingencies	40.00	
		560.00
Total		$ 3,644.97
		500.0
		500
		2000
		6644.97

C. + S. Section

TV

COPY

ARTHUR HEYMAN (1887-1951)
HERMAN HEYMAN
MORRIS B. ABRAM
ROBERT G. YOUNG
ROBERT E. HICKS
MAURICE N. MALOOF
JOHN H. HICKS
JOSEPH LEFKOFF

LAW OFFICES OF
HEYMAN, ABRAM, YOUNG, HICKS & MALOOF
1504 HEALEY BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GA.

TELEPHONE
JACKSON 5-3471

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

As legal counsel for OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September), we filed application on behalf of this organization for exempt status under Section 501 under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

The application for exemption proceeds on the theory that OASIS is an "educational institution" within the meaning of that word as used in said Section 501. Recent regulations issued by the Treasury Department (§ 1.501(c)(3)-1) expand the term "educational" to include "the instruction of the public on subjects useful to the individual and beneficial to the community." The regulation specifically provides "An organization may be educational even though it advocates a particular position or viewpoint so long as it presents a sufficiently full and fair exposition of the pertinent facts as to permitting an individual or the public to form an independent opinion or conclusion."

It is our opinion that due to this recent broadening of the definition of "educational institution" under Section 501 of the Code that OASIS will qualify as an exempt educational organization under the Federal Tax Law.

Ordinarily, an application for an exemption will not be considered if the organization has had less than 12 months of active operation. OASIS fails to meet this requirement. However, there is an exception to that rule in the case of "a community or public type of organization." We feel that OASIS may come within this exception and hence not be subject to the 12-month rule.

Very truly yours,

Morris B. Abram

MBA/drw

Report of Contingency Planning Committee
No. 2

Meeting August 17, the Contingency Planning Committee noted the following developments and made the following additional recommendations.

It was noted that in at least one or two cases Northside parents had reported receiving calls urging school boycott. OASIS should continue to try to run down the truth of these reports and determine the size of the effort, if any. Copies of the White American were mailed to at least one student in a local high school which is to be desegregated. We cannot yet tell whether this was an accidental mailing or part of a pattern of efforts to reach the families in these four schools. Copies of The Thunderbolt were passed out in front of Brown High School on Wednesday of this week to teachers attending a routine pre-school-opening meeting. This was reported to the police and license numbers (one Alabama, one Georgia) were taken. It is known that Ed Field, editor of The Thunderbolt, from Birmingham, is or has been in Atlanta recently. We can expect a concentration of such activities here and probably a flood of hate literature.

1. The Anti-Defamation League has agreed to prepare a fact sheet on these hate papers and the men behind them. The committee recommends that the sheet be sent to the superintendent's office and to school principals and to clergy of Atlanta when it is ready.

2. If and when the distribution of hate literature in Atlanta has reached a high point, the committee recommends that OASIS then urge statements by leading officials or ministers of the area deploring or exposing this kind of material.

3. It is recommended that OASIS take steps to urge the Sanitation Department ot clean up around the four schools with particular care, so that no bottles, bricks, sticks, or other potential weapons are available during the first week of school. This might best be handled by suggesting that such requests come from the school administration or from the mayor's office.

4. The committee recommends that the school administration make a public statement concerning the laws and school policies relating to truancy. If such policies would handicap any student who might participate in a boycott, these facts should be known early and publicly. This can be done in a calm and normal fashion, without threatening or raising fears, we believe.

5. The committee feels that OASIS should be prepared to take a more open and specific role as of approximately a week before schools are scheduled to open. The committee therefore urges the coordinating committee of OASIS to authorize two or three appropriate officials of OASIS to speak for OASIS from day to day as developments unfold in connection with school opening.

It is possible that OASIS will be able to play a very constructive role by publicly pointing out certain facts and responding to certain developments.

(6) The committee believes that it would be helpful if some sort of mailing could be sent to families of all students of the four schools. Such a mailing might include a special message to the students from Mayor Hartsfield.

(7) It is important that OASIS be in contact with the Negro families and others who are potential victims of intimidation or reprisal. For this reason, we hope that OASIS will support and encourage two efforts of cooperating organizations. The Atlanta Council on Human Relations has asked a white family to act as contact and friend of each of the Negro families. The United Churchwomen are planning to set up a stand-by group of clergy and laymen who will be ready to express a concern and to contact and assist victims of intimidation or to be of service in case of tension and difficulty.

Send copies to Mr. Rehm
80

Hold stencil

A LAYMAN'S LETTER TO HIS CHILD

You will soon be going back to school again. That day you will be alone. You must depend now upon me for guidance in your conduct as the schools are desegregated.

You depend now upon my years, my judgement, and my godliness to guide you as I have cherished and instructed you from the cradle.

Therefore, as a layman who worships Almighty God, and who acknowledges our need for a peace and guidance greater than the world gives, I say to you:

This change is now come, and I counsel you to accept it with dignity, doing no act of defiance or ill manners, which can reflect on you, your faith, your rearing, or your community.

No matter where I may have stood in the debates of my generation's history which you were too young to know, I now counsel you to cling to the Golden Rule and to meet the unfamiliar with calmness, dignity and peace;

To recognize that obedience to the rules of law, which bring order to our family society, is rooted in our spiritual faith, and must be respected and revered;

To hold fast to our teaching that hatred, lack of charity, and scorn for any human is unworthy of us;

And to accept this change prayerfully, praying with me that we be not fearful but sustained; not vengeful but understanding; not wilful but worthy; not faithless but assured of God's grace to help and guide us.

And that in this my judgement, governing your lifetime more than mine, I may be in the eyes of you who are God's matchless gift to me, not small, but godly.

DE GIVE AND FENDLER
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
HEALEY BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

4. The Superintendent might call a special meeting of the teaching staff to enlist teacher support by explaining what is in store for them. Selected teachers might be given inservice training in intercultural education; others might be encouraged to attend summer inter-group workshops. First on the administrative level, then on the supervisory and teacher level, regular integrated staff discussions might give an appropriate background for school desegregation in the Fall.

5. In addition to school assemblies and classroom discussions, the Superintendent might wish to meet with high school student councils to enlist student leadership in insuring peaceful transition.

6. Formation of a behind-the-scenes liaison group might be useful to map out a step-by-step schedule for the first few days of desegregation. It would be helpful if everybody concerned could know in advance what techniques will be used on the first day to handle crowds, where and when Negro students will report to class, how reporters will be dealt with — all of the mechanisms to be employed that will insure smooth,untroubled early days of desegregation. Such a group might contain representatives from the Superintendents office, the Police Department, the Mayor's office, and white. and Negro community leaders.

AREAS OF ACTIVITY — VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

1. Widest community support must be enlisted by voluntary organizations through special meetings called by existing religious, womens, fraternal and civic associations. Both official school spokesmen and representatives of civic groups must be prepared to address these meetings.

January 30, 1956

Tulsa Tribune
Circulation Department
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Gentlemen:

The following article, reportedly from your newspaper, was sent to us anonymously. It was included in an editorial from a Mississippi Newspaper.

> "The music was loud, the air was heavy with cigaret smoke, and the beer was flowing freely when three deputy sheriffs burst into a house at 3326 N. Harvard Ave. early Sunday.
>
> "Teen-age kids (white) parked in cars outside the place--The Dew Drop Inn, operated by a Negro--scattered in all directions in their cars and on foot when they saw the officers.
>
> "Inside, the deputies found 15 other white youngsters, two of them 14 year old girls: the rest, boys varying from 15 to 19, and about 10 or 12 Negro adults.
>
> "All were in various stages of intoxication, some of the boys 'pretty drunk.'
>
> "In a back bedroom, a Negro woman lay, 'passed out.'
>
> "In such a setting, Deputies Ray Cryder, Leonard Coulter and C. R. Terrill learned, certain Tulsa youngsters spent their Saturday nights.
>
> "As a result of this raid, juvenile authorities, police and sheriff's deputies today began investigating the lives and backgrounds of all persons connected with the Saturday night drinking spree."

We are interested in receiving a copy of the original article which probably appeared around January 20th. We would appreciate if if you would mail us a copy including the date which the article appeared. Thank you.

Sincerely,

John Constable,
Information Service.

JC:mf

PAV
HFV
LDV
PRV

Hope we can send her something with a nice acknowledgment
H.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
OKLAHOMA CITY

J. HOWARD EDMONDSON
GOVERNOR

COMMITTEE ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

Aug 25th '60

Dear Friends of the Southern Conference:

First let me say how much we cherish your visit to Okla. City. If the Rockefeller money holds out - please come again.

The enclosed clippings pretty well tell the story of the Governor's committee, as it has been operating in Okla. City.

A small group (Food Service - Research and Education) from the central committee, has been meeting for the past two months with the leading Restaurant, and Cafeteria owners, attempting to work out a plan for integrated food service. So far we have not succeeded with the "grade A" establishments. However nine public places in downtown O.C. have opened their doors to negroes.

Governor Edmondson has sat in on two big meetings with the Restaurant owners. He has made strong statements to them - to the press.

and to the T.V. audience. He is attempting to show them that they are being a little backward in their position on civil rights. So far nobody has said it better than Tom Paine - "Tyranny like hell, is not easily conquered."

John Rogers - (My brother-in-law from Tulsa) has made a very valuable contribution to the committee. Another highly prized member, is the new managing editor of our two daily papers. Charles Bennett. He sharpens statements with a reporter's skill - and he lands publicity in the middle of the front page.

We have all worked hard, and if we have made a small dent in the "adamant" we are willing to keep plugging.

If you have any news from the various sections of the country that would be of interest to the Sept. 15th board meeting I would be happy to hear from you.

With most pleasant memories of your visit to Okla City - Cordially,

Helen B. Fadhetter.

(Mrs. E.P)
1216 N.W. 39th St
Okla City Okla.

September 6, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mrs. E. P. Ledbetter
1216 N. W. 39th Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Mrs. Ledbetter::

All of us here were happy to hear from you again and to learn of the efforts of Governor Edmondson and the Committee on Human Relations in the direction of restaurant negotiations. You seem already to have had some considerable successes what with the desegregation of some nine public places in downtown Oklahoma City to date.

As you know, there have been a number of successful experiences in recent months across the South. I am sending you material detailing some of them. Particularly noteworthy, perhaps, were the efforts in Nashville and Winston-Salem, in San Antonio and Galveston, Texas. Unfortunately from your standpoint, there have been few cases of successful negotiation without some degree of coercion, boycott, or demonstration so far. However, the element of coercion was only in the background in San Antonio and practically negligible in the Knoxville situation.

John Hope, Lew Killian, and Ken Morland frequently speak of their visit to Oklahoma City and are anxious to have word of your activities. They and we hope that there can be future contacts involving SRC and your Committee on Human Relations.

If we can be of any additional assistance, do feel free to let us know.

Sincerely,

PMR/sm
~~Enclosures~~

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

Sym study

Price, Morland, Winston-Salem, Nashville, studies

☆ A guide to the public accommodations section of the civil rights bill ☆ what it covers and what it means ☆ how communities have accomplished desegregation ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

SERVICE FOR ALL CITIZENS

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

"Are we going to say that it is all right for the Negro citizen to go into the bank on Main Street and to deposit his earnings or borrow money, then go to department stores to buy what he needs, to go to the supermarket to purchase food for his family, and so on along Main Street until he comes to a restaurant or hotel . . . (then) are we going to say that it is right and legal for the operators of these businesses, merely as a matter of convenience, to insist that the Negro's citizenship be changed and that, as a second-class citizen he is to be refused service? I submit that it is not right to allow an American's citizenship to be changed merely as a matter of convenience."

IVAN ALLEN, JR.
Mayor of Atlanta, Ga.

Making the Transition

Enactment of a new civil rights law is expected in the near future. Responsible citizens in hundreds of communities will share the task of seeing to it that the law is respected and observed. This is particularly true in the field of public accommodations.

Most places of business that serve the general public will be required under Title II of the law to open their doors to citizens of all races, if they have not already done so. Towns and cities which move quickly to achieve community-wide compliance will avoid the damage to the moral, civic, and economic health of the community which resistance, protest, and conflict invariably cause.

The first step in planning the transition from segregation to desegregation of business places is to understand the provisions and probable effect of the law. The second is to profit from the experiences of other communities which have successfully dealt with public accommodations problems. It is the purpose of this booklet to describe both law and experience for the benefit of citizens who are interested in the peace and prosperity of their communities.

What the Law Will Cover

Although amendments may make some changes in the original language of the public accommodations section of the civil rights bill, it is expected to remain basically as it is. It provides that all persons shall have "full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public accommodation . . . without regard to discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin" if the operations of such places affect commerce or if discrimination is imposed by community or State law or custom. The law will cover:

- Hotels, motels, and other places affording lodging to transient guests.
- Eating establishments, including restaurants, lunch counters, soda fountains, cafeterias, and other places serving food to the public.
- Theaters, movie houses, concert halls, sports arenas, stadiums, and other places of public entertainment and exhibition.
- Gasoline station rest rooms and facilities.
- Any other establishment which is located within one of these places and generally serves its patrons (i.e., a barber shop in a hotel), or which houses a

place of public accommodation (i.e., a department store that houses a lunch counter).

Under the law, an establishment's operation affects interstate commerce if it serves or offers to serve interstate travelers, or if a substantial portion of the goods it sells or displays moves in interstate commerce. Such goods may include food, gasoline, soft drinks, tires, film, etc. The law defines interstate commerce as meaning travel, trade, commerce, transportation, or communication among or between States. An additional clause says that all persons must be served in any place of public accommodation if "discrimination or segregation is or purports to be required by any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, rule or order, of a State or any agency or political subdivision thereof."

What the Law Won't Cover

The law will not apply to hotels, motels, or other lodging houses which have five or fewer rooms for rent and in which the proprietor makes his home. Neither will the law apply to:

- Bona fide private clubs; it does not exempt establishments which call themselves private clubs but serve patrons of non-exempt establishments.
- Retail stores, unless they also operate as a restaurant.
- Barber shops, beauty parlors, and other service facilities, unless they are housed in a place covered by the law and are part of the services offered to covered establishments.
- The sale or rental of private homes.
- The professional services of doctors, lawyers, dentists, and others simply because they are licensed by the city, county, or State.

Legal Basis of the Law

The legislation is based on the Commerce Clause of the Constitution of the United States and upon the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Three former Attorneys General, four former presidents of the American Bar Association, and the deans of four leading law schools have studied the legislation and found it constitutional.

Congress already has acted under the Commerce Clause to prohibit racial discrimination in transportation facilities. Court tests have upheld the legislation. Congress also has used the clause as the basis for a number of laws which regulate business. These

include food and drug laws, fair labor standards and minimum wage laws, and laws involving the inspection of meat, poultry, and tobacco. The proposed new law follows closely the laws of some 32 States which require access to places of public accommodation. Court tests have upheld these laws. The use of property is further regulated by city, county, and State under police, fire, health, zoning, building, and other laws, codes, and ordinances enacted to protect the public welfare. Thus, as the *Denver Post* stated in an editorial of January 27, 1964, the new law will "not constitute any radical new precedent in governmental interference."

The law will permit businessmen to continue to establish standards for the dress and conduct of their patrons and to refuse service to disorderly persons. But it will require that all such standards be applied equally to all customers and not be denied to some because of their race, religion, or national origin.

The Fourteenth Amendment provides that ". . . no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." The courts have already held that State-supported discrimination, which will be specifically prohibited under the new law, is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Moral Basis of the Law

Racial problems "have deep roots in Southern soil," President Johnson recently told a breakfast meeting of Georgia legislators. But, he said, "We must protect the constitutional rights of all our citizens, regardless of race, religion, or the color of their skin . . . no one of us is fully free until all of us are fully free."

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, in testimony before the Senate Committee on Commerce last year, said: "Equal access to facilities and accommodations regardless of color or creed is part of every person's basic right in a free democratic nation. The legal claim to be served anywhere in public commerce protects the dignity of the individual, and translates into law the design and spirit of America. To be refused service . . . solely on the basis of race, beliefs, or national origin is to be debased and humiliated as an individual . . ."

The position of the Negro was stated in this man-

ner by Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the NAACP: "From the time they (Negro Americans) leave home in the morning, en route to school or to work, to shopping or to visiting, until they return home at night, humiliation stalks them." Describing the problems of a trip by car, he said: "How far do you drive each day? Where, and under what conditions can you and your family eat? Where can they use a rest room? . . . Must you drive until you reach a city where relatives or friends will accommodate you and yours for the night? Will your children be denied a soft drink or an ice cream because they are not white?"

The *Denver Post* editorial of January 27, 1964, stated: "In States where these laws do not exist—and in some States where they do—the evidence is abundant that discrimination and segregation in places of public accommodations are a daily source of humiliation and hardship to American Negroes. Negro vacationists sometimes have to drive hundreds of miles to find a rest room or a night's lodging . . . Negro truck drivers cannot be sent on overnight runs in some sections of the country because of the lack of accommodations . . ."

Economic Aspects of the Law

The *Wall Street Journal* quoted a Birmingham, Ala. restaurant owner in these words: "We're hurt and hurt bad because our business community refused to exercise leadership when it could have saved the situation." The owner said his business had declined by 25 per cent. Greater losses were reported by other businessmen in the city. Concerning the prospects of outside investment, a sales consultant was quoted as saying: "We've become known as a city of reaction, rebellion, and riot, and because of that, we're not gaining industry as fast as we should." Industry's viewpoint was expressed by General Lucius D. Clay, chairman of the board, Continental Can Company: "None of us wants to locate in an area where there is serious risk of conflict between local custom and Federal law. We need the good will of the community, yet we must obey the law."

Malcolm Bryan, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, told a Rotary Club meeting: "A failure in the South to maintain law and order can cost bitterly in the job opportunities and the wealth that we so much need to increase if our citizens are to be well-served. If we behave like a banana repub-

lic, we shall get and deserve the economic rewards characteristic of a banana republic."

Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr., of Atlanta, told the Senate Commerce Committee that the new law would help encourage voluntary desegregation by setting up uniform nation-wide standards. Businessmen who have been afraid to desegregate for fear of offending local custom will be able to say that they are required by Federal law to serve everyone. Without such a legal standard, he said, "cities like Atlanta might slip backward."

Predicting an upswing in business after passage of the law, Secretary of Labor Wirtz declared: "If Negroes felt as free to travel and explore the country as white families of similar income, the economic stimulus would be very large indeed in the transportation, apparel, travel goods, sports, gifts, and camping goods industries, and in the full range of service industries—hotels, motels, and eating and drinking establishments. As soon as large numbers of families now arbitrarily excluded from local places of amusement and entertainment are welcomed, a succession of important economic results can be confidently predicted. Box office, bowling alley and other recreational activity receipts and first-line employment will rise, followed by expanding demand for the capital, material, tools, and labor to build and run more accommodations."

Wirtz declared that discrimination in places of public accommodation blights development of the Negro's capacity. It limits experience and reduces opportunity, he said. Wirtz said: "Even the best-educated Negro connot contribute to his profession as much as a white man, assuming equal ability and no prejudice, if he cannot attend professional meetings, luncheons and functions on an equal basis. How do Negro parents succeed in raising their children to be studious, ambitious, and forward-looking when so many doors are closed to them?"

How the Law Will Be Enforced

As now written and passed by the House, the bill provides that a person who has been refused service because of his race may bring a lawsuit in a Federal court. Or, the Department of Justice may enter the case and file the suit in the name of the United States. The Department of Justice also could utilize the services of any Federal, State, or local agency to help achieve compliance. If a court finds that the law has

been violated, it will order the offending proprietor to end his discrimination. If he fails to do so, he may be held in contempt of court and will then become subject to fines and other penalties. If the proposed penalty is substantial, he will be entitled to a jury trial. The party who wins a suit, according to the terms of the legislation, may be allowed a reasonable attorney's fee and court costs.

Proposed amendments agreed to by the Administration and bipartisan leadership in the Senate, if enacted, would modify the enforcement provisions in some respects. The Attorney General would be empowered to initiate lawsuits only in those instances where he determined that a "person or group of persons is engaged in a pattern or practice" of discrimination. Otherwise, the individual complainant would have to file suit on his own behalf and a prescribed period would have to be allowed for a State commission or a new Federal conciliation service to settle the complaint through negotiation.

The experience of communities and States with anti-discrimination laws indicates that few law suits are to be expected. For example, in Washington, D.C., which is nearly 55 per cent Negro and had a public accommodations law for many years, there has been only one lawsuit. The law's effectiveness rests on its virtually universal observance by the city's business establishments.

Planning for Desegregation

In communities which have desegregated public facilities, a general pattern of action has emerged. The moving force is a committee of responsible citizens, including civic, business, political, professional, and religious leaders. The committee plans a program to relieve racial problems and conflicts. It opens and keeps open lines of communication with representative Negro leaders. It impresses upon local news media the need for responsible and restrained reporting of racial problems.

A great deal of progress already has been made in this field. As President Johnson recently told a group of business leaders at the White House: "Privately-owned facilities of public accommodations are now open to everyone, regardless of race, in some 390 of the 566 communities in Southern cities of over 10,000 . . . two-thirds of this progress has been made since May of last year . . . This has been done voluntarily; the rest can and should be done by compliance with the law."

The manner in which Charlotte, N.C. faced such a problem was graphically described in the July 14, 1963, issue of the *Charlotte Observer*. The article stated that the president of the city's Chamber of Commerce, after a conference with the mayor, called a meeting of the Chamber's executive committee and posed the need for desegregation of business places. Expecting opposition, he encountered none. The full board of directors passed a resolution recommending that "all businesses in this community catering to the general public be opened immediately to all customers without regard to race, creed or color."

Later, at a luncheon meeting of representative businessmen, the consequences of failing to desegregate were discussed. One participant said: "These were Southern men. These were hard choices. But this was too good a town to have it ruined, and they just weren't going to have it. They thought the time was right. They thought the community was ready."

The leaders met in groups according to the nature of their businesses and activities. They agreed to participate personally in desegregation. A restaurant owner agreed to begin serving Negroes if other members of the group brought Negroes as guests. The mayor, a councilman, an editor, a minister, and a banker agreed to do so. Hotels desegregated first. Theaters were next. Restaurants were slower. But within two months, 100 restaurants had opened their doors to all.

The *Observer* article summarizes the situation in this way: "There were men with moral obligations . . . There were men concerned about making a living . . . There were men proud of their community . . . And together, they decided to see that 'it won't happen here.' These men are Charlotte. They chose a different way."

Which way will you choose for your community?

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
Research and Consultation in Human Relations
1501 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

6-2-64

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • 332-5566

Rec'd 6/30/64

June 23, 1964

PA - for your action & follow up

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Once again, let me thank you personally and express the appreciation of the Potomac Institute for taking time out of your busy schedule to confer about our mutual concern in achieving compliance with the public accommodations title of the Federal civil rights bill. As you know by now, the Senate overwhelmingly passed the bill just two hours after our conference adjourned and prospects for a law by July 4th seem very real.

In order not to hold up the plans we made, I am enclosing those materials we agreed to circulate which are available now. These include the American Jewish Committee statement on creating a climate of compliance, the instruction sheet titled "Open Facilities Project" which is being distributed to the women coordinators in selected couthern cities, the text of Title II of the amended bill (includes the so-called "Dirksen package" amendments and reference to the later jury trial amendment), the complete list of women coordinators who will be working in the indicated communities (more names to be added as we receive them).

I will get to you as soon as possible an interpretation of police responsibility under the civil rights law, any new amendments to the public accommodations title, and any additional information which will bear on your community assignment. The Southern Regional Council, through Louis Mitchell, will forward names of helpful people in your communities, including the names of any state and local directors of SRC affiliates. SRC will also send to you a copy of their new publication, "The Price We Pay," and you can order additional copies directly from them.

If you have names of helpful people in communities assigned to others, please sent them to the concerned person as soon as possible. Also, if you discover businessmen and civic officials who would be willing to make statements of compliance through the national media (radio, TV), forward such names to Harry Fleishman, American Jewish Committee, 165 East 56th Street, New York 22, New York. If you

STEPHEN R. CURRIER, President
LLOYD K. GARRISON, Treasurer
JOHN G. SIMON, Secretary
PHILIP G. HAMMER, Trustee
ANDREW E. NORMAN, Trustee
HAROLD C. FLEMING, Executive Vice President
ARTHUR G. LEVIN, Staff Director
MARGARET PRICE, Research Associate

haven't already indicated quantities you can use of the Potomac pamphlets, "Service For All Citizens" and "Opening Public Accommodations To All," let me know how many. The copies you requested at the conference are being mailed under separate cover.

If there is anything else we or SRC can do to be of assistance, please let us know. It would be very helpful mutually if you would also let us know how you are progressing and forward any suggestions, information, ideas or experiences that we can circulate for the benefit of the others. I want to tell you that you all made a deep impression of business-like excellence on the non-operational "observers" who were present and who don't have the privilege very often of seeing real pros in action.

Warm personal regards.

Cordially,

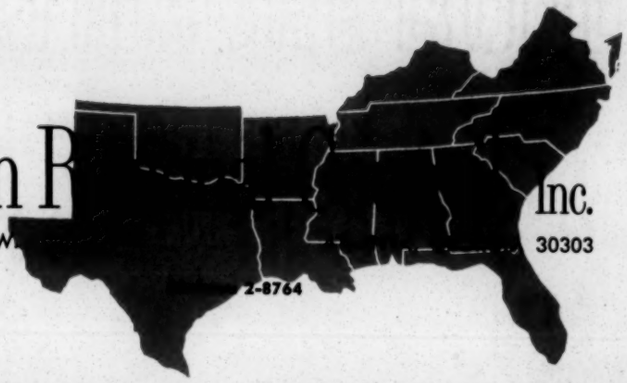
Art:vg

Arthur J. Levin
Staff Director

Attachments:

AJL:vg

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Southern R Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W 30303
2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

July 2, 1964

MEMO TO: Leslie W. Dunbar
Harold Fleming

FROM : Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.

RE : Operation Opportunity - - May 22 - July 1

ALABAMA

There has been a certain validity to the separation of efforts of the business committee and the Southern Regional Council. However, the complete lack of coordination in Birmingham has resulted in failure by the business committee and Southern Regional Council to initiate effective work for compliance. Those persons to whom Mitchell talked in Birmingham were never contacted by Julius Manager or Robert Knight as hoped. The Manager-Knight team met with the Mayor and other business leaders at a single meeting. The size of the meeting, the way it was conducted, the lack of preparation, and the persons in attendance were the factors contributing to the failure of this meeting bearing any fruit. Commitment to work for compliance by one influential person was mandatory before the meeting began, as was necessary staging.

Dr. Louise Branscomb is acting as women's convener for Birmingham, though it is felt there is little she will be able to do.

The Chamber of Commerce has sent out a letter to merchants concerning the Bill. Rather than urging compliance, it calls attention to factors involved if compliance is chosen by the merchant and the factors involved if defiance is the choice.

Certain political, business and religious leadership in Sheffield is presently engaged in working for city-wide compliance. Materials have been sent them, and proceedural suggestions have been given by telephone. They anticipate making a statement as soon as the Bill is signed.

Mrs. George Drefous was to be the women's convener, but she has turned over her responsibility to Mrs. William T. Green of the Women's Intergroup Committee. Strong follow-up is essential here.

Mr. Wade Mackie continues to have staff responsibility for Baton Rouge.

MISSISSIPPI

Nothing to report. The meeting tentatively arranged by Jean Fairfax on the Gulf Coast has not materialized.

NORTH CAROLINA

Staff responsibility for Ashville, and Charlotte is held by Richard Lobenthal.

In Raleigh, the bi-racial committee will issue a statement for compliance after the signing.

Mrs. William P. Mears, Mrs. Guy Alling, Mrs. Henry Isaacson are the women conveners for Charlottee, Durham, and Greensboro respectively.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mitchell has met with the Atlantic Synod of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) in Charleston. Four hours were used in discussion of compliance. The Atlantic Synod is almost wholly Negro, and represented were numerous Negro leaders from South Carolina, including the State president of the NAACP.

Mrs. Charles Gartland and Mrs. Iola Jones are the women conveners for Charleston and Florence respectively.

Mr. Schlactus has the staff responsibility for Greenville.

TENNESSEE

The businessmen who were to meet with Mitchell in Chattanooga have met on their own, every assurance for compliance has been given.

Mr. Schlactus has staff responsibility for Knoxville, Mr. Wittenstein for Memphis, and the Rev. Campbell for Nashville.

Mrs. John Dougherty, Mrs. Stanley Ish, and Mrs. Irving Hand are the women conveners for Knoxville, Memphis, and Nashville respectively.

TEXAS

Mrs. Lorraine Sulkin is the woman convener for Dallas, Texas.

VIRGINIA

Primarily through The Rev. Mr. Lee, work continues in every major city of Virginia through local CHR's.

Neal Tarplee has taken direct responsibility for Charlottesville, Lynchburg and Roanoke.

Mrs. Gerard Hannon, Miss Margaret Edmunds, Mrs. Frank Fullman, Mrs. Zula Pierce, and Mrs. J. E. Stockman are women conveners for Charlottesville, Danville, Newport News, Richmond, and Roanoke respectively.

NOTES

NORTH CAROLINA

1. On June 24-25 SRC sponsored a meeting of some forty women from 27 southern communities. Out of this meeting a specific woman (list attached) has taken responsibility for establishing a women's group similar to Partners for Progress in the 27 cities represented. Mayor Allen addressed this group, President Johnson sent a congratulatory telegram, and workshop on "How To Do It" were the substance of the meeting. Mrs. Geoffrey Wilson of the National Women's Committee is working still on this project. However, it is essential that SRC retain immediate control as the Women's Committee on Civil Rights may go out of business at any moment.

2. On June 19 a meeting was held in Washington. Present were agency persons who took staff responsibility for specific communities . (list attached)

3. On June 27-28 the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights held a meeting of State Advisory Committees from the entire nation. Mitchell had responsibility of explaining Title II compliance, etc. to all southern representatives. It is felt that persons on these Advisory Committees can be of help in communities where defiance occurs, and contact should be made with them after the signing.

4. A general assessment of Operation Opportunity - - there will be in the major cities of the south a high degree of compliance (excluding probably Birmingham, Montgomery, and Mississippi definitely). However, in the smaller towns defiance will probably be the norm. The new role of Oops will perhaps working with the defiant ones, and close cooperation ought to be extablished, if possible, with the Community Relations Service.

* *

OPERATION COMPLIANCE

Community Assignments

HUNTSVILLE, ALA. - Monroe Schlactus, ADL, Atlanta

TRI-CITIES, ALA. - " "
(Florence, Sheffield, Tuscumbia, Muscle Shoals)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. - Nat Griswold, Ark. Council on Human Relations (SRC)

MIAMI, FLA. - Seymour Samet, AJC, Miami

ST PETERSBURG, FLA. - Irwin Schulman, ADL, Miami

SARASTOA, FLA. - " "

TAMPA, FLA. - " "

PANAMA CITY, FLA. - Edwin Lewis, Fla. Council on Human Relations (SRC)

ATLANTA, GA. - Charles Wittenstein, AJC, Atlanta

COLUMBUS, GA. - Don McEvoy, NCCJ, Atlanta

SAVANNAH, GA. - Frances Pauley, Ga. Council on Human Relations (SRC)

BATON ROUGE, LA. - Wade Mackie, AFSC, Baton Rouge

NEW ORLEANS, LA. - Adolph Botnick, ADL, New Orleans

ASHEVILLE, N. C. - Richard Lobenthal, ADL, Richmond, Va.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. - " "

COLUMBIA, S. C. - Courtney Siceloff, Penn Community Services, Frogmore S.C.

GREENVILLE, S. C. - Monroe Schlactus, ADL, Atlanta

KNOXVILLE, TENN. - " "

MEMPHIS, TENN. - Charles Wittenstein, AJC, Atlanta

NASHVILLE, TENN. - Will Campbell, National Council of Churches, Nashville

DALLAS, TEXAS - Gus Falk, AJC, Dallas

HOUSTON, TEXAS - Ted Freedman, ADL, Houston

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. - Neal Tarplee, Prot. Episc. Church, Lynchburg

LYNCHBURG, VA. - " "

ROANOKE, VA. - " "

NEWPORT NEWS, VA. - Heslip Lee, Va. Council on Human Relations (SRC)

NORFOLD, VA. - " "

PORTSMOUTH, VA. - " "

RICHMOND, VA. - " "

PA — pls see that
J f Eddy gets
a copy — &
of course,
follow up

cc each memo sent out
into wks —
PA — card —

~~Paul Anthony~~
Les Dunbar

June 27, 1964

At our meeting in Atlanta, June 25, Mayor Ivan Allen reminded us: "Everywhere on Main Street where it is convenient and economically profitable, the Negro is accepted -- except in the restaurant and in the hotel."

On July 6, the law of the land will require under Title II of the Civil Rights Act that no proprietor of public accommodations may discriminate against an individual because of his race, color, religion or national origin.

Because we recognize our civic and moral responsibilities in our communities, we have set ourselves the task of helping to prepare our communities for voluntary compliance with the Act.

In President Johnson's telegram to us, he called our meeting "a creative contribution to our national strength and the achievement of our fundamental goals of justice and equal opportunity for all Americans."

The task is necessary, urgent -- so on with the job.

1. Enclosed you will find a list of contacts from the cooperating organizations in your community. We ask that you convene as soon as possible a meeting of these women to seek their help, passing on to them the information you received at the Atlanta meeting.

   Additional interested women leaders in your community should be invited to cooperate. If requested, the national headquarters of the League of Women Voters and the General Federation of Women's Clubs have said they would encourage their branches to cooperate.

2. A second list is enclosed. It lists the professional human relations agency representative in your locality who is charged with coordination of the compliance effort. Contact these individuals who will provide additional information and help as you need it.

   In case of emergency, please feel free to contact Mr. Paul Anthony who will be carrying on this project for the Southern Regional Council (5 Forsyth St., N.W., Atlanta JAckson 2-8764)

3. May we remind you to keep in touch with your national organizations on your progress --
   American Association of University Women, 2401 Virginia Ave.N.W., Wash.
   National Council of Catholic Women, 1312 Mass. Ave. N.W., Wash.
   National Council of Jewish Women, 1 West 47th St., New York
   National Council of Negro Women, 1318 Vermont Ave. N.W., Wash.
   United Church Women, 475 Riverside Dr., New York
   YWCA, 600 Lexington Ave., New York
   National Women's Committee for Civil Rights, 1329 E Street, N.W., Wash.

cc: Agency coordinators (with coord. lists)

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Dr. Louise Brunscomb
1225 Greensboro Road

Contacts: AAUW Miss Nina Miglionica
931 Essex Road S.

Mrs. Gilbert Hollingsworth
307 West Glenwood Dr.

Mrs. William A. Van Gelder
3705 Mountain Park Circle

NCCW Mrs. Edmund Loring
354 - 77th Way So.

WLW Mrs. Bert Cotton
12 Honeysuckle

NCNW Mrs. A. S. Gaston
P.O. Box 2621

Mrs. Ossie W. Mitchell
7225 Oporto Ave.

UCW Mrs. J. P. McClendon
1324 Bush Blvd.

YWCA Ethel Gibson, Ex.Dir.
309 N. 23 St.

NCCR Mrs. Robert H. Loeb
2940 Virginia Rd.

Other: Community Action Committee
Mrs. Douglas Arent
2015 Argyle Rd.

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

Coordinator:	WCW	Mrs. V. Raymond Berry 9614 Todd Hill Road
Contact:	AAUW	Mrs. Enoch Nilson 2801 Franklin St. S.E.
	Other	Mrs. Phillip Bloch 611 Madison St.

MOBILE, ALABAMA

Coordinator

Contacts:

AAUW	Mrs. William R. Lee 5970 Chalet Dr.
BCCW	Mrs. Stephen Zimmer 55 Lakeyne Pl.
NCJW	Mrs. Albert Metzger 3901 Springbrook Rd.
NCNW	Mrs. Mattie Rembert 269 N. Broad St.
VCW	Mrs. Penny Gibson 135 Silverwood
YWCA	Margaret Grayson, Exec. 1060 Government St.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Coordinator	NWCDR	Mrs. Patrick Murphy 423 Shamrock Drive	(Panel of Americans)
Contacts	AHEW	Mrs. John Reid 22210 Summit Ave.	
	NCNW	Mrs. Frank Lobrig 4816 Crestwood	
	NLWV	Mrs. Norman Fain 1001 Lonsdale Rd.	
	NCNW	Mrs. Evelyn K. Trigg 1521 W. 28th St.	
	YCW	Mrs. C. V. Yeatman 2109 Norwood Rd.	
	YWCA	Mrs. Frances DeFonde (Acting Ex.Dir) 112 E. 4th St.	

CORAL GABLES, FLA. (MIAMI)

Coordinator:	WCTU	Mrs. Julian Eberle 1019 Merlina Ave.
Contacts:	AAUW	Mrs. Wirt Peters 3303 Alhambra Circle
	WCW	Mrs. Herman Roudebush 191 W. 15th St. Hialeah

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Coordinator

Contacts

AAUW Mrs. L. E. Southalmy
1000 Holly Oaks Rd.

NCJW Mrs. Nancy Sloznik
4000 Ponce de Leon Ave.

YWCA Joan Fleece Kubler
325 E. Duval St.

Other Mrs. Mary Bokesch (Urban League)
566 West 8th St.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

Coordinator	AAUW	Mrs. Bernard Jacobson 441 Woodbine Dr.
Contacts	UCW	Mrs. E. Johnston Neal P.O. Box 9098

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Coordinator AAUW Miss Louise Blackwell
Route 3, Box 218

Contacts No additional contacts available at this time

5

TAMPA, FLORIDA

Coordinator NCJW Mrs. Nathan Marcus
917 Gulf View Ave.

Contacts: AAUW Mrs. Fred Mohnadel
3612 Empairado

Miss Jane Mobley
203 S. O'Brien St.

NCNW Mrs. Litha G. Davis
2056 32nd Ave.

UCW Mrs. E. R. Cary
6705 Nuvin

YWCA Dorothy Hodge, Exdir
625 Twiggs St.

Other
Urban League
Mrs. Magnl Dugree
114 Grape St.

Mrs. Marjorie Guest
8339 Allemanda Ave.

Mrs. Margaret B. Roach
Dean of Girls - Attucks H.S.
Hollywood

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

Coordinator

Contacts

AAUW

Mrs. Fred Cope, Jr.
9174 - 53 Ave. N.

Mrs. Allan Saalsaa
10917 - 53 Ave. N.

NCNW

Mrs. Bette Winbish
3217 - 15th Ave. So.

Miss G. E. McLin
2334 - 8th Ave. So.

NEW ORLEANS and BATON ROUGE

Coordinator NNOCR (Women's Intergroup Council) Mrs. George Dreyfous
Mrs. Paul Butler (NNOCR) 1223 Cemetery St.
Chairman New Orleans, La.

		New Orleans	Baton Rouge
Contacts:	AAUW	Mrs. William Moseley 4346 Wellington Dr.	Miss Ola Hudson 656 Carol Marie Dr.
		Mrs. Louis Abramson 3322 Jefferson	Mrs. Irene Bass 1458 Stephens
			Mrs. F. G. Clark Southern University
	NCCW	Mrs. Jules Coco 920 Dublin No.	Mrs. Ernest Wilson 5137 E. Lake Shore
	NCJW	Mrs. Charles Stich 38 Newcomb Blvd.	
		Mrs. Lamare Levy 517 Louerline St.	
	NCNW	Mrs. Ethel Turner 2436 Louisiana Ave.	Mrs. Jean Nobles 7768 Emile St.
	YWCA	Betty J. Sumyne, ExDir. 929 Gravier St. No.	Mrs. Mildred Anderson, ExDir. 201-231 St. Charles St.

Other - Urban League
Mrs. C. L. Dennis
6515 Cohn

Mrs. Gladys Raymond
1530 N. Claiborne Ave.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

Coordinator	WOW	Mrs. William E. Monroe [illegible] Tranquil Ave.
Contacts	AAUW	Mrs. M. W. Peterson 3521 Park Rd.
	NCCW	No Council of Catholic Women organized in N.C.
	NCJW	
	YWCA	Genevieve Watkins Ruffin, 418 E. Trade
	NFCBW	Frances Cox (White House delegate) 215 Queens Rd.
		Mrs. Ernest Dixson (White House delegate) 334 Livingston Dr.

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

Coordinator	YWCA	Mrs. Guy Alling 1422 Belmore Ave.
Contacts	AAUW	Mrs. Kenneth Miller 887 Louise Circle
	NCCW	No Council of Catholic Women organized in N.C.
	NCNW	Miss Louise Latham Box 766 - North Carolina College
		Mrs. Alma Wade 318 Grandville St. Oxford
	NWCR	Dr. Helen Edmonds (White House delegate) Prof. of History North Carolina College

Coordinator	NCJW	Mrs. Harry Isaacson 100a Dunhaler Dr.
Contacts	AAUW	Mrs. Paul Schnabel 319 Meadowbrook Terr.
	NCCW	No Council of Catholic Women organized in N.C.
	NCNW	Mrs. Grace D. Lewis 1011 Martin St.
	VOW	Mrs. John R. Taylor Route 1, Mocksville
	YWCA	Mrs. Martha Rowan Exhir 314 N. Davie St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Coordinator

Contacts	AAUW	Dr. Leslie W. Syron Meredith College
	NCCW	No Council of Catholic Women organized in N.C.
	NCNW	Mrs. Ellen Alston 222 Smithfield
	UCW	Mrs. John Cobb 1417 Regent Place
	YWCA	Mrs. Rosa Hartman ExDir 217 W. Jones St.
	WMCR	Miriam J. Robinson Woman Missionary Union of N.C. 301 Hillsboro St. P.O. Box 9523

CHARLESTON, S.C.

	WCCW	Mrs. Charles Cartland P.O. Box 1223 Myrtle Beach, S. C.
Complete:	AAUW	Mrs. Donald Jenicula 68 Meeting St.
	NCJW	Mrs. Irwin Kurash 771 Woodward Rd.
	NCNW	Mrs. Sadie Middleton 184 Spring St.
	UCW	Mrs. Hansen Knight 444 Orleans Rd.
	YWCA	Virginia Prouty Exhir 76 Society St.
	NCCJ	Miss Zilla Hinton 23-A Warren St.
		Mrs. Lucy Manning 11A A Cypress St., North Charleston

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.

Coordinator	YWCA	Kathleen Carpenter, Ex Dir 1301 Glade St.
Contacts	AAUW	Mrs. Ralph Reidbruder Box 422, Salem College
	NCCW	No Council of Catholic Women organized in N.C.
	WCW	Mrs. Harry E. Cook, Jr. 3064 Kimmon Rd.
	Other - Urban League	Mrs. Viola B. Martin 117 N. Jackson St.
		Mrs. Manel B. Scott 230 W. 25th St.

COLUMBIA, S.C.

Coordinator

Contacts	AAUW	Miss Nancy Day 3210 Duncan St.
		Mrs. Paul Leonard 900 Lauren
	UCW	Mrs. Donald Harwood 4219 Shorebrook Dr.
	YWCA	Lillian Hunt, Exdir 1505 Blanding St.

GREENVILLE, S.C.

Coordinator

Contacts	AAUW	Mrs. Holmes Frederick 326 Chick Springs Rd.
	NCJW	Mrs. Jack Bloom Calhoun Towers 415 W. Main St.
	YWCA	Ethel Simpson, ExDir. 118 W. North St.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Coordinator	VCW	Mrs. John H. Dougherty 3560 Talahi Dr.
Contacts:	AAUW	Dr. Ilana Brown 518 n. Shelbourne Terr.
	NCCW	Mrs. William Caldwell 1783 Springbrook Rd., Alcoa
		Mrs. William Starr 7235 Wallwood Lane
	YWCA	Mrs. Carolyn Jensen Elder. 430 W. Clinch
	NFCCR	Mrs. D. R. Freeman (White House delegate) 5324 Ronda Rd.
	Other	Mrs. Harmon Coster 327 Woodrow

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Coordinator	YWCA	Mrs. Stanley Ish 1483 S. Parkway East
Contacts:	AAUW	Miss Flora Lewis Memphis State University
	WCTU	Mrs. Ley Morton 148 S. Dills Pl.
	NCJW	Mrs. Stanley Lazar 4570 Chickasaw Rd.
	UCW	Mrs. Jesse Garner 785 Beasley St.
	Other	Mrs. Richard White 3254 Central Ave.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Coordinator	NCJW	Mrs. Irving Rand 203 Ridgefield Ct.	
Contacts:	AAUW	Mrs. Ronald Abraham 3902 Kingsloog Rd.	
	NCCW	Mrs. Joseph McGroarty 3307 Trimble Rd.	
	NCNW	Mrs. Alice Thomas 1309 Hankins St.	
	UCW	Mrs. Paul E. Monroe, Jr. 2313 Castleman Dr.	
	YWCA	Mrs. Noble Van Ness Ex Dir. 211 - 7th Ave. No.	
	NWCTR	Mrs. Harry Spencer 610 Week View	(White House delegate)
		Mrs. Tom Ragland 3821 Abbot Martin Rd.	(White House delegate)
		Mrs. M. E. Nelluns 330 Lynwood Ave.	(White House delegate)
		Miss Virginia Stafford 1001 - 19th St.	(White House delegate)
	Other - Urban League	Miss Alicia O'Reilly Tenn. State A&I	

DALLAS, TEXAS

Coordinator

Contacts:

AAUW — Mrs. Ray Brown
[illegible] Turtle Creek Blvd.

BPW — Mrs. Jeanne Adams
3918 Ely St.

BLW — Mrs. Maurice Velser
3519 Warwick

WCTU — Mrs. Eddie Johnson
7187 Lomack

YWC — Mrs. E.C. Kennedy, Jr.
4416 Beverly Dr.

YWCA — Lucille Douglass, Exdir.
1700[illegible] Jackson

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

Coordinator:	NCW	Mrs. Gerard Hansen 158 Northwest Lane, Key West
Contacts:	AAUW	Mrs. R. P. Jordan 2010 Spotswood Rd.
	VCW	Mrs. William Sandusky 5 Canterbury Rd., Belair

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA

Coordinator:	NCCW	Miss Margaret Edmunds 133 Westmoreland Court
Contacts:	AAUW	Mrs. W. H. Dixon 112 Oakwood Circle
	NCJW	Mrs. Alvin Harris 198 Beverly Rd.
	NCNW	Mrs. R. P. Still 337 Ross St.
	UCW	Mrs. C. E. Ross 442 Hawthorne Dr.
	YWCA	Mrs. J. H. Bowman Exdir. 750 Main
	Other	Mrs. Henry Bowman 444 Hawthorne Dr.

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Coordinator

Contacts	AAUW	Mrs. J. S. G. Carson 1 Quinlan St.
	UCW	Mrs. Allen Stanger 349 College St.
	YWCA	Mrs. Ellen Bowman, ExDir. 626 Church St.
	NNCCR	Mrs. Pauline Weeden 1316 Buchanan St.
	NCCW	Mrs. H. D. Minter 614 Eldon St.

NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

Coordinator	VCW	Mrs. Frank Fullman 3106 Early Ave.
Contacts:	AAUW	Mrs. E. Alton Parrish 2800 Roanoke Ave.
	NCJW	Mrs. Erwin Drucker 23 Garland Dr.
	NCNW	Mrs. Mary Lewis 22 Minnesa Crescent, Hampton
	YWCA	Mrs. C. B. Wheeler, Exdir. 3207 West Ave.
	NNCHR	Mrs. Walter Williams 1025 Wickham Ave.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Coordinator:

Contacts:

WOOW	Mrs. A. Aufinger 1111 Spotswood Ave.
WLOW	Mrs. Stanley Hurwitz 7440 Beverly Circle
WOOW	Mrs. Marguerite Prentice Route 1, Box 22, Virginia Beach
WOW	Mrs. J. E. Davis 1041 [illegible]
WOA	Miss Vanderpool, Editor, [illegible] W. Freemason

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Coordinator: YWCA Miss Zula Pierce, Ex.Dir.
6 N. 5th St.

Contacts: Mrs. Lorraine Hilgeman
7625 Sweet Brier Rd.

AAUW Mrs. W. Andrew SAls
7101 Glen Parkway

NCJW Mrs. William Kramer
1516 Michaels Rd.

NCNW Mrs. Emma P. Washington
2812 Hawthorne Ave.

UCW Mrs. John Bright
1204 Confederate

Other - Urban League
Mrs. Janet Ballard
112 E. Clary St. - Suite 208

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Coordinator	YWCA	Mrs. J. E. Stockman, Ex. Dir. 603 - 1st St. S.W.
Contacts:	AAUW	Miss Dorothy Gibboney 414 Walnut Ave.
	NCCW	Mrs. A. W. Hammerstrom 2515 Laburnum Ave. S. W.
	UCW	Mrs. J. H. Rutherford, Jr. 3486 Peakwood Dr., S.W.
	WCTU	Mrs. Marion Smith 314 Fourth St. N.W.

TALLAHASSEE WOMEN'S INTER-GROUP COMMITTEE

Rooms 216-18 Petroleum Building

226 West Pensacola Street

Tallahassee, Florida

July 9, 1964

Dr. Pauline Tompkins
General Director
American Association of University Women
2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W.
Washington 37, D.C.

Dear Dr. Tompkins:

Prior to attending the meeting in Atlanta on June 25, I had scheduled a meeting of interested women, both individuals and officers of organizations, for 8:00 P.M. on Tuesday, June 30, in the Court Room of Tallahassee City Hall. The Court Room was reserved ten days before the meeting and about one week before the meeting I talked with the mayor on the phone, telling him of our plans, advising him that we had reserved the Court Room, and asking him if he would greet the women at the meeting. After three days the mayor's secretary called to say that the mayor had a previous engagement and could not attend our meeting. About 2:30 P.M. on the day before our scheduled meeting, the city manager called me to say that he was cancelling our reservation of the Court Room. He gave no adequate explanation, saying that he was undecided as to letting outside groups use the room.

I did not complain but went about the business of finding another meeting place. We had no difficulty in reserving a court room in the County Court House; but, of course, by moving the meeting place we reduced our expected attendance somewhat. We had scheduled a lawyer to discuss Title II, but when I told him we had been cancelled out of City Hall, he decided he could not speak to us. He is a vestryman at one of the Episcopal Churches, so he took it upon himself to tell the minister of that church what had happened and the minister took it upon himself to advise the women leaders of his church not to attend the meeting. They did not show, of course.

We stationed two people at City Hall to redirect the women to County Court House. At one time we had thought of using the Unitarian Chapel, before we got the County Court House, so some people went to the Chapel and did not come on to the meeting. A few others had heard of the cancellation and did not attend.

Nevertheless we had about 60 women at the meeting, although the newspaper reporter estimated 70. I was unable to get anybody

from the State Attorney General's office to discuss Title II and after our scheduled attorney cancelled his appearance I was unable to find another attorney to do the job. We, therefore, asked Martin Waldron, Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter for the St. Petersburg Times to read Title II to the group, after which we discussed it thoroughly. George Lewis, II, a local banker, discussed the Community Relations Service. I then made my recommendations for organization of a Women's Inter-Group Committee, all of which were accepted.

We formed a Steering Committee made up of representatives of fourteen organizations present and two members at large to represent individuals not included in the organizations. We now have 19 organizations plus the League of Women Voters which, because of charter regulations, is limited to the role of observer.

At the first general meeting we scheduled a second meeting for the following Tuesday, and during the week the Steering Committee met twice for a total of six hours. We have used the telephone so much that we have feared the system would break down. Our second meeting was held July 7, without incident from outsiders, with about the same number of women present, although many in attendance had not come to the first meeting. We plan to meet again next Tuesday; then after that we probably will not have to hold weekly meetings.

We have been given a suite of offices in the Petroleum Building; two women are underwriting the telephone for the office; voluntary contributions now total about $50.00, although we have not yet undertaken to raise money; office furnishings have been loaned to us; and we are in the process of letterheads printed. We plan to keep the office open each afternoon from 1:00 to 4:00 o'clock and we have plenty of volunteers for this job. We will publish a newsletter, copy of which will be sent to you.

Two theatres and about eight of the better hotels and restaurants have integrated and our individual members have been writing letters supporting them. When we get our stationery we plan to write official letters to all of them.

Miss Frances Clay of the faculty of the School of Social Work is advising us on methods of interviewing. Our plan now is that Miss Clay will be chairman of the first interviewing team of three women. After she trains two women and takes them on the first interview, those two will become chairman and each will train two more chairman, then we will have 9 chairman, who will do the same thing, giving us a potential of 27 chairmen.

Our greatest difficulty has been in finding officers for the large Inter-Group Committee. We can, of course, get numerous

leaders from the Florida State University community of faculty wives and from the Negro Community, but they feel very strongly that the top position should be held by a local, white, protestant woman and we simply have not been able to find one yet who will take the job. The President of the United Church Women has been very helpful as a member of the Steering Committee, but she has too much responsibility already, she feels, to take on the chairmanship of our Inter-Group Committee.

In order to present a slate of officers last Tuesday night, I allowed my name to be submitted as chairman with the agreement that if we can find the right person, she will be co-chairman. Actually, I will be out of the city for four weeks beginning July 16, so that we desperately need to find someone to take major responsibility. We are still trying. Our officers at this time are:

Miss Louise Blackwell, Chairman
Mrs. Earl Frieden, First Vice Chairman
Mrs. S. Randolph Edmonds, Second Vice Chairman
Mrs. James Gould, Secretary (in charge of the secretarial pool)
Mrs. Stanley Davenport, Treasurer

Mrs. Edmonds represents the Negro Community and the rest of us are connected with the University.

Our work is underway with broad support among the women of Tallahassee, even though we still need a top leader.

Since I will be out of town for several weeks, all mail concerning our work should be directed to the above office address for handling by the Vice Chairmen.

I am enclosing some clippings from the Tallahassee and St. Petersburg papers which may be of interest to you. Except for the completely objective reporting, which I carefully arranged with a sympathetic reporter, we do not have the support of our local paper. The St. Petersburg Times, however, is liberal and supports our cause.

I tried for one week to see the Governor to discuss our plans, but he refused to see me. And, as mentioned above, we do not have the support of the city officials. We have approximately 100 women supporting the Committee now and hope to increase that to 200 soon. And there is surprising support among men who do not hold official positions.

Now I must get on with the job. We will keep you informed.

Sincerely,

Louise Blackwell

Louise Blackwell
Tallahassee Women's Inter-Group Committee
Rooms 216-18 Petroleum Building
226 West Pensacola Street
Tallahassee, Florida

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.
JUL 9
1964

Southern Regional Council

5 Forsyth Street, N.W.

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

NATIONAL WOMEN'S COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

Room 904 Munsey Building • 1329 E Street, N.W. • Washington, D. C., 20004 • Tel. 783-7071

Co-Chairmen
Mrs. Douglas Horton
Mrs. William B. Harris

Executive Director
Miss Shirley B. Smith

July 9, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

On behalf of the Steering Committee of the National Women's Committee for Civil Rights, we wish to express our thanks to you for calling together representatives of women's organizations in Atlanta on June 25. We hope the efforts of the women who attended will be a creative force in assuring a peaceful transition at this crucial time, especially in regard to the testing of public facilities.

We have already had encouraging reports from three communities. We will share them with you as they come in.

Yours sincerely,

Mildred McAfee Horton

Mrs. Douglas Horton
Co-Chairman

Patricia Roberts Harris

Mrs. William Beasley Harris
Co-Chairman

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE of B'NAI B'RITH
FLORIDA REGIONAL OFFICE
330 SEYBOLD BUILDING • MIAMI 32, FLORIDA • FRANKLIN 3-6306

July 22, 1964

Mrs. Peggy Roach
The National Women's Committee
For Civil Rights
Room 942, Munsey Bldg.
1329 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mrs. Roach:

I have had correspondence with a number of women in my area concerning Operation Compliance. One of the women to whom I wrote is Mrs. F. G. Cope, Jr., of St.Petersburg, Florida.

In reply to my letter I received the attached. I thought you would be interested in having this information so that you may set your own records straight.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Irwin Schulman

IS/rl

attachment

bcc: Art Levin
Paul Anthony

July 16, 1964
9714 53rd. Ave. No.
St. Petersburg, Florida

Mr. Irwin Schulman
Florida Regional Office
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Schulman:

I received your letter yesterday and I am certain you have written me through error of mis-information.

I do not know Mrs. Peggy Roach, I have not been asked to serve as coordinator for the National Women's Committee for Civil Rights in St. Petersburg, and I have not received any bombardment of materials which you mention.

I am at a loss to explain how you might have received the information naming me to the above position, but it must be a case of mistaken identity.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Catherine L Cope

Mrs. Fred G. Cope, Jr.

POST CIVIL RIGHTS ACT PASSAGE

COMPLIANCE AND NON-COMPLIANCE

7/2/64 - 7/23/64

ALABAMA(Statewide)

"Holly Midgley, of Birmingham, president of the Alabama Motel Association, said that so far as he knew all the state's hotels were complying with the civil rights law." (Atlanta Journal & Constitution, 7/12/64)

Bessemer

Six Negro youths were beaten by whites at a variety store lunch counter.

Birmingham

Soon after the passage of the Bill, the Dinkler-Tutwiler Hotel's Town and Country Restaurant served one Negro without incident. At least nine other restaurants and four movie houses also integrated for the first time without incident.

Homewood (suburb of Birmingham)

Armando's and the Gold Nugget, adjoining restaurants, started operating as a private club shortly before the bill was passed.

Montgomery

Peacefully integrated were the state capitol, most restaurants and lunch counters, and two theaters.

Opelika

July 15 - the 100-room Hotel Martha Scott shut down.

Selma

July 6th testing - a Negro group was chased from a restaurant by angry whites and another group of demonstrators were locked out of a restaurant.

On July 4 - 4 civil rights workers were arrested attempting to be served at the Thirsty-Boy drive-in.

Tuscaloosa

July 1- - A crowd of 500 gathered outside the newly desegregated Druid Theater where it had been reported that actor Jack Palance had entered the recently integrated theater to aid the civil rights movement. Tear gas and hoses were used to disperse the stone-throwing crowd.

ARKANSAS (from the Arkansas Council on Human Relations)

Pine Bluff

Four restaurants integrated for the first time; two refused.

All public swimming pools have closed.

Fort Smith

Creekmore Park Swimming Pool was used by Negroes without incident. Two cafes served Negroes; one refused to do so.

Benton & Malvern

Movie theaters admitted Negroes for the first time in both cities.

Forrest City

Negroes were admitted to a bowling alley, a restaurant and a skating rink. The swimming pool, however, was closed when testers appeared.

Helena

Negroes were served at Habib's Restaurant, rode front seats in buses without incident and were admitted to the public library, but were arrested when they went to the swimming pool.

El Dorado

Negroes went to drive-in theaters; were locked out of a diner.

North Little Rock

Negroes sat downstairs at the Rialto Theater, were served at the Hamburger Cafe.

Little Rock

The Coachman Inn served Negroes. Whit's and Andy's two cafes, refused to serve Negroes. Also, a Negro was refused service at the state capitol cafeteria. Public swimming pools have closed.

FLORIDA

St. Augustine

Integrationists filed a second federal court suit in Jacksonville (7/20) to force compliance with the civil rights act against 18 motel and restaurant operators in St. Augustine. A companion suit called for "the federal court to restrain a group of segregationists operating as an 'invisible empire' from intimidating restaurant and motel owners who tried to comply with the law." (Washington Post, 7/21/64)

A suit was filed in Jacksonville seeking "to halt the arrest and trial of civil rights demonstrators and asked that state and local police protect Negroes seeking to implement the civil rights act." (Washington Post, 7/21/64)

Of 25 places of business tested yesterday, only five gave service to Negroes. The Rev. M. L. King, Jr., said the Klan has been harassing and intimidating white businessmen. He added that massive new demonstrations will start here within a week unless civic leaders take steps to "end the terrorism of the Ku Klux Klan." (Washington Post, 7/18/64)

Four Negroes attempting to desegregate a white roadhouse were attacked by a gang of whites. Later, the car of a Negro nurse who treated one of the youths injured during the attack was overturned at the city hospital. July 18. (Atlanta Journal & Constitution, 7/19/64)

GEORGIA

Atlanta

In the first court tests of the public accommodations section of the Civil Rights Bill, a three-judge federal court enjoined the Pickrick Restaurant and the Heart of Atlanta Motel from discriminating against Negroes, on the grounds that motels and restaurants offering to serve interstate travelers can be brought under interstate commerce regulations as the act directs, and therefore, cannot discriminate against Negroes. Both defendants indicated they would appeal the court's decision to the Supreme Court.

State offices buildings removed "white" and "colored" signs from restrooms where it had not already been done.

The owner of the newly integrated Crosby Drive-In ordered five or six white men, at gun point, from his restaurant when they began to order several Negro patrons to leave. One of the white men threatened the owner with a beer bottle at which point the owner shot and wounded him.

July 4 - Three Negroes were severely beaten at a July Fourth segregationist rally.

Albany

"A three-year boycott of stores and businesses in downtown Albany has been lifted in recognition of compliance with the new civil rights law." (Washington Post, 7/15/64)

Americus

An integrated group successfully desegregated a restaurant but was confronted by a mob of whites when leaving.

Athens

"In Athens, segregation barriers fell reluctantly with passage of the rights bill. Hotels, motels, restaurants and swimming pools were desegregated without incident." However, "the Rev. William J. Hudson, president of the local NAACP, said today he thinks the incidents /see below/ are part of an attempt to keep Negroes from seeking rights guaranteed in the Civil Rights Act. He called it 'a pattern of intimidation.'"
(Washington Post, 7/14/64)

Lemuel A. Penn, A Washington educator, was shot and killed near Colbert as he was driving back to Washington 7/11/64.

In the vicinity, a Negro body was exhumed several days later.

The night before, three shotgun blasts ripped into the car of a Negro family driving from Florida to South Carolina. The shooting occurred outside Athens. No one was injured.

Three weeks before that, night riders fired a shotgun into a home in a Negro housing development injuring a 19 year old Negro boy who lost the sight of one eye as a result of the injury.

Also reported in Athens recently was the shotgun blasting of another house and a Negro laundry.

Columbus

Some restaurant operators told Negroes they would be glad to have them.

DeKalb County

July 3 - Peaceful desegregation of all public facilities including pools. (DeKalb is the Atlanta "bedroom" county)

Macon

"The manager of a leading Macon hotel invited one of the city's Negroes to have dinner with him." (NY Times, 7/12/64)

Newnan

YMCA-managed city-owned swimming pool closed after Negroes tried to swim there; Y returned management to city.

Perry White persons reportedly thwarted restaurant integration, as of 7/12(above source). Cited 7/12 by Ga. NAACP field secretary.

Quitman
At least one restaurant reported to have taken up its menus in an effort to circumvent giving service.

Savannah
July 3 - Daffin Park swimming pool desegregated without incident.

Savannah
Thomasville
Warner Robins
Hotels and eating places were integrated without incident.

Warner Robins
Macon
Fort Valley
Cited 7/12 by Georgia NAACP field secretary, as cities which have made the transition with a "minimum of confusion."

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge
One Negro struck by white man during attempt (successful ?) to integrate cafeteria in State Capitol Building.

Monroe and
West Monroe
A total of 15 Negroes were arrested 7/20 and charged with disturbing the peace or trespassing in an attempt to desegregate three branches of the public library.

New Orleans
"...the manager of the Roosevelt Hotel, which was twice boycotted by Federal officials because of its segregation policy, joined in a newspaper advertisement signed by 200 business leaders urging compliance with the new law." (Washington Post, 7/7/64)

Plaquemines Parish
The Plaquemines Parish Council passed an ordinance 7/9 providing for up to $250 fine and 60 days in jail for anyone convicted of using a public facility without a special written permit. The classification of public facility includes the garbage dump.

Shreveport
"More than 100 restaurants in Shreveport and several nearby towns have formed an organization called the

Shreveport (cont'd)

Northwest Louisiana Restaurant Club." 160,000 membership cards have been sent to restaurants; 100,000 more are on order.
(Wall Street Journal, 7/22/64)

Slidell

Fifteen Negroes arrested when they sought services at a restaurant.

MASSACHUSETTS

Cambridge

Twenty-seven white and Negro Core demonstrators were arraigned after demonstrating at the Hayes-Bickford Cafeteria, a chain restaurant accused of discriminatory practices. A restaurant official complained to police that CORE members were lined up along the counter blocking service and refusing to order food.

MARYLAND

Princess Ann

Three restaurants -- Eddie's Place, Long's Rest and L & L -- served Negroes in July 7 testing.

MISSISSIPPI (statewide)

The director of the Mississippi Restaurant Association "estimates that about 10% of the association's 1000 members have already gone private or are seriously considering the move." (Wall Street Journal, 7/22/64)

Governor Paul B. Johnson, Jr.'s statement:
"The legislature and I are determined to toe the line in opposing this vicious measure. They can pass all the laws they want, but they can't make us like it or take it. We must carry our case to the courts."

Clarksdale

Hotel Alcazar closed.

Cleveland

(Bolivar County) - "In this determination to preserve segregation there is little interest in complying with the Civil Rights Law. The Bolivar Commercial has told its readers that the decision is entirely personal and it also applauded Governor Paul B. Johnson's recommendation for non-compliance until the law is upheld in the courts." (NY Times, 7/19/64)

Greenwood

Three white men threatened and beat a Negro attempting to attend a movie theater in Greenwood. The three were

Greenwood (cont'd)

arrested by F.B.I. agents and charged with conspiring to "injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate" the Negro. The arrests are the first to be made under the new Civil Rights Law. (second case of F.B.I. arrests in Mississippi - other in Itta Bena, June 7.) The maximum penalty on conviction for violating the Civil Rights Law in this manner is a maximum of 10 years in prison and a fine of up to $5,000. (Atlanta Constitution, 7/24/64)

July 10 - Six Negroes tried to enter a theater but left when a crowd of about 200 whites formed and the manager read a statement asking them to leave.

Gulfport

NAACP team integrated 4 leading motels and hotels, including Edgewater Gulf Motel.

Jackson

Mayor Allen Thompson's statement:
"The law must be obeyed until changed."

Robert E. Lee Hotel - first closed, subsequently leased for operation as a private club at $12 annual membership fee.

Restaurants - the Belmont and the suburban Rotisserie have chartered as private dining clubs with $1 annual membership fee. Most other Jackson restaurants have served Negroes.

The Gas Light Restaurant began operating as a private club, the Gas Light Club, on June 29.

Negroes played golf on the mumicipal course without incident.

Chamber of Commerce statement: "Comply with the law, pending tests of its constitutionality." (Time, 7/17/64)

The City Council closed one of its parks 7/15 agreeing to sell the park, remove all equipment, and erect a fence around the park. The closing resulted from the complaint of 600 white residents who claimed the park was "overrun by Negroes." (Washington Post, 7/15/64)

"Howard E. Ross, Jr., a Jackson restaurant owner and attorney, has challenged the Citizens' Council's suggested boycott of business that comply with the law. He said such action will 'either bankrupt all restaurants or insure the same through fines and costs levied against non-compliers by the Federal Courts.'

Jackson (cont'd)

"Relative to the Citizens' Council's suggestion of non-compliance until the law has been tested in the courts, Mr. Ross said 'I am not going to wait in jail or bankruptcy court until that theory has been tested." (Memphis Commercial Appeal, 7/12/64)

July 13 - A white man struck a Negro woman with an iron bar during an argument at an integrated bus station lunch counter. The woman was arrested for disturbing the peace; the man left before the police arrived.

The tires of a car used by several Negroes who were eating in a recently integrated restaurant were slashed by a group of teen-agers.

The Jackson Citizens' Council sponsors a twenty-four hour service called "Dial For Truth" with important information for white residents of the Jackson area. Typical of the statements that can be heard is the following, "We're convinced that the people of Jackson and Mississippi reject the statements (of compliance until the law is struck down in the courts) of Mayor Thompson and the Chamber of Commerce..." (NY Times, 7/9/64)

A letter to the Jackson Daily News from a mother whose daughter attended a theater whose audience contained several Negroes expressed her reaction by the following comment, "a little integration is just like a little pregnancy; only an abortion or birth can correct it." (NY Times, 7/19/64)

July 5th testing found Hotels Heidelberg and King Edward serving Negroes; also Sun-n-Sand Motel which, however, closed its swimming pool.

Meridian

Wideman's Restaurant turned away Negroes.

Laurel

July 4 - Negroes sought service at a drive-in cafe window reserved for whites and a fight ensued in which 2 whites and 2 Negroes received knife wounds.

Hotels have accepted Negroes.

July 7th testing -- Holiday Inn served 14-man NAACP team. Kress and Woolworth chain lunchcounters served Negroes: a drugstore closed its counter and a drive-in closed its inside dining room.

Vicksburg

July 6th testing found a downtown lunchcounter served Negroes.

MISSOURI

Jefferson City

Mayor's Commission on Human Rights and Community Relations visited main places of public accommodation, which agreed to obey law, including the most popular restaurants with liquor licenses, which had previously refused admittance to Negroes.

NORTH CAROLINA

Atlantic Beach

A fight broke out when Negroes arrived at a white amusement center. Police broke up the fight immediately; announced that law and order would be maintained and all people, regardless of race, were welcome.

Durham

A restaurant closed its doors for good rather than comply with the new law.

Fayetteville

Restaurant Association statement: "We are loyal Americans and we will obey the law." (NY Times, 7/12/64)

Henderson

July 13 - Four whites and twelve Negroes were arrested after a battle of fists, rocks and bottles involving 200 white and Negro men and women resulting from an argument between a Negro and a white man at a recently integrated roadside restaurant on U. S. 1.

Raleigh

July 17 - Raleigh's oldest hotel is up for sale because its owner would rather close than be forced to admit Negroes under the Civil Rights Law; W. S. Murchison, the 82-year old owner of the 70-year old Hotel Park Central, closed the building Thursday night. He set his price at $230,000.

Williamston

A theater shut down.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston
Columbia
Florence
Greenville

"Integration proceeded without major trouble." (Time, 7/17/64)

Greenville

The Jack Tar Poinsett Hotel dining room served a Negro and Senator Strom Thurmond at the same time without incident.

TENNESSEE

Nashville

A Nashville barber announced he would comply with the new law.

Weekend of June 5-12 saw desegregation of Morrison's and Krystal chains without incident. Also several small hamburger stands.

Memphis

Peaceful desegregation of theaters, restaurants and other public accommodations that same weekend.

A "private club" has taken the following precaution to keep Negroes from applying for membership through the mail, "You can't buy by mail. Drive out and see the membership committee and if you are a decent, law abiding citizen who meets our membership qualifications, you can become a member in five minutes." (Wall Street Journal, 7/22/64)

Thirty-three restaurants, including one of the city's largest downtown cafeterias, integrated peacefully. The chairman of the Memphis-based Holiday Inns motel chain instructed his motels to obey the law.

TEXAS

Austin

July 10 - Complaints from local NAACP chapter submitted to City Council alledging refusals by two bowling alleys to admit six Negroes. Several local restaurants desegregated without incident; resistance was encountered, however, at the bowling alleys.

Beaumong

A drive-in integrated peacefully.

Dallas

Piccadilly Cafeteria integrated without incident.

Longview

A motel and lunchcounter peacefully desegregated.

Palestine
Austin

Restaurants desegregated.

Lake Texarkana

July 5 - Attempted swim-in resulted in arrest of two dozen Negroes, charged with inciting a riot, and slight gunfire wounds to four.

VIRGINIA (statewide)

July 12 - A Va. civil rights spokesman, the Rev. Curtis W. Harris of Hopewell, said that "95% of the cities in Virginia have been tested 'with very favorable results.'"
(Richmond Times-Dispatch, 7/12/64)

Arlington County

July 17 - An Arlington County Judge found three members of Northern Virginia CORE innocent of trespassing yesterday. They were arrested May 28 during a sit-in at Arlington Hospital. In his decision, Judge Wesley W. Cooper said a hospital "is similar to a restaurant, public conveyance or a theatre" and the Virginia trespass law does not apply to such public places.
(Washington Post, 7/18/64)

Charlottesville

Buddy's Restaurant closed just as President Johnson was signing the Civil Rights Bill into law. The restaurant had been in business for 27 years.

"Throughout the Charlottesville-Staunton-Waynesboro area, however, no incidents were reported.
(Richmond Times Dispatch, 7/12/64)

Danville

Danville Memorial Hospital announced it would integrate and approved the admission of two Negro doctors to its staff.

Some restaurant operators said they may give Negroes poor service and charge them high prices.

Norfolk

"Racial barriers in Norfolk have fallen at such a pace that young Negro militants have conceded that most public facilities are already integrated and that large-scale testing is unnecessary."
(Richmond Times-Dispatch, 7/12/64)

The Dutch Bucket Tavern became a private club last year; had a membership 530. A week after the Civil Rights Bill was passed, the membership had increased to 716. Price of membership is one nickle.

Mechanicsville

"Non-members of a newly formed club were denied admittance to Dabney's Lake..."
(Richmond Times-Dispatch, 7/12/64)

Petersburg

The owner of the Lee House Diner said he has not served Negroes since the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. "Our position is status quo."
(Richmond Times-Dispatch, 7/12/64)

Two Petersburg drug store lunchcounters closed when Negroes sought service; were reopened later in the week.

Richmond

"A Richmond restaurant owner began requiring membership cards for admittance, the Associated Press reported. Bert Taylor, weekend manager of McBride's Steak House, said free membership cards had been given to several Negroes but the card system would be used to keep out 'the low class of colored people and whites.'"
(Washington Post, 7/6/64)

Roanoke

The operator of a U. S. 220 Steak House said he plans to apply for a private club charter.

"Civil rights leaders are pleased with the progress of the last 10 days although Negroes have run into opposition at the three area golf clubs."
(Richmond Times-Dispatch, 7/12/64)

South Hill

A Route 1 owner said he would sell his Barbecue House.

The operator of the Ambassador Restaurant said several Negroes sought service at his restaurant; he told them he would prefer not to serve Negroes, told them of a Negro restaurant down the road and they left.

Southern R Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303
2-8764
LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

July 28, 1964

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Cooperating agencies and individuals (lists enclosed)

FROM: Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities

Enclosed are two informal reports on the South's reaction to the public accommodations section of the Civil Rights Act. One is a summary of field reports which we have received or which cooperating agencies have shared with us. The other is a summary of press reports. Neither report attempts to be complete but only to reflect the information which has come to our attention. They are for your information only.

Several of the agencies and many local women's groups continue to do effective work. Obviously we must continue, and if possible intensify, these efforts to make certain of the accomplishments in the "good" places and to minimize the reaction in the "bad" ones.

We are grateful for your cooperation and would like to continue to be of any possible help.

PA:mm

MM - file copy left
regards

August 10, 1964

Miss Ethlyn Christensen
Director, Bureau of Research and Program Resources
Young Women's Christian Association
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Christensen:

It has been quite some time since the meeting "Operation Opportunity" took place in Atlanta, Georgia. I am sorry that I have not written a report of some nature to you before this time, but my silence has not been due to lack of interest or work on my part.

Dean Louise Latham, who represented the National Council of Negro Women at the meeting, and I traveled to and from Durham together in June. She is also a very active member of our Durham Y.W.C.A., a fact which makes us justly proud. Miss Latham and I discussed the ways in which we both thought I should proceed with the challenge given me in Atlanta. You will remember from our telephone conversation in June, I was a bit reluctant about attending the meeting because of the situation here in Durham. May I take a moment to once again spell this out to you.

Our mayor has taken it upon himself to be the clearing house for all efforts by legitamate committees and organizations in the field of race relations. He is often criticised for this position, but it is one in which I am in full accord, as are many other Durham citizens. The quiet, smooth and intelligent manner he has exhibited to this town is reason enough for cheering for we have made many strides -- all in the right direction. Last spring the City Council granted him the right to appoint a permanent bi-racial committee for Durham. Two other such committees had been in operation since the Supreme Court ruling and had done excellent jobs. This new committee, the Durham Committee on Commuhity Relations, is composed of fifteen men representing all walks of life.

Upon returning to Durham, I wrote to the mayor and to the chairman of the Durham Committee on Community Relations, Mr. Watts Hill, Jr., explaining the Atlanta meeting and the job I felt was before me. Mr. Hill invited Dean Latham and I to meet with him for a talk about the situation in Durham and how women's organizations might be of help. At the conclusion of this meeting, we were personally invited to attend a meeting of the Durham Committee on Community Relations which was being held the very next day. The business on the agenda for that meeting was what and how the committee could best serve Durham since the Civil Rights Bill had been passed. The next step this committee is taking is to run television programs which are to be educational ones on the various titles of the bill.

It was becoming more and more apparent to Dean Latham and myself that we were not going to be able to do the type of job we had originally thought would be our task. Rather, we have gone on record with the Durham Committee that we will support and help their efforts in any way that we may, and second, that as women's organizations we must spend time looking within and see what type of education facilities, either jointly or separately, we might set up.

I must add that Durham has been peaceful throughout the days since the passage of the Bill and indeed, for quite some time before that. Tensions that arise have been met either by individual citizens, groups, or the Durham Committee with little or no publicity and in a manner which has brought forth some type of solution for each given situation. This does not mean, of course, that we do not have a long way to go in this community. However, I am convinced that the climate is a fairly good one and that great things will be achieved by all citizens.

All of the discussion with Mr. Hill and the mayor has brought me to this time. Due to the fact that so many are away on vacation, Miss Latham having gone and I about to leave for the cool breezes of Maine, we will not hold the actual first meeting of the various organizations until September.

I wish to thank you again for giving me the opportunity to attend this meeting. I learned a great deal and have studied all of the material given to me. At least I feel a bit more confident about about the Civil Rights Bill and even find myself "lecturing" my friends about it.

I will send another report after the September meeting. My best wishes for a happy and healthy August -- a month I know can really get New Yorkers down!

Sincerely,

Barbara W. Alling

Mrs. Guy E. Alling, Jr.
President, Durham Y.W.C.A.

cc: Miss Ruth Hill, Southern Region Office, Y.W.C.A.
Mr. Paul Anthony, Southern Regional Council
Mrs. Julie T. Wilson, National Women's Committee for Civil Rights
Dean Louise Latham, North Carolina College

Southern Field Service

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

1046 Baronne Street • New Orleans, Louisiana 70113 • 523-2901

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Mathew Ahmann

DIRECTOR, SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE
Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.

Re: Operation Compliance in New Orleans

To: Board of Directors, National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

Date: August 11, 1964

This Spring human relations staff executives from the South met and agreed to work for voluntary comliance of businessmen with the Civil Rights Law public accomodations title in fourteen cities. The Southern Field Service, National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, agreed to seek compliance in New Orleans.

Operation Compliance seems to have worked as well in New Orleans as in any city in the South in regard to hotels, motels, restaurants and theatres.

Prior to the Civil Rights Law one motel was fully open to Negroes: Hilton Inn. Several hotels housed Negroes but would not serve them in public dining rooms. It was widely held that public accomodations would open only after picketing and other demonstration and law suits.

However, through a series of small meetings culminating in general meetings of the various Associations they each decided to comply immediately upon signing of the Bill.

These meetings stressed necessity to maintain law-and-order, and potential loss of business and bad customer relations. Qualified legal counsel outlined the constitutionality and provisions of the Law. Only five restauranteurs refused to sign a statement of compliance because they felt they had to consult with others in their management. One restaurant owner, an offical with the Louisiana Restaurant Association, agreed to try to move the state group to adopt a similar stand.

While compliance has extended to all theatres, suburban and downtown, some other amusement facilities, notably swimming pools, have closed down. And there has been some friction in French Quarter nightspots and in neighborhood bars.

We maintained liason with Civil Rights groups to ward off demonstration which might have disrupted the negotiations, which were completely private.

Independently of our efforts, 250 prominent citizens took a large ad in the July 4th Times-Picayune to urge compliance. They were unsuccessful in getting Mayor Schiro's signature or a seperate public statement from him along the line of their statement.

Archbishop Cody of New Orleans joined all the Catholic Bishops of Louisiana in a public statement of support for the Law.

As consultant with the New Orleans Community Relations Council we participated in planning a public meeting July 9th to discuss the Law in detail. Mr. William Taylor, General Counsel for the United States Civil Rights Commission spoke. A resolution was adopted praising the action taken by the Associations by some 200 CRC members and guests present.

Members of the New Orleans Community Relations Council and the Women's Intergroup Council carried on personal visitation with some of the restaurant owners to urge their compliance.

Such events mark improvement in race relations in New Orleans. However, there exists enough unresolved conflict to keep the city on the edge of violence for years to come. For example, last month the wanton shooting of a prominent Negro by a white ex-convict immediately aroused the Negro community. If the police had not quickly apprehended the suspect there is no telling what might have happened. That the police put their full efforts into apprehension however was probably due to the insistent intervention with police for an all-out effort on the part of one of our Board members, John Nelson, who realized the seriousness of the situation. The tensions present remain unknown to the community at large but must be dealt with.

I feel the minimum effort to maintain a peaceful community would be a campaign with employers to eliminate job discrimination. Unfortunately, my duties throughout the South preclude any consistent involvement in such an effort.

Hopefully, through pressures by various interested individuals and groups in New Orleans it may be possible to establish an offical staffed human relations agency here within the next year or so which could work for better jobs, improved housing and on a whole host of other problems.

John P. Sisson, Director

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

OOPS

August 17, 1964

Dr. H. Franklin Williams
Vice President
The University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

Dear Dr. Williams:

In response to your letter, a check for $500 is being sent to FCHR.

We have also decided to bring to the next Executive Committee meeting a recommendation that SRC guarangee the salary of the FCHR Director for the remainder of the year if the Florida Council cannot meet this obligation. The technicalities, especially a determination of where funds are to come from, will have to be worked out after Les returns from vacation September 1. And, since the Executive Committee will not meet until late September, our action will have to be retroactive, but I am sure something can be arranged.

The procedure very likely will be that each month, beginning with August, FCHR will submit to SRC an accounting of income and expenses for that month. If income is not sufficient in any month to meet all obligations including salary, then SRC shall contribute all or the necessary part of the month's salary.

We do consider that we have an obligation here and will make every effort to meet it. And, from the reports I am getting of Ed's work, I feel we will have a stable operation by the end of the year.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Mr. Edwyn Lewis
cc: Les Dunbar

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA - 32014

TELEPHONE
255-5881

August 10, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of July 21, 1964, with its clarification of the status of my request for assistance to the Florida Council on Human Relations. I am afraid that you assumed my ignorance of the arrangement about Lou Mitchell's vacation pay. I was aware of the fact that the Southern Regional Council had been able to pick up some of the vacation salary for us and based my estimate of $450 to $550 more on our needs in addition to our obligations to Lou Mitchell than on any real estimate of our losses by Lou's absence.

I am now in a position to make clear in more specific fashion our losses by Lou Mitchell's absence. Absence of leadership from the state allowed to develop specific weaknesses in several chapters. In Cocoa, which was expected to produce about $1000, not more than $450 was pledged and production will probably not reach $300 in 1964. This would represent a loss of $700 against the budget. Melbourne, where 330 people had become members and had pledged a total of $2930, as a result of weak leadership will probably not produce more than $600 at most. The loss here would be $2300. At Ft. Myers again confusion in leadership has led to a production on pledges of $1912 which is unlikely to exceed $600 in 1964 for a loss of $1300. In St. Petersburg, where the organization with 500 members should have accepted affiliation and produced something like $1500, no results have been obtained save a $25 pledge. At West Palm Beach and Jacksonville there has not been the same collapse of leadership, but there has been far less production on pledges than was expected. Pledges on paper at West Palm Beach come to $5438. Production has been $900 so far. Even discounting the paper pledges because of misconceptions, West Palm Beach is running $1000 behind expectations. Jacksonville, with $1400 in pledges, has produced only about $500 and seems likely to run $500 behind estimate.

The grand total of these losses by my count is $7300. Naturally, we shall hope to recoup somewhat during the months that are to come. I cannot honestly say, however, that this recovery will help us very

much in 1964. It should make us secure for 1965. I think you can see that my request for $450 or $550 represented a modest one even in addition to the covering of Lou Mitchell's vacation pay.

The Florida Council will be grateful for anything that the Southern Regional Council can do for us.

Sincerely yours,

H. Franklin Williams

H. Franklin Williams
President

1414 34th Street N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.
August 21, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Quite a long time ago the National Women's Committee for Civil Rights was asked to help out on your "Operation Compliance". As a volunteer I went to work securing names of people in the South who might prove valuable to you. In so doing, I drew on my contacts made through my work in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and various civic activities in Washington. While I realize that this list comes to you late and very likely contains names which are already well known to you, I feel that it still might be of some help.

Nearly all of these names are suggestions only. The few who have been contacted directly and/or have stated their willingness to help are starred. However, all of these people have, reputedly, a deep and abiding interest in furthering the cause of civil rights.

Some organizations should be getting in touch with you directly in the near future. Among these are the United Presbyterian Church, the Methodist Board for Christian Social Concerns, the National Catholic Social Action Conference, and the Jewish War Veterans. Mr. Arnold Aronson of the National Community Relations Advisory Service, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, New York, suggested that he be contacted directly by the Council. His organization is the umbrella for several national Jewish organizations and so has a broad and potentially helpful constituency. You may wish to contact, as well, Alfred Hobart, Associate Field Director of the Unitarian Universalist Southern Regional Office and James McCain of CORE's New York office (addresses on list). They have been of tremendous help to me.

If I can be of any assistance to you please contact me at the above address. Meanwhile best of luck to you in your important work. With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Caroline C. Ramsay

Caroline C. Ramsay

Enclosure

CIVIL RIGHTS CONTACTS IN THE SOUTH

AREA	ORGANIZATION REPRESENTED	NAME AND ADDRESS
South-general	Unitarian Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice	*Alfred W. Hobart 1145 Peachtree St. Atlanta 9, Ga. 404-872-2032
North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	United Church of Christ (Southern Convention Acting Conference)	Rev. Collins Kilburn United Church of Raleigh 286 Hillsboro St. Ral. N.C.
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee	United Church of Christ (Southeast Convention Acting Conference)	Rev. Kermit Harris 2665 Dalewood Drive Columbus, Ga.
Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas	United Church of Christ (South Central Convention Acting Conference)	Rev. M.L. Upton 1912 North Miro New Orleans, La.
Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia	United Church of Christ (Convention of the South-predominantly Negro)	Rev. James Morrison 334 East Harden St. Graham, N.C.
Louisiana, Texas	N.A.A.C.P.	Mr. Clarence Laws 2637 Loudon Ave. New Orleans, La.
Northern Virginia, District of Columbia	American Civil Liberties Union	Mr. David Carliner Wasserman & Carliner Warner Building Washington, D.C.
STATE		
Florida	Anti-Defamation League	Irwin Schiman 330 Seybold Building Miami, Fla.
	N.A.A.C.P.	Robert Saunders 705 East Harrsion St. Tampa, Fla.
	United Church of Christ	Dr. Arthur Teikmanis First Congregational Church 225 Interlachen Av.S. Winter Park, Fla.

Louisiana	Anti-Defamation League	Mr. Adolph Botnick 535 Gravier Street New Orleans, La.
North Carolina	Anti-Defamation League	Richard Lobenthal Central National Bank Building Richmond, Va.
	United Church of Christ (Southern Synod)	Rev. George Fidler P.O. Box 261 Concord, N.C.
Virginia	Virginia Council on Human Relations	*Rev. Heslip M. Lee 17 East Cary Street Richmond 19, Va.

CITY

Alabama

Birmingham	Democratic party worker	Mrs. Sidney Fiquett 1010 South 28th St.
	"	Mrs. Barbara Giddens 1332 South 34th St.
	"	Mrs. Sandra Harris 1006 South 32nd St.
	"	Mrs. Helen Knox Old Looney Mill Road
	"	Mrs. Carolyn McCoy 445 Azalea Way
	Jewish Community Council	Mr. Harold Katz 3960 Montclair Road
	Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	Bishop E.P. Murchison 308 10th Ave. West
	Unitarian Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice	*Rev. Norman Jimmerson Executive Director Alabama Human Relations Council-101 2121 Bldg.
	(Recommended by Alfred Hobart, Unitarian Universalist Southern Regional Office)	Mr. Charles Cleveland Empire Building

	United Church of Christ	Mr. W.H. Hollins 24 10 Ct. West
Huntsville	Democratic Party worker	Mrs. T.W. Armstrong 113 Robin Lane S.E.
	"	Mrs. Thelma Bjork 3103 Brook Manor N.W.
	"	Mrs. Donald Boysen 1603 Red Oak Rd. S.E.
	"	Mrs. Beth Eigenbrod 2208 Briarcliff Rd.S.
	"	Mrs. Elsie Jensen Brock 611 Madison Street
	"	Mrs. Milton Mims 3305 Beverly Drive
	(Recommended by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Mr. Shelton Ray 2702 Barcody Drive S.W.
	(Recommended by James McCain, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y.)	Rev. E. Bell 101 Whitney St.North
	United Church of Christ	Mr. William McClane 503 Robinhood La.S.W.
Mobile	(Recommended by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Mrs. Thomas Horne University of Southern Alabama
Tuscaloosa	Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	John Payne 1100 Myrtlewood Drive

<u>Arkansas</u>

Little Rock	American Civil Liberties Union	Mrs. Ruth Arnold Box 41
	"	Mr. Sidney McMath Tower Building 4300 South Lookout 501-MO 66188

	Democratic Party worker	Miss Louise Porter 210 E.D. Avenue Park Hill North Little Rock
	Little Rock Conference on Religion and Race	Rev. Colbert Cartwright Pulaski Heights Christ Church 4724 Hillcrest 501-Mo 3-8149
	N.A.A.C.P. 501-Fr 4-9461	Mr. L.C. Bates 610½ West 9th St. 501-FR 4-7944
	National Urban League 501-FR 4-0349	George Henry 914 Gaines Street
	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Mrs. Sam Cottrell c/o Unitarian Church 2601 West Markham
<u>Florida</u>		
Clearwater	Democratic Party worker	Mrs. Annette Baker 1001 El Dorado Drive
	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Mrs. Dilworth Lupton 1606 Fruitwood Drive
	United Church of Christ	Mrs. Emma Overy 400 South Corona
		Mrs. James McCoy 306 Jasmine Way
Coral Gables	American Civil Liberties Union	Mr. Herbert Heiken 508 Olympia Building Miami 32
	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Rev. John Papandrew 7701 S.W. 80th St.
	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	Mrs. Rhea Melov 1185 Sunset Drive
Jacksonville	National Urban League 305-356-4292	James Steeley Executive Director 101 East Union Street (Room One)

	(Recommended by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Rev. Charles McGehee 7640 Pinnacle Drive
	United Church of Christ	Mrs. Willard Fowler 1331 Griflet Road
Maitland	Democratic Party worker	Miss Alice McMahon Route 1 - Box 105
Pensacola	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Mrs. J.F. Lowder 418 57th Avenue
Talahassee	Democratic Party worker	Mrs. Lois Wood 705 Stiles Avenue
	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Mr. James Shaw Thomasville Road
Tampa	National Urban League	Arthur D. Allen Executive Secretary 1615 Lamar Avenue
	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Rev. Richard Woodman 3111 San Jose Street

<u>Georgia</u>

Atlanta	American Civil Liberties Union	Mr. Edward Ladd 1236 Springdale Rd.
	American Friends Service Committee 404-523-4451	Mr. Norris Collinson 41 Exchange Place S.E.
	Anti-Defamation League 404-Ja 3-1618	Mr. Munroe Schlactur 41 Exchange Place Building
	Jewish Community Council 404-Ja 5-4285	Mr. Edward Kahn 41 Exchange Place S.E.
	National Urban League 250 Auburn Avenue N.E. 404-MU 8-8778	Mr. Robert Thompson Executive Director 239 Auburn Avenue N.E.
	Southern Christian Leadership Conference 404-524-1378	Mrs. Diane Nash Bevel Mr. Wyatt Walker 334 Auburn Ave. N.E.
	N.A.A.C.P.	Mrs. Ruby Hurley 239 West Lake Ave. 404-SY-4-8071

Louisiana

Lafayette	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Dr. Ben Kaplan c/o University of Southern Louisiana
New Orleans	Catholic Council on Human Relations	C. Ellis Henican Hibernia Building 812 Gravier Street
	National Urban League 504-947-5504	J. Harvey Kearns Executive Director 1821 Orleans Avenue
	American Civil Liberties Union	Leonard Dreyfus Chairman, La. ACLU 5440 Bellair Drive 504-482-0013
	Southern Conference Educational Fund 504-Ja 2-7326	James Dombrowski 822 Perdido Street 504-523-2665
	Women's Intergroup Council Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	Mrs. William Green 2911 Milan Street 504-891-9807
	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	* Rev.Albert D'Orlando 1800 Jefferson Ave. 504-UN 6-3033 (home) 504-TW 1-4055 (office)
	"	Mrs. Florence Sytz 1800 Jefferson Ave. (forwarding address)
	(Rec. by James McCain,CORE)	Attorneys-at-Law Elie, Douglas,&Collins 2211 Dryades Street
	United Church of Christ	Mrs. Maitre Cook 7732 Hampson St.
	"	Miss Ethel Griffs 5733 Congress Drive
	"	Mrs. Thelma Hodapp 326 Alonzo Street

Mississippi		
Greenville	American Civil Liberties Union suggestion	Mr. Hodding Carter III Delta Democratic Times
Jackson	ACLU Lawyers	Mr. Jack Young Mr. Carsie Hall North Farish Street
	"	R. Jess Brown 125½ North Farish Stree
	"	Ed Wright Manship Street
	Unitarian Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice	Mrs. Wallis Schutt 955 Pecan Boulevard
	Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee	Jessie Morse 1017 Lynch Street
	(Rec. by James MCCain, CORE)	Mr. David Dennis c/o C.O.F.O. Lynch Street
North Carolina		
Charlotte	Unitarian Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice704-333-2103	Dr. Sidney Freeman 4500 Rockford Court
	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart UUSRO)	Dr. Raymond Whaler Wheeler Urological Brunswick Ave./Clinic
	United Church of Christ	Mrs. Joe Watson 2751 Catalina Avenue
Durham	(Rec. by James McCain, CORE)	Mr. Floyd McKissick 213½ West Main Street
	United Church of Christ	Dr. Robert Bonar 3306 Chapel Hill Road
	"	Dr. Richard Goodling Route 1 - Box 115 A

Greensboro	American Civil Liberties Union lawyer	Mr. Robert Cahoon 526 South Easton Bldg.
	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Miss Velma Bell 507 Mayflower Drive
Raleigh	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	Mrs. L.P.Richardson 308 Hillcrest 919-834-5554
	Conference on Religion and Race	Dr. W.R. Griggs 4320 Galax Drive 919-787-0478
	United Church of Christ	Dr.Susanne H. Freund 413 Furches Street
Winston Salem	National Urban League	Mr. S.D. Harvey Executive Director 610 Coliseum Drive
	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Mr. Charles Hendley c/o Unitarian Fellowship P.O. Box 5094 (Forwarding address)
	United Church of Christ	Mr. Harold Lemons 2410 Waughtown Street
		Mrs. Francis Long Route 4
<u>South Carolina</u>		
Charleston	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Miss Florence Cargill 1708 Jessamine Road Pinecrest
	(Rec. by James McCain, CORE) N.A.A.C.P.	Mr. Joseph Brown South Carolina Conference of NAACP
	Jewish Community Relations Service	Mr. Nathan Shulman 58 St. Philip Street
Clemson	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Mr. John Bregger 318 College Avenue

Columbia	(Rec. by James McCain, CORE)	Mr. Matthew Perry Washington Street
	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Mr. William Sapp 952 Bakersfield Road
	American Civil Liberties Union lawyer	Lincoln Jenkins 1107½ Washington St. Columbia, S.C.
Greenville	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Mr. Thomas Proteat 10 Seminole Drive
	American Civil Liberties Union lawyer	John Culbertson Box 1325
Spartanburg	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Mrs. Constance Merrill 311 Glendalyn Place
	(Rec. by James McCain, CORE)	Mr. Jules Williams c/o South Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company
Tennessee		
Knoxville	Unitarian Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice	Rev. Kenneth MacLean Tennessee Valley Unitarian Church 2219 Kingston Pike
Memphis	(Rec. by James McCain, CORE)	Mr. O.Z. Avers 277 Carpenter Street
	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Rev. James Barr Mr. James Cherry Unitarian Church 4443 Sequoia Road
	National Urban League 615-948-6096	J.A. McDaniel 546 Beale Avenue
	American Civil Liberties Union lawyers	Mr. George Grider Mr. W.J.Michael Cody Burch, Porter, Johnson and Brown 128 North Court Avenue

Nashville	Unitarian Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice	*Rev. Robert Palmer First Unitarian Church 1808 Woodmont Boulevard 615-298-2474
	National Council of Churches Department of Race and Cultural Relations	1106 19th Avenue South 615-291-7850
	Tennessee Council on Human Relations	Mrs. Katherine Jones Executive Director 1106 19th Ave.South
	"	Mrs. Nelson Fuson 911 18th Ave. North
	Race Relations Department Fiske University	Mr. Carroll Barber Park Johnson Hall Fiske University
	Nashville Coordinating Committee for Civil Rights	Rev. Lawrence Jones 908 17th Avenue North (Chaplain, Fiske Univ.)
	N.A.A.C.P.	Mrs. C.E. Magruder 1308 Jefferson Street
	Nashville Christian Leadership Council	Rev. Andrew White 319 8th Ave. North
	American Civil Liberties Union lawyers	Leroy Ellis Commerce Union Bank Bg.
	"	Cecil Branstetter 216 Third Ave. North
	"	George Barrett Stallman Building
	"	Russell Sugarman 588 Vance Street

<u>Texas</u>

Dallas	American Civil Liberties Union	Mr. Greg Olds Box 384 Richardson, Texas

	American Civil Liberties Union suggestion	Rabbi Levi A. Olan Temple Emanu-El 8500 Hillcrest Avenue
	National Council of Catholic Men 214-Fl 7-4011	Frank H. Heller 100 Braniff Airways Building
	American Jewish Committee 214-RI 7-3531	Mr. Gustave Falk Executive Director 523 Fidelity Building
	Christian Life Commission Baptist General Convention of Texas 214-RI 9-1991	James Allen Secretary 206 Baptist Building
	Family Service Association 214- RI 8-0092	Clare Fagrie 505 North Ervay Street
Virginia		
Charlottesville	Unitarian Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice	* Rev. Walter R. Jones Thomas Jefferson Unitarian Church Rugby Rd. at Edgewood
	Virginia Council on Human Relations	Mrs. Eugene Foster 137 Mimosa Drive
	"	Mr. A.J.G. Priest 41 Old Farm Road Bellair (Charlottesv.)
Danville	"	Charles Womack 424 Maple Lane
	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Dr. Ralph Landis 285 Hawthorne Drive
Lynchburg	Virginia Council on Human Relations	Dr. Kenneth Morland 1619 Dogwood Lane
	"	Dr. Larson Crowe Sweet Briar College
	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Mr. Donald Roberts 2228 Falcon Hill Rd.
Newport News	United Church of Christ	Rev. J.H. Dollar 2308 Roanoke Avenue

	Virginia Council on Human Relations	Dr. Edward Kollman Box 6017 Hampton Institute Hampton, Va.
	Congregational Christian Church in Warwick	Mr. Victor C. Hayes 6 Tuckahoe Drive
Norfolk	United Church of Christ	Mr. C.E. Cherry 1216 Ormer Road
	Jewish Community Council	Ephraim Spivek P.O. Box 11341
	Virginia Council on Human Relations	Mr. John Robertson 8356 Capeview Court
	"	Mr. Henry Howell Jr. 808 Maritime Tower
	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Rev. James H. Curtis 902 Graydon Avenue
Richmond	Virginia Council on Human Relations	Father John McMahon 811 Floyd Avenue
	National Urban League 703-Mi 3-7343	Mrs. Janet Ballard Executive Director 114 East Lehigh St.
	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart, UUSRO)	Dr. Joseph Jenkins 1501 Halifax Street
	"	Mr. Roger Johnson 4120 Crestwood Drive
	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	Mrs. Virginia Peeples 2409 Kensington Ave. 703-358-7611
Roanoke	Virginia Council on Human Relations	Rev. W. Carroll Brooke 3237 Bromley Rd. S.W.
	"	Rev. Alvord Beardslee Hollins College Hollins, Va.
	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	Mrs. Bessie Coles 926 Eighth Street

	(Rec. by Alfred Hobart UUSRO)	Mr. William B. Poff 920 South Jefferson St.
Various cities in Virginia	(Rec. by James McCain, CORE)	Mr. David Brooks 5811 19th Street North Arlington, Va.
	Virginia Council on Human Relations (all the following names are affiliates of the Council)	Col. Benjamin Mose Manassas, Va.
		Dr. Clyde Carter 1605 Stafford Avenue Fredericksburg, Va.
		Mr. James Woodson P.O. Box 912 Leesburg, Va.
		Mrs. Festus Foster Waterford, Va.
		Mr. Henry Berne Box 336 Warrenton, Va.
		Mr. Jason Paige Carrington Farm Delaplane, Va.
		Mr. Maximilian Tufts "South Pickett" Warrenton, Va.
		Dr. Alan Pierce 121 Hillcrest Drive Fredericksburg, Va.
		Mr. Edwin Lynch Spring Lake Farm Burke, Va.
		Mr. Carl Auvil 113 Nicholson Road Falls Church, Va.
		Mr. Carroll I. Tod 1908 N. Quintana St. Arlington, Va.

Mrs. George Eddy
5235 Polk Avenue
Alexandria, Va.

Lt. Col. Marion Johnson
1027 North Quaker Lane
Alexandria, Va.

Mr. Stuart Broad
1608 Osage Street
Alexandria, Va.

Southern Field Service

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

1046 Baronne Street • New Orleans, Louisiana 70113 • 523-2901

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Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.

August 24, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Miss Ramsey of NWCCR wrote to Matt and asked him for a list of possible local civil rights co-ordinators under Operation Compliance. I don't believe that I have sent you a list of names but have sent the Community Relations Service people (Seymour Samet) a list which I would assume would be made available to you.

Sincerely yours,

Jack

John P. Sisson
Director

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

September 3, 1964

Reports made to VCHR Offices since the passage of the Civil Rights Law-------

Concerning Richmond, Virginia

McBride's Steak House - 12 W. Main Street, issued membership cards immediately following the passage of the Bill. These have been withdrawn.

ORIENTAL RESTAURANT - 405 East Franklin St., placed a 15% service charge on Negro customers. This was added to their meal check. This was added to one mixed group's ticket, but was removed when they were congratulated because of this European custom. It is still reported that they add the charge to Negroes who patronize their business.

THE TEMPO ROOM - 5800 Grove Avenue, refused to serve Negroes for some time, and it is still reported that they refuse Negroes but not mixed groups.

BECKY's LUNCH - 100 East Cary Street is reported to deny Negroes

PHILLIPS RESTAURANT - 5th Street, next to The John Marshall Hotel, has a policy of not serving Negroes. This is a direct report of the Manager.

The following Golf Courses in the Richmond Area have refused to serve Negroes, and have been advised by their lawyers not to serve until told to do so by some Judge.

Laurel Golf Course
Glenwood Golf Course
Oak Hill Golf Course

Following the Riots in Rochester, N. Y., VCHR received a call saying that a large number of train and bus tickets had been sold in Rochester with Richmond, Virginia as destination. VCHR checked this out with the train and bus stations and this was simply a false report.

VCHR office has had some calls concerning the report that agitators were responsible for the Philadelphia riots, and that the plan called for these agitators to move next into Baltimore, Maryland, then Washington, D.C., then to Richmond, Virginia, then to Atlanta, Georgia, all before November 3, elections.

EMPLOYMENT: Numerous complaints have been made to VCHR offices concerning discriminatory practices in employment. Among those who practice discrimination in employment are:

Richmond City Government
Clifford Miller Manufacturing Co.
Virginia State Government
C & P Telephone Co.
Most Richmond Banks

Hospitals: See attached ruling of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and Richmond Hospitals which have received Hill-Burton money.

Housing: Numbers of complaints have been registered to the VCHR office concerning Richmond's housing situation. Complaints against the City Council for having no plan or for giving no attention to this matter; the Richmond Real Estate Association for controlling segregated housing, and against the Association for refusing to list and sell houses without regard to race or religion.

TO: Mr. Paul Anthony, Southern Regional Council

FROM: Miss Margaret Edmunds, Community Coordinator, Danville, Va.
(Representing National Council of Catholic Women)

SUBJECT: OPERATION OPPORTUNITY - Report of events in Danville, Va.

1. General Reaction of Community

Since our two daily newspapers, The Register and The Bee, are privately owned by the same person and are totally segregationist and opposed to the Civil Rights Bill (in their words "the President's Force Bill") in its entirety, it is impossible to get a fair picture of the general reaction of the community to the bill from the local press. These papers limit their reports to reaction in line with their own thinking.

2. Reaction of City Officials, Chamber of Commerce and similar groups.

Neither city officials nor business leaders have made any public statements, although, according to The Register of July 5th, some persons have sought to have them issue an appeal for all persons to obey the law. The July 5th issue of The Register further reported: "The city government is expected to take a hands-off position. Top city officials are known to feel that since the bill is federal law, it should be enforced by federal officials."

3. General reaction of places of public accommodations.

To date, negroes have been served, without incident, at all of the major restuarants, including Charcoal House, Holiday Inn, Hotel Danville and Howard Johnson's (Towne House Motor Lodge), and have been admitted to all Movie Houses. By the grapevine, I understand that Hotel Danville has booked a small, convention type meeting of a Negro Organization this Fall.

4. Conspicuous holdouts and likely trouble spots.

As far as we have been able to determine, there have been no holdouts. It is possible that some of the small eating places will close rather than comply with the law, but there has been no report of refusal to comply as yet. I have information from a very reliable member of the NAACP that compliance with the law has been the rule at every place tested, even places that were expected to give trouble.

There has been no public statement or publicity about the policy of Motels, but from private sources I learn that Negroes have been accepted as overnight guests at Holiday Inn and perhaps Virdan Motor Lodge. From remarks of one Operator of a motel, who had checked with all operators of major motels in Danville, we conclude that local motels will accommodate anyone holding a reservation, but will conveniently have "no vacancy" for a negro tourist without a prior reservation. However, there has been no report of refusal to accept a negro guest.

5. Our committee has had one meeting, with representatives from the YWCA, NCCW, NCJW and League of Women Voters attending. It was the consensus of those present that our objective will best be served by remaining in the background as long as compliance is the order of the day, but that we will all keep alert, watch for signs of non-compliance and meet whenever any member of the committee feels there is a need for a meeting. Unfortunately, every representative on this committee is a known supporter of equality for all citizens and has long since been labeled by the Press. This tends to weaken the effectiveness of the committee somewhat, particularly when 95% of the voters in a recent local election favored the segregationists.

6. I am happy to report that on July 9th Memorial Hospital (the only one in Danville other than Winslow, a negro hospital maintained by the city) announced publicly that it is lowering all racial barriers, rather than carry on a useless fight through the Federal Courts. Two Negro Doctors have been admitted to practice already, and I believe that Negro patients have been accepted.

When one considers the climate in Danville last summer and fall, the present situation and attitudes of compliance with the law are an extremely pleasant surprise. Unless the bubble bursts, it appears that no real action by our committee is called for. Of course, we will express our approval and delight by doing business with those places of accommodation complying with the law and by encouraging others to do the same. If you have any suggestions as to some other course we should pursue, we will be most happy to hear them.

Check with Paul for Mrs. Harrell's (Petersburg, Va.) address: S & R.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

Southern Effort - Women Community Leaders

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA	Mrs. W. Raymond Berry 9614 Todd Mill Rd.
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS	Mrs. Patrick Murphy 423 Shamrock Drive
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA	Mrs. Bernard Jacobson 330 Mehlenbacher Rd.
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA	Miss Louise Blackwell Route 3, Box 218
TAMPA, FLORIDA	Mrs. Nathan L. Marcus 917 Gulf View Avenue
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA	Mrs. Julie Purnell 2772 - 79th Street
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	Mrs. George Dreyfous 1223 Conery Street
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	Mrs. William P. Mears 206 Tranquil Avenue
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA	Mrs. Guy Alling 1622 Delaware Avenue
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA	Mrs. Henry Isaacson 100 Batchelor Drive
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA	Miss Louise Latham 521 George Street
WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA	Miss Kathaleen Carpenter 1201 Glade Street
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA	Mrs. Charles Gartland P. O. Box 1253 - Myrtle Beach
FLORENCE, SOUTH CAROLINA	Mrs. Iola Jones 711 Oakland
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	Mrs. Stanley Ish 1483 S. Parkway, East
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE	Mrs. Irving Hand 203 Ridgefield Court
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA	Mrs. Gerard Hannon 108 N. W. Lane - Key West

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA	Miss Margaret Edmunds 133 West Moreland Court
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA	Mrs. Frank Fullman 316 Hurley Avenue
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA	Miss Zula Pierce 6 North 5th Street
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA	Mrs. Lawrence Hilgeman 7625 Sweet Briar Road
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA	Mrs. Carolyn Warrell
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA	Mrs. J. E. Stockman 605 First Street, S.W.
MACON, GEORGIA	Mrs. James Clegg 1491 Adams Street
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA	Mrs. Brad Ansley 1603 Elmwood Drive
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA	Mrs. Margaret Belcher 2861 Urban Avenue
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA	Mrs. Don Franks 1728 Davidson Drive
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA	Mrs. Susan Watters 6802 LaRocke Avenue
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA	Mrs. Mason Robertson 323 East - 49th Street
ALBANY, GEORGIA	Mrs. Aurelia Noble 522 Mercer Avenue

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. [illegible] 30303
[illegible] 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Agency staff accepting community assignments with Operation Compliance.

FROM: Paul Anthony, Southern Regional Council

We have been very encouraged at the general acceptance of the Civil Rights Law by places of public accommodations. And, we are sure your concern, interest, and work has been very helpful.

If you possibly have the time would you please send us as quickly as possible a brief report of events in your community. The following would be helpful:

1. General reaction of the community (white and Negro) including comments in the press and other media.

2. Reaction of city officials, chamber of commerce, and similar groups.

3. General reaction of places of public accommodations.

4. Conspicious holdouts and likely trouble spots.

5. Specific programs of compliance, especially programs you are involved in.

6. What we at SRC can do that will be of help to you.

We know you are very busy and hate to burden you with this request. But, we are getting many inquiries on what is happening community by community and it would be especially helpful to have your account.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
Atlantic 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Community Coordinators who attended the Atlanta meeting, June 25.

FROM: Paul Anthony, Southern Regional Council

We have been very encouraged at the general acceptance of the Civil Rights Law by places of public accommodations. And, we are sure your concern, interest, and work has been very helpful.

If you possibly have the time, would you please send us as quickly as possible a brief report of events in your community. The following would be helpful:

1. General reaction of the community (white and Negro) including comments in the press and other media.

2. Reaction of city officials, chamber of commerce, and similar groups.

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4. Conspicious holdouts and likely trouble spots.

5. Specific programs of compliance, especially programs you are involved in.

6. What we at SRC can do that will be of help to you.

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"OPEN FACILITIES" PROJECT

The Civil Rights legislation pending before the United States Senate includes a section on Public Accommodations. The Public Accommodations title of the bill would prohibit racial and religious discrimination in most hotels, motels, and other places of lodging; in restaurants, cafeterias, and other eating places; motion picture houses, theatres, sports arenas, and other places of exhibits and entertainment.

When the bill is passed, and there is much optimism that it will become law in the very near future, many communities will have adjustments to make. The key to compliance with the law while maintaining peace in the community will be how well the community is prepared to make the necessary adjustments.

The Public Accommodations section of the Civil Rights Bill offers a real opportunity for citizens as consumers to help bring about equal opportunities for all along with constructive human relations. Women can be especially effective in this area. Because of their mutual concern six national women's organizations, which make up the National Inter-Organization Women's Committee,* have endorsed an "Open Facilities" Project and commend this to their local affiliates.

Purpose

To secure support for extension of "open" public facilities.

To encourage voluntary compliance with the Public Accommodations section (Title II) of the Civil Rights Bill when passed.

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* National Council of Catholic Women, National Council of Jewish Women, National Council of Negro Women, United Church Women and the National Board of the YWCA, and American Association of University Women.

Steps to Take in Local Communities

1. Bring together first, as a nucleus group, representatives from local units of -

The National Council of Catholic Women
The National Council of Jewish Women
The National Council of Negro Women
The United Church Women
The Young Women's Christian Association
American Association of University Women

Enlarge this group to include other interested individuals and women's organizations. Organize with only enough structure to work effectively on this project.

If your community has a local Human Relations Committee, the chairman should be consulted and apprised of this project. He can probably suggest names of other interested women, furnish information about existing open facilities, and advise generally on the project in light of past experiences and continuing efforts to achieve equal opportunities.

2. In preparation for an effective local program some preliminary consideration could be given to -

a. Ascertaining to what extent there already are open facilities in the community. This can be done by contacting the local Human Relations Committee, Chamber of Commerce, men's and women's service clubs, business associations, or by making spot checks of public facilities.

b. Considering ways of supporting and commending those who have opened their facilities. The local Inter-Organization Women's Committee might send letters to owners and managers of restaurants, hotels and motels whose facilities and services are open to all. One group of women organized as Partners For Progress in Atlanta sends a letter which "commends and salutes" and states that "since you have made the American way your way of doing business, we will make it our business to eat or stay with you whenever we can. What's more we will encourage our husbands, our friends and all members of organizations to which we belong to do so regularly and often." Lists of open facilities are distribured to cooperating organizations.

c. Working out ways of approaching owners or managers of restaurants, hotels and motels whose practices are not known or uncertain to inquire about their present policy and encourage "compliance without compulsion" when Title II of the Civil Rights Bill is passed.

d. Planning an orientation session for the women who volunteer to visit owners and managers of public accommodations. An analysis of the provisions of Title II and some moral and economic considerations are contained in the enclosed pamphlet (additional copies available as you need them for community distribution).

3. Within the next week or so, community "coordinators" will be brought together in Atlanta for orientation purposes, convened by the Inter-Organization Women's Committee with the assistance of the Southern Regional Council. These coordinators will then help train the volunteers in their respective communities in determining the choice of places to visit, effective approaches, etc.

If no representative from your community is able to attend the Atlanta conference, or if you feel you need special assistance because of some particular community situation, contact Mr. Louis Mitchell, Operation Opportunity, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Ga. Either Mr. Mitchell or another experienced community consultant will consult with your local women's group at the earliest opportunity.

4. Embark on the project with confidence that most Americans share a belief in justice, in fair play and in equal opportunity. This project can help cultivate awareness of opportunities and provide occasions for action on these basic beliefs. Women in some communities have learned that their organized cooperative efforts can enlist growing public support. An example is Partners for Progress in Atlanta where organized and constructive consumer encouragement and support have helped business and community agencies to extend equality of opportunity to all people.

1. There is widespread confusion as to what the bill provides, and there should be prompt and continuing effort--throughout Senate debate and after passage--to explain terms.

A. Private agencies should do this for and through their constituencies--SRC can stimulate and coordinate.

B. Private agencies <u>and</u> federal officers should take this need to southern editors.

(Resistance to House bill will probably--before and after Senate passage--center on accommodations, employment, and funds cut-off provision. For various reasons, former is likely to be area of immediate and intense southern resistance. Therefore, rest of memo is devoted solely to it.)

2. National business leadership with important interest in South. Here is area where private agencies can help least, and where Washington--including, if possible, President--should exert active influence. Some private agencies, however, can be helpful and should be called on (e.g., American Jewish Committee).

3. Southern business and press leadership.

A. Private agencies should inventory their resources and go to work quickly.

B. Washington should use what influence it can and from highest levels.

C. Needs to be steady liaison between private agencies and Washington.

D. The minimum position which southern business leadership should take is (1) the South cannot again sustain widespread defiance; (2) assuming there will be an early Constitutional test, the crucial need is that the normal practice of obed-

ience pending test be followed.

4. Urgency of problem should be communicated by Washington to governors, such as Sanford, Sanders, Clement, Connally, and mayors of larger cities. In discussion with them, it should not be overlooked that opening all public facilities and services will help create atmosphere for compliance. Private agencies also can be highly helpful with mayors.

5. SRC can fairly quickly survey the editorial position of and news coverage given by southern press. On the basis of their survey, consideration can be given to calling a conference of editors to seek aid in acceptance of law.

6. Never underestimate women--they have won a good share of the battle of the South. In Atlanta, "Women for Progress" now in formation. SRC and other private agencies can look into possibilities of similar groups elsewhere; it should be remembered that leadership of save-our-schools groups remain in such cities as Little Rock, Mobile. United Churchwomen should be enlisted. Private agencies in localities throughout the region will know other groups (e.g., AAUW) which might be called on. Here, and with groups mentioned below in grafs 7, 8, 9, is the opportunity for mobilizing and expressing positive support of bill. SRC and other private agencies only encourage formation of such groups but can develop for them program guides.

7. The Commission on Civil Rights should immediately convene (if possible) all its southern state advisory committees.

8. The U.S. Conference of Mayors, in cooperation with private agencies, should take up problem with bi-racial committees and mayors.

9. Through the Councils on Human Relations now active in over 100 southern communities, SRC has a special responsibility to improve

local understanding of the bill. There should be close coordination between state advisory committees to the CCR and the staff of state Councils on Human Relations.

10. Direct action groups, SNCC, SCLC, CORE, and NAACP Youth Councils, should make a systematic effort to plan carefully programs for testing after passage of the bill and to utilize all of its active provisions. The question should be referred to the Council for United Civil Rights leadership for discussion. There is a need to use promptly newly desegregated places. Our opinion is that testing of notorious resisters should be postponed until compliance has been effected at a wide selection of places in a locality. This matter is made equally urgent because of the prospective influx of many college students to the South this summer.

OPERATION COMPLIANCE

Community Assignments

HUNTSVILLE, ALA. - Monroe Schlactus, ADL, Atlanta

TRI-CITIES, ALA. - " "
(Florence, Sheffield, Tuscumbia, Muscle Shoals)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. - Nat Griswold, Ark. Council on Human Relations (SRC)

MIAMI, FLA. - Seymour Samet, AJC, Miami

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. - Irwin Schulman, ADL, Miami

SARASOTA, FLA. - " "

TAMPA, FLA. - " "

PANAMA CITY, FLA. - Edwin Lewis, Fla. Council on Human Relations (SRC)

ATLANTA, GA. - Charles Wittenstein, AJC, Atlanta

COLUMBUS, GA. - Don McEvoy, NCCJ, Atlanta

SAVANNAH, GA. - Frances Pauley, Ga. Council on Human Relations (SRC)

BATON ROUGE, LA. - Wade Mackey, AFSC, Baton Rouge

NEW ORLEANS, LA. - Adolph Botnick, ADL, New Orleans

ASHEVILLE, N. C. - Richard Lobenthal, ADL, Richmond, Va.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. - " "

COLUMBIA, S. C. - Courtney Siceloff, Penn Community Services, Frogmore, S. C.

S. C., other - Alice Spearman, South Carolina Council on Human Relations (SRC)

GREENVILLE, S. C. - Monroe Schlactus, ADL, Atlanta

KNOXVILLE, TENN. - " "

MEMPHIS, TENN. - Charles Wittenstein, AJC, Atlanta

NASHVILLE, TENN. - Will Campbell, Committee of Southern Churchmen, Atlanta

TENN., other - Kay Jones, Tennessee Council on Human Relations (SRC)

DALLAS, TEXAS - Gus Falk, AJC, Dallas

HOUSTON, TEXAS - Ted Freedman, ADL, Houston

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. - Neal Tarplee, Protestant Episcopal Church, Lynchburg

LYNCHBURG, VA. - " "

ROANOKE, VA. - " "

NEWPORT NEWS, VA. - Heslip Lee, Va. Council on Human Relations (SRC)

NORFOLK, VA. - " "

PORTSMOUTH, VA. - " "

RICHMOND, VA. - " "

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The following report on reaction to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is based largely on field reports received by the Southern Regional Council. The ~~reports~~ accounts, which are ~~fuller~~ more detailed from some states than from others, include those from human relations council personnel, "Operation Opportunity" women's inter-group councils, and a few from allied agencies. This review is not meant to be complete, but only to summarize reports which have come to our attention to date.

The general picture is one of large-scale compliance, but with considerable defiance in Alabama, Mississippi, ~~Georgia, and Florida~~, and pockets of defiance in Georgia, Florida, and other states.

Where there has been conscientious planning and effort to prepare for the transition, compliance has been good and trouble minimal. This is especially so where political and business leaders and the news media have urged compliance.

In many localities the business community has shown a willingness to obey the law without conspicuous leadership from public officials -- and even despite negative reaction from them.

In most localities where there has been trouble political leaders have, at least passively or by silence, encouraged defiance.

ALABAMA

~~Monroe Schlactus of ADL reports that~~ Huntsville news media and business leaders are prepared to support compliance, ~~that~~ most places of public accommodation ~~are open in Huntsville~~ are open, and ~~that~~ no serious problems are expected. ~~there~~. The same situa-

tion prevails in the Tri-cities, although leaders plan no public statements unless there is violence. There is no information on testing in the Tri-cities area.

~~News reports indicate that~~ Elsewhere in Alabama there is considerable defiance and some violence, as in Selma and Tuscaloosa ~~as expected~~. Some restaurants and hotels have been turned into "private clubs." The political leadership has encouraged defiance ~~ignoring of the law~~. But some business leaders have spoken for compliance, and a number of places have desegregated in such trouble-spots as Birmingham and Montgomery.

ARKANSAS

The news media in Arkansas are virtually unanimous in urging obedience to the law, although some smaller papers make it clear that they think the new bill unconstitutional in part.

The reaction of public officials and some prominent citizens is more adverse. Governor Faubus stated that he expects considerable agitation this summer, called the law "a violation of one of our most precious precepts," and refused to meet Luther Hodges, Leroy Collins, and Buford Ellington to discuss the act. Amis Guthridge, president of the Citizens Council, said he would advise all clients to ignore the law. Attorney General Bruce Bennett took the position that the law need not be obeyed until tested in the courts.

The Arkansas Bar Association and the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, however, swiftly rejected this notion and urged compliance. UPI polled Arkansas mayors and reported: "House passage of the civil rights bill Thursday found mayors of

Arkansas cities generally ready to accept the will of Congress and expecting no trouble in their towns as a result."

Various groups were already working for desegregation when the bill passed. The Arkansas Council on Human Relations has been concentrating on compliance for some time. And in Little Rock, for instance, five women's groups, responding to ~~SRC's~~ the Operation Opportunity program, with Mrs. Sara Murphy as local co-ordinator, worked through the existing structure of a community coordinating committee composed of 25 organizations.

Initial results in Little Rock and North Little Rock were encouraging. Several restaurants served Negro patrons for the first time. The "holdouts" were "cheap" cafes -- except for the cafeteria in the state capitol, which has been made a "private club."

In Pine Bluff, where considerable progress had already been made, four restaurants served Negroes for the first time. Two refused.

At Fort Smith a swimming pool and two additional cafes were desegregated without incident. One restaurant refused service.

Cinemas in Benton and Malvern admitted Negroes for the first time.

At Forrest City Negroes were admitted to the bowling alley, a restaurant, and a skating rink, but the swimming pool was closed when testers appeared.

At Helena testers were served at a formerly segregated restaurant and the public library, but were arrested when they went to the swimming pool.

~~Violence errupted at Texarkana, Texas, when Arkansas Negroes attempted to integrate Lake Texarkana.~~

Texas

Nat Griswold, executive director of ACHR, observes that swimming pools and small restaurants will probably be the most serious holdouts. He believes further testing will reveal wider compliance.

FLORIDA

~~Irwin Schulman of ADL reports that the~~ The reaction in most major Florida cities was favorable ~~compliance~~. These include Miami, Pensacola, Ft. Lauderdale, Tampa, Daytona Beach, Gainesville, Sarasota, and Clearwater. One ~~The larger cities and six smaller ones~~ Several cities are listed as "trouble spots," however. These are Tallahassee, ~~St. Petersburg,~~ Lake Wales, Lake City, Pahokee, Plant City, Lakeland, and Mims. There seemed to be surprising readiness to comply in troubled St. Augustine at first, but subsequent reports show that some restaurants which opened resegregated after one week. A court case is in progress in St. Augustine.

The press, radio, and TV stations have generally urged obedience to the law, but there are exceptions. The Miami Herald and News, the St. Petersburg Times, and station WFTV are among those urging compliance. The Tallahasee paper conspicuously lacked enthusiasm for the law. ~~(Tallahasee is listed as a "trouble spot.")~~

Support from public officials is spotty. Governor Bryant stated that he had no intention of enforcing the law: a federal creation, it would have to be enforced by the federal government. Senator Spessard Holland urged obedience, but made it clear that he felt "the pendulum of our national philosophy has

Edwin E. Lewis of FCHR reports that city officials are unsympathetic in Jacksonville, Ft. Myers, and St. Augustine, -- but favorable in Tampa. There is general compliance in Jacksonville, Tampa, Clearwater, and Daytona Beach. Compliance in St. Petersburg is good, despite "some rock throwing and fights, most of which were related to teenage hoodlums with little racial overtones." There is fair progress in Ft. Myers.

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swung too far to the left." On the other hand, Congressman Claude Pepper said he was confident that the new law would be an instrument of peace and urged that it be accepted in good faith as the law of the land.

Insert 5A

Reports from Tampa and Tallahassee indicate that the women's groups leaders who attended the June 24-25 Operation Opportunity meeting in Atlanta are organizing effectively in support of compliance. Mrs. Nathan Marcus of Tampa reports that a planning meeting was held there on July 6, with representatives of 22 interested civic and religious groups in attendance. She reports a very good reaction to the bill in Tampa, with news media "beautifully attuned to the theme of 'Peaceful Compliance.'" Places of public accommodation which desegregated (as most did) were commended by the women's groups.

Miss Louise Blackwell, convener and co-chairman for the Women's Inter-group Committee in Tallahassee, reports a thorough organization of the women in that city, despite lack of cooperation from city hall. About 60 women attended the first meeting, and some 100 are presently writing letters, making phone calls, and interviewing managers and owners of public accommodation businesses.

GEORGIA

In Georgia reaction to the bill -- from the papers, from public officials, and from places of public accommodation -- was mixed. Mrs. Frances Pauley, executive director of GCHR, reports: "...it seems that compliance has been general in the larger

cities" and towns where there have been interracial activities and work to encourage compliance. Elsewhere the old patterns remain. There are notably fewer discriminatory signs at service stations and roadside stands.

Mrs. Pauley makes this observation: "In several places the pattern is to allow the Negro to be admitted and then see that he has a beating afterward....We see again the great need for better qualified and trained police."

Excellent compliance is reported in Savannah, Brunswick, Macon, Columbus, Decatur, Dekalb County, Warner Robins, and Thomasville.

Compliance is generally good, but not complete ~~in Atlanta,~~ in Augusta, Rome, Cedartown, Milledgeville, Statesboro, and Griffin. In Atlanta, Pickrick Restaurant and Heart-of-Atlanta Motel have appealed a court order to desegregate. Difficulty is noted, especially at hospitals, in Augusta and Milledgeville. At Rome, Cedartown, and Griffin there is difficulty over swimming pools. Mrs. Pauley's report notes good police work at Rome and Cedartown.

There has been little or no testing in Cartersville, Rockmart, Greensboro, or Dublin.

There is no evidence of either testing or compliance at Sylvania and Waynesboro.

Some violence and/or mobs are reported at Waynesboro, Thomson, Gainesville, East Point, and Winder.

Defiance is general at Washington, Perry, Cochran, and Valdosta. The most violence has occurred at Americus.

Tacit encouragement of defiance or lack of protection from

police and city officials is noted especially at Washington, Thomson, Winder, Perry, Barnesville, Albany, and Americus.

Mrs. Susan Waters reports on behalf of the women's groups in Savannah that they had found a group already working effectively toward compliance in that city.

Mrs. Margaret Belcher reports from Columbus that reaction there is very good. "The Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor, city and county commissioners have all cooperated one hundred percent."

The story in Atlanta is still one of steady progress. "Partners for Progress" is due a lot of credit, as is the city government under Mayor Ivan Allen. Mrs. Edward Vinson of PFP and Mayor Allen both made helpful presentations of desegregation efforts in Atlanta at SRC's Operation Opportunity meeting on June 24-25.

LOUISIANA

Information on Louisiana is sketchy. Clearly, there is some defiance. In Monroe and West Monroe, for example, Negroes were arrested for trying to use the public libraries. Plaquemines Parish seems to be requiring "written permission" to use public facilities, including the garbage dump. About 100 restaurants formed the "Northwest Louisiana Restaurant Club" and issued membership cards good in any affiliated establishment.

In New Orleans the mayor refused to speak out, but a group of about 200 business and professional men, including the management of the heretofore ~~strongly~~ segregated Roosevelt Hotel, bought a newspaper ad calling for compliance and acceptance.

Mrs. George Dreyfus, Women's Inter-group Council representative, reports that the women have written personal letters and will seek interviews in support of compliance.

MISSISSIPPI

~~No field reports are available from Mississippi. Press reports show that the~~ Reaction to the bill was generally negative, ~~as expected.~~ There was some compliance, however. Restaurants, lunch counters and hotels, opened in Laurel, Jackson, Vicksburg, and Gulfport. The ~~minisipal~~ municipal golf course in Jackson was integrated.

Some leaders came out for compliance. Mayor Thompson and the Jackson Chamber of Commerce recommended that the law be obeyed, pending court tests. Howard E. Ross, Jr., a Jackson restaurateur and attorney challenged the Citizens' Council recommendation of a boycott of all integrating businesses by whites.

Governor Johnson recommended non-compliance, pending a court test, and said, ~~was negative.~~ "The legislature and I are determined to toe the line in opposing this vicious measure. They can pass all the laws they want, but they can't make us like it or take it. We must carry our case to the courts."

~~Many~~ At least one hotel and many restaurants followed the "private club" gambit. ~~org.~~ The Robert E. Lee Hotel in Jackson first closed, then re-opened as a "club." In Clarksdale the Alcazar Hotel was closed. The president of the Mississippi Restaurant Association estimated that about ten percent of the approximately 1000 members had become "private clubs."

NORTH CAROLINA 14

~~Little information is available from North Carolina. There have been very few news stories, which may be an indication of smooth transition. It is known that~~ There was some trouble in North Carolina, which had made much progress prior to passage of the 1964 Bill, continued its relatively smooth transition.

Courtney Siceleff reports that "there has been considerable compliance throughout the state, with only a few reports of non-compliance,...both theatres in Orangeburg refused Negro patronage and the NAACP is filing suit against them....one theatre in Cheraw also has refused Negroes and restaurants in Allendale with large tourist business from Route 301 have put up signs: 'private club.'"

Kay Jones of the TCHR reports that there is general compliance with the provisions of Title II in East Tennessee, at least in the larger public accommodations establishments. Most public swimming pools are open.

Henderson and ~~that~~ the Hotel Park Central in Raleigh was put up for sale, the owner declaring that he would rather sell out than integrate.

SOUTH CAROLINA 14

Integration proceeded without major trouble in Charleston, Columbia, Florence, and Greenville. Greenville leaders expect no troulbe unless there is mass testing, in which case some businesses will be holdouts. City leaders there are determined to prevent violence.

Insert 9A

The SCCHR continues to concentrate a large part of its efforts on compliance.

TENNESSEE

~~Although we have no written reports to date, it is known that the~~ Women's groups are active in Memphis and Nashville. ~~in addition to TCHR efforts throughout the state. The effectiveness of these efforts is indicated by the fact that 33~~ Thirty-three restaurants in Memphis desegregated immediately after passage of the Civil Rights ~~Bill~~ Act. ~~The Memphis-based Holiday Inn chain of motels also desegregated.~~ (2) Theaters desegregated without incident. In Nashville both Morrison's Cafeterias and the Krystal chain desegregated peacefully. (The entire Morrison's chain, previously segregated throughout the South, has desegregated.)

~~Schlactus reports that~~ The situation in Knoxville, where there has been strong community leadership, is good.

Insert 9B

TEXAS

Peaceful desegregation is reported in Dallas, Longview, Palestine, Austin, and Beaumont.

Violence erupted on the Texas side of Texarkana when Negroes attempted to use the facilities of Lake Texarkana.

Gustave Falk, of the AJC in Dallas, reports at least 90 percent compliance by eating establishments. There is fine cooperation from city officials and police. "In summary," he writes, "I believe I can report with confidence that forces have been put into motion in Dallas which will assure a peaceful acceptance though not an altogether smooth one, in implementing the Civil Rights Bill of 1964."

Mrs. S. Edward Sulkin, women's groups coordinator, confirms Falk's report. She convened representatives of six women's groups on July 2. They felt that compliance with Title II of the Civil Rights Bill would be little problem, therefore decided to concentrate on a speed-up in school desegregation.

VIRGINIA

Reports have been received from Heslip Lee, executive director of VCHR; Zula Pierce of the Richmond Y.W.C.A.; Mrs. Lawrence Hilgeman, president of United Church Women; Mrs. J. E. Stockman of the Roanoke Valley Y.W.C.A.; Miss Therese Molyneaux and Mrs. G. Hannon, both of the women's inter-group committee in Charlottesville; Miss Margaret Edmunds of Danville, and Mrs. Frank Fullman, for the Newport News and Hampton area. The word that recurs in these reports concerning Virginia reaction is "quiet." But "this does not mean that Negroes are being admitted to all public places."

The reaction of public officials and the press was somewhat disturbing, ~~to human relations people.~~ The papers continued to publish very little news about civil rights incidents and there were relatively few editorial appeals for compliance. The

last p1 - 7

governor of Virginia, in a television interview, asserted that certain sections of the Bill are unconstitutional and should be tested in the courts. The editor of the Richmond News Leader, in an editorial printed several days after passage of the law, stated that Southerners would of course comply with the law, but called for court tests. Press is reported hostile in Newport News.

Most ~~major~~ leading restaurants opened throughout the state. Even in Danville and Farmville, where there has been trouble in the past, there was a high percentage of compliance. Insert 11A In Petersburg one restaurant refused to serve Negroes. In Hopewell two lunch counters closed for five days, but reopened on a desegregated basis. In Richmond one Restaurant took the course of issuing "membership cards," but after four days of publicity and negotiation it was desegregated. In Charlottesville, where most places had desegregated voluntarily before the bill passed, one restaurant went out of businnes when the bill was signed.

Heslip Lee expressed the fear of ~~some leaders, Negro and White,~~ many that some owners would simply give poor service or be discourteous or charge high prices to Negroes. Published reports quote restaurateurs in Danville as saying they will do these things. Negroes were made unwelcome, although not totally refused service in some South Hill establishments. ~~(Williamsburg Motel operators said they would offer Negroes only their highest-priced rooms.)~~ "Private Clubs" were used in Norfolk and Roanoke.

11A

From Danville~~x~~ Miss Margaret Edmunds, women's inter-group coordinator, reports the local press hostile and city officials silent. But acceptance of the public accommodations section of the Bill is surprisingly good. Every place tested has served. The formerly all-white hospital has integrated. The women's groups are writing to express approval of all compliance.

Court cases in Atlanta, St. Augustine

~~Atlanta~~ in Selma, Tuscaloosa.

More pointed statement from Gov. Johnson.

Sound more informed on N.C.

CONCLUSION

These reports seem to show that the situation is malleable. General reaction to the Civil Rights ~~Bill~~ Act is neither decidedly for compliance nor the reverse. Of particular significance are the indications that political opposition is, in many places, stronger than that of the business community or the general public. Every effort is needed to create a climate of opinion for genuine compliance, lest only the voices of opposition be heard and various evasions be employed to avoid obedience to the spirit -- if not the letter -- of the Civil Rights Law.

Note

Women's groups cooperating with the National Women's Committee on Civil Rights are the American Association of University Women, The National Council of Jewish Women, the National Council of Negro Women, United Church Women, ~~and~~ the Young Women's Christian Association, and National Council of Catholic Women.

WOMEN COORDINATORS

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.	Mr. Louise Branscomb 1225 Greensboro Rd. (Tel. 322-6304)	NCCW
HUNTSVILLE, ALA.	Mrs, Raymond Berry 9614 Todd Mill Rd.	UCW
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.	Mrs. Patrick Murphy 423 Shamrock Dr. (Tel. Mohawk 6-5646)	NWCCR
CLEARWATER, FLA.	Mrs. A. J. Brumbaugh 330 Mehlenbacker Rd.	AAUW
CORAL GABLES (MIAMI), FLA.	Mrs. Julian Eberle 1019 Mariana Ave.	NCCW
PENSACOLA, FLA.	Mrs. Bernard Jacobson 441 Woodbine Dr.	AAUW
TALLAHASSEE, FLA.	Louise Blackwell Route 3, Box 218	AAUW
TAMPA, FLA.	Mrs. Nathan L. Marcus 917 Gulf View Ave.	NCJW
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	Mrs. William T. Green 2911 Milan Street	
CHARLOTTE, N.C.	Mrs. Wm. E. Meares 206 Tranquil Ave.	UCW
DURHAM, N.C.	Mrs. Guy Alling 1622 Delaware Ave.	YWCA
GREENSBORO, N.C.	Mrs. Harry Isaacson 100 Bachelor Dr.	NCJW
WINSTON SALEM, N.C.	Miss Kathleen Carpenter 1201 Glade St.	YWCA
CHARLESTON, S.C.	Mrs. Charles Gartland Box.1253, Myrtle Beach, S.C.	NCCW
KNOXVILLE, TENN.	Mrs. John Dougherty 3560 Talahi Dr.	UCW
MEMPHIS, TENN.	Mrs. Stanley Ish 1483 South Parkway East	YWCA
NASHVILLE, TENN.	Mrs. Irving Hand 203 Ridgefield Court	NCJW

(continued

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.	Mrs. Gerard Hannon 108 Northwest Lane Key West, Charlottesville	NCCW
DANVILLE, VA.	Miss Margaret Edmunds 133 Westmorland Court	NCCW
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.	Mrs. Frank Fullman 316 Hurley Ave.	UCW
RICHMOND, VA.	Miss Zula Pierce 6 North 5th St.	YWCA
ROANOKE, VA.	Mrs. J. E. Stockman 605 1st Street	YWCA

NCCW - National Council of Catholic Women

UCW - United Church Women

NWCCR - National Women's Committee for Civil Rights

AAUW - American Association of University Women

NCJW - National Council of Jewish Women

YWCA - Young Women's Christian Association

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

"AFTER THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL"

To create a climate for compliance with the Public Accommodations Title of the Civil Rights Bill will require mobilization of diverse community elements.

Public officials, especially mayors and governors, should be encouraged to issue statements utilizing the theme of law and order, and stressing that law and order involves orderly compliance with an Act of Congress; that the alternative is anarchy and political disintegration.

It should be possible in many communities to obtain a manifesto signed by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergymen, urging compliance because it is morally right, and urging adherents of the three faiths to follow the teaching of their own religion regarding human dignity.

Businessmen and business groups should react to passage of the Bill on economic grounds, and in terms of their community's public image. Desegregation of places of public accommodation will create opportunities for the city to attract convention business which heretofore by-passed it. This point should be made to them and by them, as well as some emphasis on the fact that economic well-being depends on economic growth, which in turn requires orderly adjustment to social change. The normal channels into the business community are the Chambers of Commerce, Jaycees, and committees for industrial development. These are also the usual spokesmen for business interests, and therefore the ones whose support should be solicited. Trade associations, however, should not be overlooked, particularly those composed of restaurateurs, hotel men, filling station operators, and other industries covered by Title II.

Allied to business, but separately oriented, is the legal profession. A local bar association could appropriately say that the law is likely to be held Constitutional; that an Act of Congress is presumed valid until held otherwise; that it should be obeyed by law-abiding citizens; and that opposition to it should be confined to establishing judicial procedures.

In addition to special appeals to special interest groups, a general educational effort must be addressed to the community as a whole. For this purpose, support needs to be obtained from the mass media and from civic organizations. Newspaper ads can be effectively employed where funds for it are obtainable (and funds may be obtained from concerned businessmen). After passage, public service spot announcements may be given free of charge by radio stations to civic organizations promoting compliance. Editorials from papers and from TV and radio stations play an important role in setting community standards.

Many people simply do not know what the Bill covers and what it does not, and others have been misled by bitter opponents of civil rights. Straightforward news reporting of what the Bill contains will therefore improve the citizens' level of understanding and allay unwarranted anxieties regarding its impact. In addition, a short, simply-worded pamphlet, such as that already produced by the Southern Regional Council, should be as widely distributed as possible.

In some cities, organizations already exist which are capable of mobilizing the various elements whose support is vital to the success of the movement. In other places, however, it will be deemed desirable to organize an ad hoc group to achieve this specific objective. Partners For Progress, recently formed in Atlanta, is such a group. It is an inter-faith, interracial coalition of women's organizations, which involves people of good will committed to the development of "an open city" by the use of moderate tactics. Additional information on it may be obtained from PFP, 41 Exchange Place, S.E., Atlanta, or from your Area Director.

Motivated to act, and properly informed, AJC members can do much to achieve this objective by working with each other through their chapters, and by utilizing their other community affiliations and contacts.

Police procedures

Local ga. ordinances

May 6, 1964

H. R. 7152

Omissions are bracketed. *

New material is underlined. *

(The jury trial provisions herein do not take into account pending jury trial amendments.)

* The bill as amended in the Senate <u>excludes</u> all the sections in brackets, and <u>includes</u> all the sections underlined.

TITLE II--INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION

SEC. 201. (a) All persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public accommodation, as defined in this section, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin.

(b) Each of the following establishments which serves the public is a place of public accommodation within the meaning of this title if its operations affect commerce, or if discrimination or segregation by it is supported by State action:

(1) any inn, hotel, motel, or other establishment which provides lodging to transient guests, other than an establishment located within a building which contains not more than five rooms for rent or hire and which is actually occupied by the proprietor of such establishment as his residence;

(2) any restaurant, cafeteria, lunch room, lunch counter, soda fountain, or other facility principally engaged in selling food for consumption on the premises, including, but not limited to, any such facility located on the premises of any retail establishment; or any gasoline station;

(3) any motion picture house, theater, concert hall, sports arena, stadium or other place of exhibition or entertainment; and

(4) any establishment (A) (i) which is physically located within the premises of any establishment otherwise covered by this subsection, or (ii) within the premises of

which is physically located any such covered establishment, and (B) which holds itself out as serving patrons of such covered establishment.

(c) The operations of an establishment affect commerce within the meaning of this title if (1) it is one of the establishments described in paragraph (1) of subsection (b); (2) in the case of an establishment described in paragraph (2) of subsection (b), it serves or offers to serve interstate travelers or a substantial portion of the food which it serves, or gasoline or other products which it sells, has moved in commerce; (3) in the case of an establishment described in paragraph (3) of subsection (b), it customarily presents films, performances, athletic teams, exhibitions, or other sources of entertainment which move in commerce; and (4) in the case of an establishment described in paragraph (4) of subsection (b), it is physically located within the premises of, or there is physically located within its premises, an establishment the operations of which affect commerce within the meaning of this subsection. For purposes of this section, "commerce" means travel, trade, traffic, commerce, transportation or communication among the several States, or between the District of Columbia and any State, or between any foreign country or any territory or possession and any State or the District of Columbia, or between points in the same State but through any other State or the District of Columbia or a foreign country.

(d) Discrimination or segregation by an establishment is supported by State action within the meaning of this title if such discrimination or segregation (1) is carried on under color of any law, statute, ordinance or regulation; or (2) is carried on under color of any custom or usage required or enforced by officials of the State or political

subdivision thereof; or (3) is required by action of a State or political subdivision thereof.

(e) The provisions of this title shall not apply to a bona fide private club or other establishment not open to the public, except to the extent that the facilities of such establishment are made available to the customers or patrons of an establishment within the scope of subsection (b).

SEC. 202. All persons shall be entitled to be free, at any establishment or place, from discrimination or segregation of any kind on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin, if such discrimination or segregation is or purports to be required by any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, rule or order, of a State or any agency or political subdivision thereof.

SEC. 203. No person shall (a) withhold, deny, or attempt to withhold or deny, or deprive or attempt to deprive, any person of any right or privilege secured by section 201 or 202, or (b) intimidate, threaten, or coerce, or attempt to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any person with the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by section 201 or 202, or (c) punish or attempt to punish any person for exercising or attempting to exercise any right or privilege secured by section 201 or 202.

[SEC. 204. (a) Whenever any person has engaged or there are reasonable grounds to believe that any person is about to engage in any act or practice prohibited by section 203, a civil action for preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order, may be instituted (1) by the person aggrieved,

or (2) by the Attorney General for or in the name of the United States if he satisfies himself that the purposes of this title will be materially furthered by the filing of an action.]

[(b) In any action commenced pursuant to this title, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs, and the United States shall be liable for costs the same as a private person.]

[(c) In case of any complaint received by the Attorney General alleging a violation or threatened violation of section 203 in a place where State or local laws or regulations forbid the act or practice involved, the Attorney General shall notify the appropriate State or local officials and, upon request, afford them a reasonable time to act under such State or local laws or regulations before he institutes an action.]

[(d) In the case of any complaint received by the Attorney General alleging a violation or threatened violation of section 203, the Attorney General, before instituting an action, may utilize the services of any Federal, State, or local agency or instrumentality which may be available to attempt to secure compliance with the provisions of this title by voluntary procedures.]

[(e) Compliance with the foregoing provisions of subsection (c) shall not be required if the Attorney General shall file with the court a certificate that the delay consequent upon compliance with such provisions in the particular case would adversely affect the interests of the United States, or that in the particular case compliance with such provisions would prove ineffective.]

SEC. 204. (a) Whenever any person has engaged or there are reasonable grounds to believe that any person is about to engage in any act or practice prohibited by section 203, a civil action for preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order, may be instituted by the person aggrieved and, upon timely application, the court may, in its discretion permit the Attorney General to intervene in such civil action. Upon application by the complainant and in such circumstances as the court may deem just, the court may appoint an attorney for such complainant and may authorize the commencement of the civil action without the payment of fees, costs or security.

(b) In any action commenced pursuant to this title, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs, and the United States shall be liable for costs the same as a private person.

(c) In the case of an alleged discriminatory practice prohibited by this title which occurs in a State, or political subdivision of a State, which has a State or local law prohibiting such discriminatory practice, no civil action may be brought under subsection (a) before the expiration of thirty days after written notice of such alleged discriminatory practice has been given to the appropriate State or local authority by registered mail or in person, provided that the court may stay proceedings in such civil action pending the termination of State or local proceedings.

(d) In the case of an alleged discriminatory practice prohibited by this title which occurs in a State, or

political subdivision of a State, which has no State or local law prohibiting such discriminatory practice, a civil action may be brought under subsection (a), provided that the court may refer the matter to the Community Relations Service established by Title X of this Act for as long as the court believes there is a reasonable possibility of obtaining ~~such~~ voluntary compliance, but for not more than ninety days, provided further, that upon expiration of such 90 day period, the court may extend such period for an additional period, not to exceed a cumulative total of 180 days, if it believes there then exists a reasonable possibility of securing ~~such~~ voluntary compliance.

SEC. 205. The Service is authorized to make a full investigation of any complaint referred to it by the court under section 204(d) and may hold such hearings with respect thereto as may be necessary. The Service shall conduct ~~its investigation~~ any hearings with respect to any such complaint in executive session, and shall not release any testimony given therein except by agreement of all parties involved in the complaint with the permission of the court, and the Service shall endeavor to bring about a voluntary discontinuance of the discriminatory practices complained of.

SEC. 206.(a) Whenever the Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that any person or group of persons is engaged in a pattern or practice of resistance to the full enjoyment of any of the rights secured by this title, and that the pattern or practice is of such a nature and is intended to deny the full exercise of the rights herein described, the Attorney General may bring a civil action in the appropriate

district court of the United States by filing with it a complaint (1) signed by him (or in his absence the Acting Attorney General), (2) setting forth facts pertaining to such pattern or practice, and (3) requesting such preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order or other order against the person or persons responsible for such pattern or practice, as he deems necessary to insure the full enjoyment of the rights herein described.

(b) The district courts of the United States shall have and shall exercise jurisdiction of proceedings instituted pursuant to this section, and in any such proceeding the Attorney General may file with the clerk of such court a request that a court of three judges be convened to hear and determine the case. A copy of the request for a three-judge court shall be immediately furnished by such clerk to the chief judge of the circuit (or in his absence, the presiding circuit judge of the circuit) in which the case is pending. Upon receipt of the copy of such request it shall be the duty of the chief judge of the circuit or the presiding circuit judge, as the case may be, to designate immediately three judges in such circuit, of whom at least one shall be a circuit judge and another of whom shall be a district judge of the court in which the proceeding was instituted, to hear and determine such case, and it shall be the duty of the judges so designated to assign the case for hearing

at the earliest practicable date, to participate in the hearing and determination thereof, and to cause the case to be in every way expedited. An appeal from the final judgment of such court will lie to the Supreme Court.

In the event the Attorney General fails to file such a request in any such proceeding, it shall be the duty of the chief judge of the district (or in his absence, the acting chief judge) in which the case is pending immediately to designate a judge in such district to hear and determine the case. In the event that no judge in the district is available to hear and determine the case, the chief judge of the district, or the acting chief judge, as the case may be, shall certify this fact to the chief judge of the circuit (or in his absence, the acting chief judge) who shall then designate a district or circuit judge of the circuit to hear and determine the case.

It shall be the duty of the judge designated pursuant to this section to assign the case for hearing at the earliest practicable date and to cause the case to be in every way expedited.

~~(c) In any action or proceeding under this title, the United States shall be liable for costs, including a reasonable attorney's fee, the same as a private person.~~

SEC. [205.] 207. (a) The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of proceedings instituted pursuant to this title and shall exercise the same without regard to whether the aggrieved party shall have exhausted any administrative or other remedies that may be provided by law.

(b) The remedies provided in this title shall be the exclusive means of enforcing the rights hereby created,

but nothing in this title shall preclude any individual or any State or local agency from asserting any right created by any other Federal or State law not inconsistent with this title, including any statute or ordinance requiring nondiscrimination in public establishments or accommodations, or from pursuing any remedy, civil or criminal, which may be available for the vindication or enforcement of such right.

(c) Proceedings for contempt arising under the provisions of this title shall be subject to the provisions of section 151 of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 638).

NOTE: Section (c) immediately above amended now to provide jury trials in <u>all</u> proceedings for contempt arising under the provisions of this title (formerly jury trials required only if contempt penalty assessed by judge more than $300 fine or thirty days in jail).

STAFF MEMBERS

MRS. GEOFFREY WILSON - CONVENER

NATIONAL WOMEN'S COMMITTEE ON

CIVIL RIGHTS

Mrs. Peggy Roach ---------- Washington, D. C.
NCCW

Mrs. Eleanor French ---------- New York City
UCW

Mrs. J. B. Harris ---------- Atlanta, Georgia
YWCA

Mrs. Lorraine Sulkin ---------- Dallas, Texas
NCJW

Mrs. Sujette Crank ---------- Atlanta, Georgia
YWCA

Mrs. Dorothy Height ---------- Washington, D. C.
NCNW -- YWCA

Mrs. Kay Jones ---------- Nashville, Tennessee
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Mrs. Ruth Arnold ---------- Little Rock, Ark.
Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Mrs. Alice Spearman ---------- Columbus, S. C.
South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Mrs. Ethlyn Christensen ---------- New York City
YWCA

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OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

SOUTHERN EFFORT -- WOMEN Community Leaders - 28 units

CITY	ORGANIZATION	REPRESENTATIVE
ALABAMA		~~Confidential~~
~~Birmingham~~		~~Dr. Louise Branscomb~~ ~~1225 Greensboro Rd.~~
Huntsville	UCW	Mrs. W. Raymond Berry 9614 Todd Mill Rd.
ARKANSAS		
Little Rock	NCCW	Mrs. Patrick Murphy 423 Shamrock Drive
FLORIDA		
Pensacola	AAUW	Mrs. Bernard Jacobson 330 Mehlenbacher Rd.
Tallahassee	AAUW	Miss Louise Blackwell Route 3, Box 218
Tampa	NCJW	Mrs. Nathan L. Marcus 917 Gulf View Avenue
LOUISIANA		
Baton Rouge		Mrs. Julie Purnell 2772 - 79th Street
New Orleans	NCJW	Mrs. George Deyfous 1223 Conery Street
NORTH CAROLINA		
Charlotte	UCW	Mrs. William P. Mears 206 Tranquil Avenue
Durham	YWCA	Mrs. Guy Alling 1622 Delaware Avenue
Greensboro	NCJW	Mrs. Henry Isaacson 100 Batchelor Drive
Durham		Miss Louise Latham 521 George Street
Winston-Salem	YWCA	Miss ~~Kahtaleen~~ Kathaleen Carpenter 1201 Glade Street

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston	NCCW	Mrs. Charles Gartland P. O. Box 1253-Myrtle Beach
Florence		Mrs. Iola Jones 711 Oakland

TENNESSEE

Memphis	YWCA	Mrs. Stanley Ish 1483 S.Parkway, East
Nashville	NCJW	Mrs. Irving Hand 203 Ridgefield Court

VIRGINIA

Charlottesville	NCCW	Mrs. Gerard Hannon 108 N. W. Lane-Key West
Danville	NCCW	Miss Margaret Edmunds 133 West Moreland Court
Newport News	UCW	Mrs. Frank Fullman 316 Hurley Avenue
Richmond	YWCA	Miss Zula Pierce 6 North-5th Street
Richmond		Mrs. Lawrence Hilgeman 7625 Sweet Briar Road
Petersburg		Mrs. Carolyn Warrell
Roanoke	YWCA	Mrs. J. E. Stockman 605 First Street, S. W.

GEORGIA

		Mrs. James Cle[illegible] 1491 Adams St
Macon		~~Mrs. Frances Piper~~ ~~Bass Road-Hickory Rd.~~
Columbus - Mrs. Brad Ansley - 1603 Elmwood Dr.		Mrs. Margaret Belcher 2861 Urban Avenue
Augusta		~~Mrs. Don Frank~~
Savannah		Mrs. Susan Watters 6802 LaRocke Avenue
Savannah		Mrs. Mason Robertson 323 East - 49th Street
Albany -		Mrs. Amelia Noble 522 - Mercer Ave.

FOURTH CIRCUIT COURT RULES HOSPITALS
MUST STOP DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES

The Simkins vs. Cone decision, (323 F. 2d. 958, Fourth Circuit, November 1, 1963, Certiorari denied by Supreme Court of the United States, March 2, 1964, 84 S. Ct. 793) has very significantly advanced the doctrine of equal access to health facilities. This case was brought in the Federal District Court in North Carolina by Negro physicians, dentists, and patients, all of whom alleged discriminatory practices by two Greensboro hospitals and their administrators and directors. Both hospitals had been constructed with Hill-Burton funds under the "separate but equal" provision. The Negro plaintiffs asked the Court to--

(1) Order the hospitals to cease denying Negro physicians and dentists the use of staff facilities on the ground of race;

(2) Restrain the hospitals from denying and abridging admission of patients on the basis of race;

(3) Restrain the hospitals from refusing on the basis of race to permit patients to be treated by their own physicians and dentists in the hospitals; and,

(4) Declare the "separate but equal" provision of the Hill-Burton Act and implementing regulations of the Surgeon General unconstitutional under the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment and the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment.

The District Court decided against the Negro plaintiffs. On appeal, the Fourth Circuit Court reversed the lower Court's decision and granted the relief sought by the plaintiffs. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the case, thereby leaving intact the ruling of the Fourth Circuit which held for the Negro plaintiffs.

Location		Name of Facility	Total Cost	Hill-Burton Share	Hill-Burton Approval	
County	City				Mo	Yr
Accomack	Accomac	Accomack CO HC	76,661	41,456	04	56
Albemarle	Charlottesville	Joint Health Center	277,120	152,416	03	62
Albemarle	Charlottesville	Martha Jefferson	1,147,782	450,185	11	51
Albemarle	Charlottesville	Univ of Virginia	4,447,341	10,000	12	57
Albemarle	Charlottesville	Univ of Virginia	735,302	391,916	11	51
Albemarle	Charlottesville	Univ of Virginia	1,308,310	308,227	12	57
Albemarle	Charlottesville	Univ of Virginia DTC	787,074	382,655	12	57
Albemarle	Charlottesville	Univ of Va Child Rehab	504,630	208,000	05	56
Alexandria	Alexandria	Alexandria Hosp	3,802,826	1,842,500	11	58
Alleghany	Covington	Alleghany Covington HC	57,630	29,322	04	56
Amelia	Amelia	Amelia CO PHC	21,991	12,095	11	53
Amherst	Amherst	Amherst County PHC	110,190	36,730	10	48
Arlington	Arlington	Arlington PHC	151,943	76,427	11	50
Arlington	Arlington	Arlington	500,320	248,629	11	51
Arlington	Arlington	Arlington CO DTC	62,903	30,500	04	56
Arlington	Arlington	Arlington	1,057,822	390,000	04	55
Arlington	Arlington	Arlington Hosp ASF	1,761,163	825,000	12	59
Arlington	Arlington	George Mason Center RF	234,146	128,205	10	58
Arlington	Arlington	Mental Hygiene CTR DTC	253,339	139,336	04	63
Arlington	Arlington	National Orthopaedic RF	1,144,739	217,890	06	57
Arlington	Arlington	National Orthopaedic RF	138,706	48,010	06	60
Augusta	Fisherville	Woodrow Wilson Rehab NH	1,090,000	599,500	02	63
Augusta	Staunton	Kings Daughters	2,496,530	850,905	08	48
Augusta	Staunton	Kings Daughters	635,749	300,700	01	57
Augusta	Waynesboro	Memorial Hosp	908,627	484,000	01	59
Bath	Warm Springs	Bath Co Health Dept HC	24,750	13,613	01	57
Bedford	Bedford	Bedford Co Memorial	188,691	103,780	07	62
Bedford	Bedford	Bedford Co Memorial	895,867	293,060	11	52
Bedford	Bedford	Bedford Co Memorial	186,309	102,470	07	62

Location		Name of Facility	Total Cost	Hill-Burton Share	Hill-Burton Approval	
County	City				Mo	Yr
Brunswick	Lawrenceville	Brunswick Co HC	60,310	32,140	01	53
Buchanan	Grundy	Buchanan County HC	66,666	36,666	05	63
Campbell	Lynchburg	Lynchburg	4,031,066	1,193,841	11	52
Campbell	Rustburg	Campbell Co HC	71,920	39,556	01	58
Caroline	Bowling Green	Caroline Co PHC	27,037	14,588	06	54
Carroll	Galax	City of Galax HC	40,827	22,385	12	58
Chesterfield	Chesterfield	Chesterfield Co Phc	101,683	53,764	11	53
Culpeper	Culpeper	Culpeper Memorial	1,065,270	541,640	12	57
Cumberland	Cumberland	Cumberland County PHC	21,869	10,682	11	50
Dinwiddie	Dinwiddie	Dinwiddie Co PHC	102,935	50,438	09	49
Dinwiddie	Petersburg	Petersburg General ASF	347,476	184,800	05	62
Dinwiddie	Petersburg	Petersburg General	3,328,202	1,454,248	10	49
Dinwiddie	Petersburg	Petersburg General	373,759	173,000	04	55
Fairfax	Fairfax	Fairfax Co PHC	192,961	100,556	02	53
Fairfax	Falls Church	Fairfax Hosp	5,728,060	3,000,000	01	58
Fauquier	Warrenton	Fauquier County HC	59,069	32,094	10	58
Fauquier	Warrenton	The Fauquier Hosp	1,461,766	523,500	04	56
Franklin	Rocky Mount	Franklin Memorial	101,415	45,573	11	52
Franklin	Rocky Mount	Franklin Memorial	617,488	301,840	09	49
Frederick	Winchester	Winchester Memorial	3,420,000	1,716,000	04	62
Frederick	Winchester	Winchester Memorial	4,037,881	1,056,000	10	48
Giles	Pearisburg	Giles Memorial	835,890	262,333	09	48
Greensville	Emporia	Greensville Co PHC	40,577	19,863	12	48
Greensville	Emporia	Greensville Memorial	699,168	374,815	12	59
Halifax	South Boston	Halifax Community	925,000	453,250	09	49
Halifax	South Boston	Halifax Community	532,386	243,650	03	57
Henrico	Richmond	Cerebral Palsy Ctr RF	479,615	231,000	10	61
Henrico	Richmond	City of Richmond HC	5,740,635	500,000	01	60
Henrico	Richmond	Henrico Co HC	138,895	76,393	04	56
Henrico	Richmond	Med College of Va ASF	113,558	61,545	02	63
Henrico	Richmond	Medical College of Va	274,872	91,624	08	48

Location		Name of Facility	Total Cost	Hill-Burton Share	Hill-Burton Approval	
County	City				Mo	Yr
Henrico	Richmond	Retreat for the Sick	211,325	69,835	11	52
Henrico	Richmond	Richmond Memorial Hosp DTC	97,630	53,696	05	63
Henrico	Richmond	Richmond PHC	69,279	33,660	03	50
Henrico	Richmond	Richmond Memorial Hosp	1,500,000	779,900	05	63
Henrico	Richmond	Richmond Memorial Hosp	5,101,732	1,650,409	11	52
Henrico	Richmond	Richmond Eye Hosp	639,600	276,100	01	62
Henrico	Richmond	Richmond Eye	764,366	373,870	10	49
Henrico	Richmond	St Marys Hosp	6,867,928	999,000	07	62
Henry	Martinsville	Martinsville Henry Co CH	178.500	96,525	10	63
Highland	Monterey	Highland CO PHC	31,247	17,005	12	53
James City	Williamsburg	Williamsburg Community	1,681,067	866,526	10	58
Loudoun	Leesburg	Loudoun County	525,792	173.760	08	48
Loudoun	Leesburg	Loudoun County	454.216	254,216	12	58
Louisa	Louisa	Louisa Co Memorial	292,310	131,565	11	49
Mecklenburg	South Hill	Community Mem	825,832	415,393	11	51
Mecklenburg	South Hill	Community Memorial	311,624	165,000	12	57
Montgomery	Christiansburg	Montgomery Co HC	48,063	26,290	07	57
Montgomery	Radford	Radford Community	1,048,627	539,644	01	63
Montgomery	Radford	Radford Community ASF	28,726	7,931	10	52
Montgomery	Radford	Radford Community	305,085	104,750	01	57
Nansemond	Suffolk	Louise OBICI Memorial	2,222,490	773,027	09	48
Nansemond	Suffolk	Louise OBICI Mem. DTC	764,805	348,589	05	63
Nansemond	Suffolk	Louise OBICI Memorial	132,951-	43,776	10	52
Nansemond	Suffolk	Louise OBICI Mem	955,731	421,456	05	63
Nansemond	Suffolk	Tri Co and Suffolk PHC	163,726	82,032	12	51
Nelson	Lovingston	Nelson County PHC	72,580	24,350	02	49
Newport News	Denbigh	Patrick Henry Hosp EQ	223,000	58,300	02	63
Newport News	Hampton	Dixie Hosp	4,268,353	1,653,763	04	56
Newport News	Newport News	Riverside Hosp	6,967,563	3,000,000	01	60
Newport News	Newport News	Whittaker Memorial	715,930	345,000	04	55

Location		Name of Facility	Total Cost	Hill-Burton Share	Hill-Burton Approval	
County	City				Mo	Yr
Norfolk	Great Bridge	Norfolk Co HC	126,752	65,676	10	53
Norfolk	Norfolk	De Paul Hosp	1,825,317	678,000	04	55
Norfolk	Norfolk	Norfolk General	3,458,257	1,038,596	12	55
Norfolk	Norfolk	Norfolk City Union	950,583	376,906	01	59
Norfolk	Norfolk	Norfolk General DTC	774,766	388,804	04	56
Norfolk	Norfolk	Norfolk Municipal ASF	1,011,032	453,390	02	61
Norfolk	Norfolk	Norfolk City Union DTC	335,494	182,017	01	59
Norfolk	Norfolk	Norfolk City PHC	946,590	457,215	03	58
Norfolk	Norfolk	Norfolk General	635,107	331,100	04	56
Norfolk	Norfolk	Norfolk Municipal	1,053,000	579,150	01	62
Norfolk	Portsmouth	Maryview Hosp	484,620	233,000	05	56
Norfolk	Portsmouth	Portsmouth General	1,856,759	911,900	01	60
Norfolk	South Norfolk	South Norfolk H C	64,283	35,356	02	59
Northampton	Nassawadox	Northampton Accomack	643,492	328,728	12	51
Northampton	Nassawadox	Northampton PHC	68,596	30,060	05	49
Orange	Orange	Orange Co HC	110,498	59,675	08	57
Page	Luray	Northern District Lab	120,800	66,385	07	62
Page	Luray	Page County PHC	58,965	32,431	07	61
Page	Luray	Page Memorial	521,087	255,000	01	56
Patrick	Stuart	Patrick Co Memorial	798,480	347,875	03	61
Pittsylvania	Chatham	Pittsylvania County HC	59,811	32,896	01	60
Pittsylvania	Danville	Roman Eagle Memorial Home	539,745	295,350	08	61
Pittsylvania	Danville	The Memorial Hospital	3,112,703	1,419,040	10	49
Pittsylvania	Danville	The Memorial Hospital	355,239	192,500	01	61
Prince Edward	Farmville	Southside Community	662,570	322,677	10	49
Prince Edward	Farmville	Southside Community	191,902	95,000	01	57
Prince George	Hopewell	John Randolph Hosp	926,570	421,500	01	57
Prince William	Manassas	Prince William Hosp	1,567,271	790,900	07	62
Prince William	Manassas	Prince William Co HC	100,847	54,285	06	58
Princess Anne	Princess Anne	Princess Anne Co PHC	72,145	39,538	11	53
Roanoke	Roanoke	Burrell Memorial	1,645,847	539,972	11	52
Roanoke	Roanoke	Roanoke Memorial	944,123	471,270	01	60

Location		Name of Facility	Total Cost	Hill-Burton Share	Hill-Burton Approval	
County	City				Mo	Yr
Roanoke	Roanoke	Roanoke Memorial	3,001,843	960,660	11	52
Roanoke	Roanoke	Roanoke Memorial	473,816	222,860	01	60
Roanoke	Roanoke	Roanoke PHC	387,720	189,357	04	49
Roanoke	Roanoke	Roanoke Memorial DTC	348,018	186,680	01	60
Roanoke	Roanoke	Roanoke Memorial ASF	323,136	154,000	03	62
Roanoke	Roanoke	Roanoke Memorial RF	1,291,417	468,626	01	60
Roanoke	Roanoke	Roanoke Valley Comm	8,611,900	1,500,000	01	63
Roanoke	Salem	Roanoke County HC	196,000	60,914	06	62
Rockbridge	Lexington	Rockbridge Co HC	94,150	51,590	03	59
Rockbridge	Lexington	Stonewall Jackson	637,600	349,800	01	63
Rockbridge	Lexington	Stonewall Jackson	1,082,926	544,712	11	51
Rockbridge	Lexington	Stonewall Jackson	221,473	90,428	01	57
Rockingham	Harrisonburg	Rockingham Memorial	1,521,950	502,215	08	48
Rockingham	Harrisonburg	Rockingham Memorial	667,615	225,000	01	57
Rockingham	Harrisonburg	Rockingham County PHC	223,257	109,368	05	50
Rockingham	Harrisonburg	Rockingham Memorial EQ	67,784	37,282	02	61
Russell	Lebanon	Russel Co PHC	63,139	34,622	11	52
Shenandoah	Woodstock	Shenandoah Co Memorial	796,064	273,032	09	48
Shenandoah	Woodstock	Shenandoah Co Memorial	304,905	167,200	12	59
Southampton	Franklin	Southampton Memorial	2,906,925	1,529,000	03	61
Spotsylvania	Fredericksburg	Fredericksburg HC	110,118	58,145	10	58
Spotsylvania	Fredericksburg	Mary Washington	1,338,822	700,700	12	58
Spotsylvania	Fredericksburg	Mary Washington	1,647,050	520,372	02	49
Spotsylvania	Fredericksburg	Mary Washington	195,742	81,000	01	57
Sussex	Sussex	Sussex County PHC	45,014	23,985	06	52
Virginia Beach	Virginia Beach	Virginia Beach Hosp	2,678,650	1,117,852	02	63
Virginia Beach	Virginia Beach	Virginia Beach PHC	48,117	25,663	17	56
Warren	Front Royal	Warren Memorial	810,027	256,295	08	48
Warren	Front Royal	Warren Memorial	340,318	127,650	01	57
Washington	Abingdon	Johnston Memorial	783,354	270,781	08	48

Location		Name of Facility	Total Cost	Hill-Burton Share	Hill-Burton Approval	
County	City				Mo	Yr
Washington	Abingdon	Johnston Memorial	258,542	129,000	01	57
Washington	Abingdon	Southwest District Lab	214,484	116,481	03	61
Washington	Abingdon	Washington Co HC	63,206	34,624	02	57
Washington	Bristol	Bristol PHC	72,662	35,640	04	56
Washington	Bristol	Kings Mt Memorial NH	414,563	202,182	11	51
Wise	Norton	Wise County PHC	35,186	18,715	02	53
Wise	Norton	Wise County PHC	32,510	17,880	12	59

COMPLIANCE WITH TITLE II: A SUMMARY OF FIELD REPORTS FROM SOUTHERN STATES

The following report on reaction to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is based largely on field reports received by the Southern Regional Council. The accounts, which are more detailed from some states than from others, include those from human relations council personnel, "Operation Opportunity" women's inter-group councils, and a few from allied agencies. This review is not meant to be complete, but only to summarize reports which have come to our attention to date.

The general picture is one of large-scale compliance, but with considerable defiance in Alabama and Mississippi, and pockets of defiance in Georgia, Florida, and other states.

Where there has been conscientious planning and effort to prepare for the transition, compliance has been good and trouble minimal. This is especially so where political and business leaders and the news media have urged compliance.

In many localities the business community has shown a willingness to obey the law without conspicuous leadership from public officials -- and even despite negative reaction from them.

In most localities where there has been trouble political leaders have, at least passively or by silence, encouraged defiance.

ALABAMA

In Huntsville, news media and business leaders are prepared to support compliance, most places of public accommodation are open, and no serious problems are expected. The same situation prevails in the Tri-cities, although leaders plan no public statements unless there is violence. There is no information on testing in the Tri-cities area.

Elsewhere in Alabama there is considerable defiance and some violence, as in Selma and Tuscaloosa. Some restaurants and hotels have been turned into "private clubs." The political leadership has encouraged defiance. But some business leaders have spoken for compliance, and a number of places have desegregated in such trouble-spots as Birmingham and Montgomery.

ARKANSAS

The news media in Arkansas are virtually unanimous in urging obedience to the law, although some smaller papers make it clear that they think the new bill unconstitutional in part.

The reaction of public officials and some prominent citizens is more adverse. Governor Faubus stated that he expects considerable agitation this summer, called the law "a violation of one of our most

precious precepts," and refused to meet Luther Hodges, LeRoy Collins, and Buford Ellington to discuss the act. Amis Guthridge, president of the Citizens Council, said he would advise all clients to ignore the law. Attorney General Bruce Bennett took the position that the law need not be obeyed until tested in the courts.

The Arkansas Bar Association and the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, however, swiftly rejected this notion and urged compliance. UPI polled Arkansas mayors and reported: "House passage of the civil rights bill Thursday found mayors of Arkansas cities generally ready to accept the will of Congress and expecting no trouble in their towns as a result."

Various groups were already working for desegregation when the bill passed. The Arkansas Council on Human Relations has been concentrating on compliance for some time. And in Little Rock, for instance, five women's groups, responding to the Operation Opportunity program, with Mrs. Sara Murphy as local co-ordinator, worked through the existing structure of a community coordinating committee composed of 25 organizations.

Initial results in Little Rock and North Little Rock were encouraging. Several restaurants served Negro patrons for the first time. The "holdouts" were "cheap" cafes -- except for the cafeteria in the state capitol, which has been made a "private club."

In Pine Bluff, where considerable progress had already been made, four restaurants served Negroes for the first time. Two refused.

At Fort Smith a swimming pool and two additional cafes were desegregated without incident. One restaurant refused service.

Cinemas in Benton and Malvern admitted Negroes for the first time.

At Forrest City Negroes were admitted to the bowling alley, a restaurant, and a skating rink, but the swimming pool was closed when testers appeared.

At Helena testers were served at a formerly segregated restaurant and the public library, but were arrested when they went to the swimming pool.

Nat Griswold, executive director of ACHR, observes that swimming pools and small restaurants will probably be the most serious holdouts. He believes further testing will reveal wider compliance.

FLORIDA

The reaction in most major Florida cities was favorable. These include Miami, Pensacola, Ft. Lauderdale, Tampa, Daytona Beach,

Gainesville, Sarasota, and Clearwater. Several cities are listed as "trouble spots," however. These are Tallahassee, Lake Wales, Lake City, Pahokee, Plant City, Lakeland, and Mims. There seemed to be surprising readiness to comply in troubled St. Augustine at first, but subsequent reports show that some restaurants which opened re-segregated after one week. A court case is in progress in St. Augustine.

The press, radio, and TV stations have generally urged obedience to the law, but there are exceptions. The Miami Herald and News, the St. Petersburg Times, and station WFTV are among those urging compliance. The Tallahassee paper conspicuously lacked enthusiasm for the law.

Support from public officials is spotty. Governor Bryant stated that he had no intention of enforcing the law: a federal creation, it would have to be enforced by the federal government. Senator Spessard Holland urged obedience, but made it clear that he felt "the pendulum of our national philosophy has swung too far to the left." On the other hand, Congressman Claude Pepper said he was confident that the new law would be an instrument of peace and urged that it be accepted in good faith as the law of the land.

Edwyn E. Lewis of FCHR reports that city officials are unsympathetic in Jacksonville, Ft. Myers, and St. Augustine -- but favorable in Tampa. There is general compliance in Jacksonville, Tampa, Clearwater, and Daytona Beach. Compliance in St. Petersburg is good, despite "some rock throwing and fights, most of which were related to teenage hoodlums with little racial overtones." There is fair progress in Ft. Myers.

Reports from Tampa and Tallahassee indicate that the women's groups leaders who attended the June 24-25 Operation Opportunity meeting in Atlanta are organizing effectively in support of compliance. Mrs. Nathan Marcus of Tampa reports that a planning meeting was held there on July 6, with representatives of 22 interested civic and religious groups in attendance. She reports a very good reaction to the bill in Tampa, with news media "beautifully attuned to the them of 'Peaceful Compliance.'" Places of public accommodation which desegregated (as most did) were commended by the women's groups.

Miss Louise Blackwell, convener and co-chairman for the Women's Inter-grouop Committee in Tallahassee, reports a thorough organization of the women in that city, despite lack of cooperation from city hall. About 60 women attended the first meeting, and some 100 are presently writing letters, making phone calls, and interviewing managers and owners of public accommodation businesses.

GEORGIA

In Georgia reaction to the bill -- from the papers, from public officials, and from places of public accommodation -- was mixed. Mrs. Frances Pauley, executive director of GCHR, reports:

"...it seems that compliance has been general in the larger cities" and towns where there have been interracial activities and work to encourage compliance. Elsewhere the old patterns remain. There are notably fewer discriminatory signs at service stations and roadside stands.

Mrs. Pauley makes this observation: "In several places the pattern is to allow the Negro to be admitted and then see that he has a beating afterward...We see again the great need for better qualified and trained police."

Excellent compliance is reported in Savannah, Brunswick, Macon, Columbus, Decatur, Dekalb County, Warner Robins, and Thomasville.

Compliance is generally good, but not complete, in Augusta, Rome, Cedartown, Milledgeville, Statesboro, and Griffin. In Atlanta, Pickrick Restaurant and Heart of Atlanta Motel have appealed a court order to desegregate. Difficulty is noted, especially at hospitals, in Augusta and Milledgeville. At Rome, Cedartown, and Griffin there is difficulty over swimming pools. Mrs. Pauley's report notes good police work at Rome and Cedartown.

There has been little or no testing in Cartersville, Rockmart, Greensboro, or Dublin.

There is no evidence of either testing or compliance at Sylvania and Waynesboro.

Some violence and/or mobs are reported at Waynesboro, Thomson, Gainesville, East Point, and Winder.

Defiance is general at Washington, Perry, Cochran, and Valdosta. The most violence has occurred at Americus.

Tacit encouragement of defiance or lack of protection from police and city officials is noted especially at Washington, Thomson, Winder, Perry, Barnesville, Albany, and Americus.

Mrs. Susan Waters reports on behalf of the women's groups in Savannah that they had found a group already working effectively toward compliance in that city.

Mrs. Margaret Belcher reports from Columbus that reaction there is very good. "The Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor, city and county commissioners have all cooperated one hundred percent."

The story in Atlanta is still one of steady progress. "Partners for Progress" is due a lot of credit, as is the city government under Mayor Ivan Allen. Mrs. Edward Vinson of PFP and Mayor Allen both made helpful presentations of desegregation efforts in Atlanta at SRC's Operation Opportunity meeting on June 24-25.

LOUISIANA

Information on Louisiana is sketchy. Clearly, there is some defiance. In Monroe and West Monroe, for example, Negroes were arrested for trying to use the public libraries. Plaquemines Parish seems to be requiring "written permission" to use public facilities, including the garbage dump. About 100 restaurants formed the "Northwest Louisiana Restaurant Club" and issued membership cards good in any affiliated establishment.

In New Orleans the mayor refused to speak out, but a group of about 200 business and professional men, including the management of the heretofore segregated Roosevelt Hotel, bought a newspaper ad calling for compliance and acceptance.

Mrs. George Dreyfus, Women's Inter-group Council representative, reports that the women have written personal letters and will seek interviews in support of compliance.

MISSISSIPPI

Reaction to the bill was generally negative. There was some compliance, however. Restaurants, lunch counters and hotels opened in Laurel, Jackson, Vicksburg, and Gulfport. The municipal golf course in Jackson was integrated.

Some leaders came out for compliance. Mayor Thompson and the Jackson Chamber of Commerce recommended that the law be obeyed, pending court tests. Howard E. Ross, Jr., a Jackson restaurateur and attorney challenged the Citizens' Council recommendation of a boycott of all integrating businesses by whites.

Governor Johnson recommended non-compliance, pending a court test, and said, "The legislature and I are determined to toe the line in opposing this vicious measure. They can pass all the laws they want, but they can't make us like it or take it. We must carry our case to the courts."

At least one hotel and many restaurants followed the "private club" gambit. The Robert E. Lee Hotel in Jackson first closed, then re-opened as a "club." In Clarksdale the Alcazat Hotel was closed. The president of the Mississippi Restaurant Association estimated that about ten percent of the approximately 1000 members had become "private clubs."

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina, which had made much progress prior to passage of the 1964 bill, continued its relatively smooth transition. There was some trouble in Henderson and the Hotel Park Central in

Raleigh was put up for sale, the owner declaring that he would rather sell out than integrate.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Integration proceeded without major trouble in Charleston, Columbia, Florence, and Greenville. Greenville leaders expect no trouble unless there is mass testing, in which case some businesses will be holdouts. City leaders there are determined to prevent violence.

Courtney Siceloff reports that "there has been considerable compliance throughout the state, with only a few reports of non-compliance...both theatres in Orangeburg refused Negro patronage and the NAACP is filing suit against them...one theatre in Cheraw also has refused Negroes and restaurants in Allendale with large tourist business from Route 301 have put up signs: 'private club.'"

The SCCHR continues to concentrate a large part of its efforts on compliance.

TENNESSEE

Women's groups are active in Memphis and Nashville. Thirty-three restaurants in Memphis desegregated immediately after passage of the Civil Rights Act. Theaters desegregated without incident. In Nashville both Morrison's Cafeterias and the Krystal chain desegregated peacefully. (The entire Morrison's chain, previously segregated throughout the South, has desegregated.)

The situation in Knoxville, where there has been strong community leadership, is good.

Kay Jones of the TCHR reports that there is general compliance with the provisions of Title II in East Tennessee, at least in the larger public accommodations establishments. Most public swimming pools are open.

TEXAS

Peaceful desegregation is reported in Dallas, Longview, Palestine, Austin, and Beaumont.

Violence erupted on the Texas side of Texarkana when Negroes attempted to use the facilities of Lake Texarkana.

Gustave Falk, of the AJC in Dallas, reports at least 90 percent compliance by eating establishments. There is fine cooperation from city officials and police. "In summary," he writes, "I believe I can report with confidence that forces have been put into motion in Dallas which will assure a peaceful acceptance though not an altogether smooth one, in implementing the Civil Rights Bill of 1964."

Mrs. S. Edward Sulkin, women's groups coordinator, confirms Falk's report. She convened representatives of six women's groups on July 2. They felt that compliance with Title II of the Civil Rights Bill would be little problem, therefore decided to concentrate on a speed-up in school desegregation.

VIRGINIA

Reports have been received from Heslip Lee, executive director of VCHR; Zula Pierce of the Richmond Y.W.C.A.; Mrs. Lawrence Hilgeman, president of United Church Women; Mrs. J. E. Stockman of the Roanoke Valley Y.W.C.A.; Miss Therese Molyneaux and Mrs. G. Hannon, both of the women's inter-group committee in Charlottesville; Miss Margaret Edmonds of Danville; and Mrs. Frank Fullman, for the Newport News and Hampton area. The word that recurs in these reports concerning Virginia reaction is "quiet." But "this does not mean that Negroes are being admitted to all public places."

The reaction of public officials and the press was somewhat disturbing. The papers continued to publish very little news about civil rights incidents and there were relatively few editorial appeals for compliance. The governor of Virginia, in a television interview, asserted that certain sections of the Bill are unconstitutional and should be tested in the courts. The editor of the Richmond News Leader, in an editorial printed several days after passage of the law, stated that Southerners would of course comply with the law, but called for court tests. Press is reported hostile in Newport News.

Most leading restaurants opened throughout the state. Even in Danville and Farmville, where there has been trouble in the past, there was a high percentage of compliance.

From Danville, Miss Margaret Edmunds, women's inter-group coordinator, reports the local press hostile and city officials silent. But acceptance of the public accommodations section of the Bill is surprisingly good. Every place tested has served. The formerly all-white hospital has integrated. The women's groups are writing to express approval of all compliance.

In Petersburg one restaurant refused to serve Negroes. In Hopewell two lunch counters closed for five days, but reopened on a desegregated basis. In Richmond one restaurant took the course of issuing "membership cards," but after four days of publicity and negotiation it was desegregated. In Charlottesville, where most places had desegregated voluntarily before the bill passed, one restaurant went out of business when the bill was signed.

Heslip Lee expressed the fear of many, that some owners would simply give poor service or be discourteous or charge high prices to Negroes. Published reports quote restaurateurs in Danville as saying they will do these things. Negroes were made unwelcome, although not

totally refused service in some South Hill establishments. "Private Clubs" were used in Norfolk and Roanoke.

CONCLUSION

These reports seem to show that the situation is malleable. General reaction to the Civil Rights Act is neither decidedly for compliance nor the reverse. Of particular significance are the indications that political opposition is, in many places, stronger than that of the business community or the general public. Every effort is needed to create a climate of opinion for genuine compliance, lest only the voices of opposition be heard and various evasions be employed to avoid obedience to the spirit -- if not the letter -- of the Civil Rights Law.

Note

Women's groups cooperating with the National Women's Committee on Civil Rights are the American Association of University Women, The National Council of Jewish Women, the National Council of Negro Women, United Church Women, the Young Women's Christian Association, and National Council of Catholic Women.

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Abram, Morris
515 Healey Building
Atlanta

Birnie, C. Maxwell
864 Hunter Street, S. W.
Atlanta

Christopher, Paul
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Clement, Rufus E.
Atlanta University
Atlanta

Dent, Albert W.
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Griffin, John A.
Emory University
Emory University, Ga.

Haas, Leonard
Haas-Howell Building
Atlanta

Hancock, Gordon B.
Virginia Union Univ.
Richmond, Virginia

Richards, J. McDowell
Columbia Theological Seminary
Decatur, Georgia

Richardson, Harry V.
Gammon Theological Seminary
Atlanta

Shean, Maurice V., C. O.
P. O. Box 895
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Wesley, Carter
P. O. Box 3086
Houston 1, Texas

Wilkins, Josephine
c/o Biltmore Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia

Wright, Marion A.
"Top Knot"
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Hammer

Program Planning Committee members

7/13/55
eab/

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

August 1, 1955

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

The Southern Regional Council is nearing the completion of 18 months of operation under the grant from the Fund for the Republic. In order to refresh your memory, the enclosed folder describes in general terms what the Southern Regional Council attempts to do. The Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, necessitated a new conception of our objectives; they have become more concrete in that there is now a focus of attention on the major problem of implementing the desegregation decree.

For the most part, the last year and a half has been devoted to the organization of state councils. Now, it seems desirable not only to review what we have done, but to plan for the wisest use of the grant funds during the next year. It is for this reason that we are inviting a few people who have knowledge and experience in this area to share their thinking and ours in attempting to determine how we might move more decisively toward the integration of the schools. Particularly, we would want your ideas on the expansion of professional services from the central office to the several state organizations and the region as a whole.

The meeting is scheduled at Atlanta University*, beginning with dinner at 6:30, Wednesday evening, August 10 through Thursday afternoon, August 11. Arrangements have been made for the accomodation of out-of-town conferees at the Atlanta University dormitories. We have also made provision to pay the transportation cost for all those who accept the invitation to attend. The session will be informal with no set speeches and with a highly flexible agenda.

We hope you will find it convenient to attend; unless we hear from you to the contrary, a reservation will be made in your name at the Atlanta University dormitory.

Cordially yours,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

*Lounge, A. U.
dormitories

GSM/CHP:eab

Encl. postal card to be returned to SRC.
promotion leaflet, SRC

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

Have called
Mrs. Turner
re cost of
feeding additional
persons (+ charges
for housing +
feeding 15 expected
residents). She will

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

Call me.

The Southern Regional Council is nearing the completion of 18 months of operation under the grant from the Fund for the Republic. In order to refresh your memory, the enclosed folder describes in general terms what the Southern Regional Council attempts to do. The Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, ~~has~~ necessitated a new conception of our objectives; they have become more concrete in that there is now a focus of attention on the major problem of implementing the desegregation decree.

For the most part, the last year and a half has been devoted to the organization of state councils. Now, it seems desirable not only to review what we have done, but to plan for ~~a more effective~~ the wisest use of the grant funds during the next year. It is for this reason that we are inviting a few people who have ~~some~~ knowledge and experience in this area to share their thinking and ours in attempting to determine how we might move more decisively toward the integration of the schools. Particularly, we would want ~~to have~~ your ideas on the expansion of ~~our~~ professional services from the Central Office to the several state organizations and the region as a whole.

The meeting is scheduled ~~to be~~ at Atlanta University, beginning with dinner at 6.30, Wednesday evening, August 10 ~~and to go~~ through Thursday ~~until about July 30.~~ afternoon. Arrangements have been made for the accomodation of out of town conferees at the Atlanta University dormitories. We have also made provision to pay the transportation cost for all those who accept the invitation to attend. The session will be informal with no set speeches and with a highly flexible agenda.

We hope you will find it convenient to attend; unless we hear from you to the contrary, a reservation will be made in your name at the Atlanta University dormitory.

Cordially yours,

add Irene Ashmore
Lolita
104 C St. N.E.
Wash D.C.

encl - return ck.

air mail for out of towners

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

TO: PROGRAM PLANNING COMMITTEE OF SRC
and
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF SRC

FROM: GEORGE S. MITCHELL

This is a note which has been sent out to persons expected to attend the meeting at Atlanta University, August 10th and 11th. If you can arrange to be at any of the sessions, we would like to have you.

GSM/CHP/eab

8/1/55

August 1, 1955

Mr. Marion A. Wright
"Top Knot"
Linville Falls, N.C.

Dear Mr. Wright:

Harold said he told you about the small meeting we are planning for August 10-11. I am sure we will get some helpful suggestions on the problem of central office staffing and the kind of services we can offer to state organizations.

Although a blanket invitation is being sent to all members of the program planning and executive committees, I would like to add this personal note to urge your attendance if at all possible.

Sincerely,

C. H. Parrish
Assistant Director

CHP/vc

August 1, 1955

Mr. Mozell L. Hill
911 Whittier Hall
Teachers College
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mozell:

We are having a little meeting here in Atlanta on August 10 and 11 for the purpose of getting reactions form a few people to the program of the Southern Regional Council.

I hope you can get back in time to Atlanta to attend some of the sessions. I have benefited greatly from Hylan Lewis's suggestions about the planning and organization of the conference. We expect to get fruitful ideas regarding staff expansion. If you think of any points we should consider, drop me a note.

I hope your Columbia experience has been a pleasant one.

Sincerely,

C. H. Farrish
Assistant Director

CHF/vc
Enc.

August 1, 1955

Miss Almita S. Robinson
American Friends Service Committee
2600 Flora Street
Dallas 4, Texas

Dear Miss Robinson:

We are very sorry you cannot be with us August 10-11. We would like you to know that in selecting persons to attend the conference, we had made no effort at agency representation. All the people who will be there will come as individuals who have some knowledge and experience in the Southern states.

On that basis, we have extended an invitation to Ross Forney which, we hope, he will be able to accept.

Sincerely,

C. H. Parrish
Assistant Director

CHP/vc
Enc. Copy of the letter to Mr. Ross Forney.

American Friends Service Committee

INCORPORATED

Job Opportunities Project for Minorities

2600 Flora Street

DALLAS 4, TEXAS

Telephone PR-4861

NATIONAL OFFICE
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
Clarence E. Pickett, *Honorary Secretary*
Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE
AUSTIN, TEXAS
John G. Barrow, *Chairman*
W. A. Smith, *Treasurer*
F. E. Hutchens, *Executive Secretary*

July 26, 1955

Mr. C. H. Parrish
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Parrish:

I am extremely sorry that I can not be at your meeting on August 10-11. I mentioned the meeting to the Chairman of the Job Opportunities Committee and he expressed interest in attending. He is very close to the program and is familiar with its philosophy, purpose, techniques, efforts, and the response that it has received. He is a young businessman who has his hand pretty well on the pulse of things. He has just returned from Philadelphia where he discussed the future outlook for this project with the national administrative staff. I think that he will be able to do whatever you might have had in mind for me to do in your effort to suggest techniques to be used by the various state commissions of the Southern Regional Council.

If you are interested in the above suggestion, please contact Mr. Ross Forney, 2705 Hawes Street, (DI-9734).

Please feel free to call on us for any assistance which you think we might be able to give. You might be interested in knowing that I had a long conference last Saturday at Houston, Texas with Tom Sutherland and the President of the Texas Commission, Mrs. Crate.

Sincerely,

Almita S. Robinson

Almita S. Robinson, Director
Dallas Job Opportunities Project

ASR:mh

August 1, 1955

Mrs. Margaret W. Ryan
Texas Research League
213 West 14th Street
Austin 11, Texas

Dear Mrs. Ryan:

After my telephone conversation with you, Hylan Lewis and I were hopeful that you would be with us in the very informal meeting scheduled for August 10-11.

We must reluctantly accept you judgment that attending the meeting may impair your usefulness to the Texas Urban League, although there will be no publicity attached to the meeting.

Perhaps at another time, we can get you to Atlanta for helpful conversations about the problems of integration in which we are mutually interested.

Sincerely,

C. H. Parrish
Assistant Directo

CHP/bc

Texas Research League

MORE
EFFICIENT
GOVERNMENT
THROUGH
RESEARCH

213 West Fourteenth Street
AUSTIN 11, TEXAS

BOX 2036
CAPITOL STATION
TELEPHONE 8-9379

Officers

HINES H. BAKER, CHAIRMAN
J. B. THOMAS, VICE-CHAIRMAN
JAMES P. NASH, SECRETARY-TREASURER
ALVIN A. BURGER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 26, 1955

AIR MAIL

Mr. C. H. Parrish
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Parrish

I deeply appreciate your asking me to come to Atlanta for the evaluation conference on the work done by the Southern Regional Conference and regret that my work now will keep me from accepting the invitation.

I had a long discussion with my executive director, who is most interested in the work you do. Our problem is that we have just completed a study of the minimum foundation program for public school education in Texas, and one of the major recommendations emerging from the study has been the need for redistricting of inefficient and too small school districts. Naturally this has engendered a certain amount of heat among local school officials. Study work shops on the report are being conducted by the Texas Education Agency all over the state, so the Texas Research League is very much in the state educational picture just now. Mr. Burger feels that to keep this issue clear it would be best if the League staff did not participate in other meetings having to do with other educational problems.

The League study was started while dual schools were required and does not touch on the specific problem of desegregation, although redistricting certainly implies that dual systems are more expensive and frequently result in unequal educational opportunities. It will be very interesting to see what results the study will have in the next two years.

Again, thank you for asking me.

Sincerely,

Margaret W. Ryan

(Mrs.) Margaret W. Ryan
Research Editor

MWR:mc

August 1, 1955

Mr. Ross Forney
2705 Hawes Street
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Forney:

Miss Almita Robinson has indicated that you are interested in the meeting we are calling here in Atlanta August 10-11. The purpose of the meeting, as you will see from the enclosed invitation, is to get reactions to certain proposals for the further usefulness of the Council in Southern region.

If you can find it profitable to attend, we will be very happy to have you with us.

Sincerely,

C. H. Parrish
Assistant Director

CHP/vc

August 1, 1955

Mrs. Margaret W. Ryan
Texas Research League
213 West 14th Street
Austin 11, Texas

Dear Mrs. Ryan:

After my telephone conversation with you, Hylan Lewis and I were hopeful that you would be with us in the very informal meeting scheduled for August 10-11.

We must reluctantly accept you judgment that attending the meeting may impair your usefulness to the Texas Urban League, although there will be no publicity attached to the meeting.

Perhaps at another time, we can get you to Atlanta for helpful conversations about the problems of integration in which we are mutually interested.

Sincerely,

C. H. Parrish
Assistant Director

CHP/bc

Intended?
gsm.

August 2, 1955

Mr. Frank Loescher
414 South 46th Street
Philadelphia 43, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Loescher:

In the absence of Dr. Mitchell, I am taking the liberty of apprising you of a small conference which we are having on August 10th and 11th, as per the enclosed.

Dr. Mitchell intended to write you about it, so that if you felt disposed to come to it you would know in time to make the necessary arrangements. Evidently he forgot about it before he left, and I forgot to mention it to him.

Very truly yours,

C. H. Parrish
Assistant Director

CHP/eab
Encl.

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

AUG 3 1955

MEMORANDUM

TO: PROGRAM PLANNING COMMITTEE OF SRC
and
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF SRC

FROM: GEORGE S. MITCHELL

This is a note which has been sent out to persons expected to attend the meeting at Atlanta University, August 10th and 11th. If you can arrange to be at any of the sessions, we would like to have you.

GSM/CHP/eab

8/1/55

Very sorry, George, but I can't attend sessions at Atlanta University August 10 and 11. Have to help teach at PAC institute we have scheduled in Charlotte on August 10-13.

P A Christopher

August 2, 1955

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

August 6, 1955

Dr. C. H. Parrish, Asst. Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Charles

Thanks for the invitation to meet with you and others re: talking through the program of the Southern Regional Council. I wish I could be there for this appears to be an important meeting. I am afraid I will not get back in time; my examinations begin on the 10th and we are required to hold classes thru the 12th However, I do plan to leave on the 13th and will be home on Sunday the 14th. If you are still in the city please give me a ring for I would like to talk with you about some of my ideas regarding the program.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

Meanwhile, don't let the "wild-eyed boys" stampede you into experimental actions. Moves, of necessity, must be painstaking with calculated risk made explicit before put into operation. Keep your eyes open!!

Please count me in on your next moves. I would like to get in the act, and play whatever role I can to make your program successful.

Hello to George and Harold.

Yours

Mozell.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

=(08 1955 AU

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

DLT=Day Letter Ltr.

PM 2 17

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U ATLANTA

A CB150 PD=CHICAGO ILL 8 100PMC=

DR C H PARRISH, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

:63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

SORRY CANNOT ATTEND CONFERENCE MUST MAKE UNEXPECTED TRIP TO OHIO=

G D WILSON=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Send or get "cash in a flash" by Telegraphic MONEY ORDER
6292 (54)

WESTERN UNION

W. R. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

SYMBOLS
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NL = Night Letter
LT = Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT = Int'l Victory Ltr.

Time filed on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA 147

A WA032 15 NL COLLECT=WASHINGTON DC 4= 1955 AUG 5 AM 6 02

DR C H PARRISH= 95 HU

4 SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC ATLA=

WILL ARRIVE ATLANTA AIRPORT 752 PM AUGUST TENTH TO REMAIN TO END OF CONFERENCE=

LEWIS M KILLIAN= Pastor? Supply pastor? Research for the South

Walker formerly Mayor Comm Chr Fritchie Comm Engineering Department Supply

Jones Personal Life Institute

752 PM=••

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

August 3, 1955

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

AUG 4 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have made plans to attend the meeting to be held by the Southern Regional Council at Atlanta University on August 10 and 11. However, there have been some developments which may interfere with my plans. As I explained to Mr. Hylan Lewis when he called me regarding this meeting, I am serving as a consultant to the Public Utilities Commission. I learned today that the Public Utilities Commission is planning to hold hearings on August 9, 10, and 11. It may be that I will have to testify in these hearings, but I do not know on which date. I should have information on this by the end of this week. In the event I cannot be there for the dinner on Wednesday evening, it may be possible for me to come to Atlanta by plane late Wednesday in order to be there for the Thursday meeting.

As you know I am greatly interested in the problem of school integration which will be discussed at the meeting, and consequently, I shall make every effort to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Harry J. Walker

Harry J. Walker
Associate Professor

HJW:hc

Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Honorary Secretary
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372
104 C Street, N. E.
Washington 2, D. C.

August 8, 1955

Dr. C. H. Parrish
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Parrish,

I will arrive in Atlanta via Eastern Airlines at 4:01 P.M. on Wednesday, August 10.

I will be looking forward to seeing you and the rest of the gang at the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Irene

(Miss) Irene Osborne
Washington Representative
Community Relations Program

IO/sbh
Enclosure (1)

I WILL X WILL NOT _____ ATTEND THE MEETING TO BE HELD AT ATLANTA UNIVERSITY DORMITORY AUGUST 10 AND 11, 1955.

I DO X DO NOT _____ EXPECT TO STAY IN THE DORMITORY.

I DO X DO NOT _____ EXPECT TO EAT DINNER AUGUST 10 Yes AND LUNCH AUGUST 11 Yes.

SIGNATURE June Osborne

August 9, 1955.

Dr. Mozell C. Hill
911 Whittier Hall
Teachers College
Columbia S.C.

Dear Mozell:

Just got your letter this morning, and I am hastening to quiet your fears that I would be "stampeded" into unwise experimentation. Actually, I suppose that the only "wild-eyed" person around here is me.

Briefly, the underlying reason for the meeting is this: Dr. Mitchell has been concerned about his inability to secure an integrated staff and this summer asked me to work on the problem. I expressed to him my belief that adequate staffing could not be achieved on a full time basis. The Council has entirely too temporary a character to expect these qualified people to leave good jobs in order to accept staff positions with us. Therefore, I conceived the idea of attempting to secure a number of consultants on a part time basis.

The meeting has therefore double purpose: (1) to invite people of broad experience to whom the whole question of servicing the Southern region would be put for free, informal discussion; (2) to call together qualified persons who might later be hired to render such consultant services, provided, of course, the necessary funds become available.

You can see then that the narrow focus of attention will do much to prevent the consideration of "wild-eyed" schemes. Written invitations have been sent only to executive committee members and to out of town guests. Staff and local people have been invited orally.

I will be out of the city when you get back, but expect to return by August 19, when we can have a long talk about the results of the meeting.

Sincerely,

C. H. Parrish
Assistant Director

CHP/vc

(1955)

Persons expected to stay in A. U. Dormitory night of August 10th.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
1630 Fourth Avenue North
Birmingham, Alabama

Mr. Emory O. Jackson
The Birmingham World
Birmingham, Alabama

Mr. Robert Johnson
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mr. Christopher Mercer
211 Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. Preston Valien
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Lewis Jones
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

Dr. Louis Killian
Department of Sociology
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dr. Francis S. Manis
c/o 830 East Long Road
Alcoa, Tennessee

Miss Irene Osborne
American Friends Service Committee
104 "C" Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Harry J. Walker
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

****

28 guests expected for dinner evening of August 10th

29 guests expected for luncheon (dinner) mid-day August 11th.

✓ invited guests

TENTATIVE

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

August 10 - 11, 1955 - A. U.

1. Mr. Morris Abram
515 Healey Bldg.
Atlanta

2. Mrs. C. M. Birnie
864 Hunter Street. S.W.
Atlanta

3. Mr. Paul Christopher
216 Flatiron Bldg.
Knoxville, Tenn.

4. Dr. Kenneth Clark ✓
City College
New York City

5. Dr. Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta

6. Dr. Lee Coleman ✓
Dept. of Rural Soc.
Univ.of Kentucky
Lexington, Ky.

7. Dr. Albert W. Dent
Dillard University
New Orleans, La.

8. Mr. Ross Forney ✓
2105 Hawes Street
Dallas, Texas

9. Mr. John A. Griffin
Emory University
Emory Univ., Ga.

10. Mr. Leonard Haas
Haas-Howell Bldg.
Atlanta

11. Mr. Philip Hammer ✓
70 Fairlie Street
Atlanta

12. Mrs. G. T. Hamilton
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta

13. Dr. Gordon B. Hancock
Virginia Union Univ.
Richmond, Va.

14. Dr. Mozell C. Hill ✓
Atlanta University
Atlanta

15. Mrs. Ruby Hurley ✓
1630 Fourth Ave., No.
Birmingham, Ala.

16. Mr. Emory O. Jackson ✓
The Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.

17. Mr. Robert Johnson ✓
AFSC
20 South 12th St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

18. Dr. R. O. Johnson ✓
Atlanta University
Atlanta

19. Mr. Lewis Jones ✓
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

20. Dr. Louis Killian ✓
Dept. of Soc.
Florida State Univ.
Tallahassee, Fla.

21. Dr. Hylan Lewis ✓
Atlanta University
Atlanta

22. Dr. Francis S. Manis ✓
c/o 830 E. Long Rd.
Alcoa, Tenn.

23. Mr. Christopher Mercer ✓
211 Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

24. Dr. George S. Mitchell
SRC, 63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta

Tentative
List of Participants - 2
August 10-11, 1955

25. Miss Irene Osborne
AFSC
104 "C" St., N.E.
Washington, D. C.

26. Mr. C. H. Parrish
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

27. Mr. J. McDowell Richards
Columbia Theological Seminary
Decatur, Georgia

28. Dr. Harry V. Richardson
Gammon Theological Seminary
Atlanta, Georgia

29. Miss Almita S. Robinson
AFSC
2600 Flora St.
Dallas, Texas

30. Mr. Frederick B. Routh
SRC
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta

31. Mrs. Margaret Ryan
Texas Research League
Austin, Texas

32. Very Rev. Maurice V. Shean, C.O.
P. O. Box 895
Rock Hill, South, Carolina

33. Dr. Joseph Taylor
Dept. of Soc., Dillard Univ.
New Orleans, Louisiana

34. Mrs. M. E. Tilly
SRC, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta

35. Mrs. Preston Valien
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

36. Mr. Harry J. Walker
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

37. Mr. Carter Wesley
P. O. Box 3086
Houston 1, Texas

38. Dr. Albert N. Whiting
Morris Brown College
Atlanta, Georgia

39. Miss Josephine Wilkins
c/o Biltmore Hotel
Atlanta

40. Mr. D. D. Wilson
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

41. Mr. Marion A. Wright
"Top Knot"
Linville Falls, N. C.

42. Dr. Whitney Young
Atlanta University
Atlanta

NOTE: LTRS. OF CONFIRMATION OF ATTENDANCE MAILED 8/1/55 (Air Mail to those out of the city), IN FOLLOW-UP OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS BY CHP.

SUMMARIES FROM A. U. CONFERENCE

August 11, 1955

This conference was called to help strengthen the services of the Central Office to state organizations and the region during the current period of accelerated social transition.

Whitney Young: SRC has a dilemma: agreed to goals, but what can we do to achieve them with what we have ? or Program designed for what we now have or effective, realistic program and develop staff for it ?

State Organizations have some 400 Board Members, very important. Acquiring Board Members one thing, keeping them , another; involvement needed to maintain their interests; activities designed for "where they are" to take them where we feel they should be.

Indoctrinate staff with broad objectives and some specific program steps; train staff to stimulate Board to take proper action.

Louis Killian: Council has clearly stated goals to achieve. It can't deal in politics; therefore, there are two approaches open to it, (1) mobilization of like-minded people; (2) education of those not so fully committed.

Question of tactics: take people where they are, work with them. Lowest common denominator: "Desegregation can't be ignored".

Needs: spell out functions of Council, State Organizations, "locals". Research on what is going on; research on process and effectiveness of SRC Disseminate info from research to select list of people.

Robert Johnson: (as evaluator) Is the program accomplishing what we set out to do? Is the program being effectively run? Questions to be asked: (1) what are stated objectives; (2) who made them and how were they communicated to state people; (3) how are they working in the field?

Emphasis must be placed on implementation of objectives. (Like U.S. Constitution, they should be sufficiently explicit to give direction, sufficiently flexible to permit area differences.)

Need to think about; What percent of work devoted to school desegregation? Delimitations of Council's work. Roles of Boards, of Staffs. Relationship of Central Office and State Organizations. How to pool information and experiences of state staff people. Need to specify machinery of communications. Redefine minority leadership. Have regular region wide staff meetings.

Irene Osborne: There is need to sharpen the tool, tighten the organization. Particularly in the field of communications is this so; internal and external.

Ruby Hurley: Need specification on how autonomous are the state organizations, "locals" ? Need to step up communications between groups and between organizations. Need for community organization education. Increase work of Church Women... work with other similar groups. NAACP concerned with groups who go to talk with school boards, what orientation have they? NAACP has formula. Legal process is a part of the social process.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Harry Walker: (1) tighten up organization; (2) each organization to have functional committees: program and fund raising; (3) Central Office to prepare memo on types of projects which could be undertaken; (4) each state organization to work more closely with established organizations; (5) disseminate information to state organizations as to techniques, tactics, etc... roles of various institutions, groups etc...

Francis Manis: Write, in non threatening manner, memo on relationship of Central Office and State Organizations; (2) need better distribution of direct services of SRC to state and community; (3) what are we training for? how we do it guides and limits and directs program; (4) need for program director in SRC; (5) evaluation of consultant programs Vs Exec. Dir. programs; (6) role of New South, state organization newsletters ... need technical letter from Central Office to state organizations.

Emory Jackson: (1) give priority to school desegregation; (2) give practical guides to state and local organizations; (3) summarized monthly reports to be circularized to all staff; (4) transfer all fund raising to Boards; (5) each state organization to contact all Boards of Education: communicate not negotiate; (6) regular region wide staff conferences; (7) same basic policy in all states; (8) increased use of interracial teams; (9) beware of "excuses".

Bonita Valien: Take proceedings of this meeting -- have small group examine closely, draft definitive memo to staff, Central and State, on (1) what does SRC do? (2) SRC's limitations of program; (3) resources; (4) program areas, sufficiently broad? (5) critical evaluation of Central Staff in functional terms; (6) need Program Director in Central Office; (7) need similar meetings for state groups; (8) get consultants and Exec. Directors together regularly for staff conferences.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

12 Aug 55

GSM

May I suggest that a note from you go to each of the participants at our AU conference.

FBR –

August 12, 1955.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
624 Masonic Temple Building
1630 Fourth Avenue, N.
Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Ruby:

It was certainly good to see you at the Conference at Atlanta University yesterday, and we very much appreciated your contribution to its success. All of us on the SRC staff felt that we gained a great deal from that conference.

I am enclosing a list of our state officers and executive directors and chairmen in the various states and hope it will be possible for your field workers to make contacts with them and help open more widely the line of communication between our two organizations. All of us here look upon the NAACP as a true champion of democracy and a very fine professional organization which is doing an outstanding job.

Best personal regards,

Cordially yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/vc
Encs.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

August 15, 1955

An Original of this ltr to:

Mrs. C. M. Birnie
Mr. Emory O. Jackson
Dr. Edward K. Weaver
Mr. Whitney Young
Dr. A. N. Whiting
Mr. Harry J. Walker
Mrs. Preston Valien
Miss Irene Osborne
Mr. Christopher Mercer
Dr. Francis S. Manis
Mr. Lewis Jones
Dr. Lewis Killian
Mr. Robert Johnson
Dr. R. O. Johnson
Mrs. Ruby Hurley
Mrs. G. T. Hamilton
Mr. John A. Griffin
Mr. Lee Coleman

cc: of each to CHP

August 15, 1955

Mrs. C. M. Birnie
864 Hunter Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Birnie:

Our warmest thanks to you for taking time for the meetings August 10th and 11th at A. U. It did us a lot of good.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

August 15, 1955

Mr. Rufus E. Clement
President
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Clement:

We are deeply grateful for A. U.'s and your own very special kindness to us in being host and participant in the August 10th and 11th meetings for SRC. It did us a lot of good.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Chr

August 15, 1955

Mr. C. H. Parrish
926 South Sixth Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear C. H.:

If Fred and I missed anybody, will you please let me know, and even belatedly I'll write.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Encl.

August 15, 1955

Mr. Hylan Lewis
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Hy:

I add my very warmest thanks to C. H.'s for all you did to make the August 10th and 11th meetings the considerable success that they were.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Chg

CHP

Dear Mr. Freeman:

This is the request from the Southern Regional Council for renewal of aid from the Fund for the Republic for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1955.

The letter of grant dated April 2, 1954, in referring to periods after the first eighteen months, reads:

> "The Fund will give consideration to requests for a grant in 1955-56 of not to exceed $150,000 and a grant in 1956-57 of not to exceed $110,000. There is no commitment or intention on the part of the Fund to support the program of the Council after September 30, 1957.

Our letter of March 15, 1954 envisioned a total sum available from the Fund for the Republic for the twelve months October 1, 1955-September 30, 1956 of $22,847.50 for the central office of SRC and $125,433 for aid to the state programs. We would hope that these figures, particularly the $22,847.50, will be rounded upward.

As to the financing of the state programs, we are content with the amount just set out. For the typical state, that means aid from the second year's grant of about $10,500 with about $3,500 to be raised by each state organization. The longer organized state groups should be able to raise the needed amount without too great strain. The newer ones, staffed within the last few months, will find it harder, but the Fund for the Republic has materially eased the task for them by the terms of your letter of May 25, 1955, enabling the carry-over to the state programs, under given restrictions. of some of the 1954-55 allocations for state programs unused (by reason of late starts with staff) in the current fiscal period. We feel satisfied that the twelve state organizations we have going will be able to continue as planned in the fiscal year 1955-56.

On the central office, we foresee problems, and ask for some further help, over and above that forecast in the original letter of grant.

The Southern Regional Council originally requested help from the Ford Foundation in May, 1951, after, of course, many months of careful preparation of the proposal. There seemed then to be time enough before any crisis-period would be upon the South to organise in advance twelve state movements, and get them in condition to carry corrective program when the anticipated strain of desegregation, in various forms, would be upon the South. Generous as was the grant from the Fund for the Republic, its actual date was April 1954, and the crucial decision of the U.S. Supreme Court on the matter of the public schools came in the next month. The grant perforce had to be trimmed to what seemed the smallest possible amount for getting state organisations going. Specifically, in an effort to flow into the states the maximum of funds for their needs, we agreed to a minimal central office, deemed by us, and I suppose by your own staff, but barely enough to let us go out and organize twelve state movements and give them safe administrative supervision from a central office in Atlanta. Proceeding in the terms of the 1951 request, we were hoping that such a minimal supervisory office would be enough.

In actual fact, history has telescoped the need for supervision of field organization and the need for rapid training of the field staffs in program looking toward desegregation. The two needs have run concurrently, and will do so for the second grant period, and to some degree probably for the third. Yet we in the central office have only sufficient funds for a routine administrative program, and cannot, under present circumstances, pay for the leadership, detailed insturction, and implementing guidance which the state orgaisations urgently need.

An obvious answer would be "if you need more, go out and raise it". We are committed already to raising by our own efforts, independent of the Fund for the Republic, $55,000 in the second grant period and that is quite as much as we can realistically undertake.

1. Dr. Kenneth Clark (4)
City College
New York City, N.Y.

2. Dr. Lee Coleman (6)
Dept of Rural Soc.
Univ. of Ky.
Lexington, Ky.

3. Mrs. Ruby Hurley (14)
1630 4th Ave. No.
Birmingham, Ala.

4. Mr. Robert Jackson (15)
AFSC.
20 S. 12th St.
Phila, Pa.

5. Dr. Louis Killian (19)
N.O.G.
Lo. of C.
Tallahassee, Fla.

6. Dr. Francis E. Frans (21)
c/o 830 E. Long Rd.
Alcoa, Tenn.

7. Miss Jerome Osborne (24)
AFSC
104 "C." St. N.E.
Washington 2, D.C.

8. Miss Alberta E. Putman (28)
AFSC
2600 Flora St.
Dallas, Tex.

10. Mrs. Margaret Ryan (30)
Texas Research League
Austin.

11. Dr. Joseph Taylor (32)
" " " "
" " " "

12. Mr. Christopher Mercer (22)
211 Izard St.
Little Rock, Ark.

13. Mrs. Preston Valien (34)
Fisk Univ. Nashville, Tenn

14. Mr. Lewis Jones (18)
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

15. Mr. D. D. Wilson (39)
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Ky.

16. Mr. Harry J Walker (35)
8" 8p, W" 1"

17. ~ " " Jackson (15)
Birmingham World,
Birmingham, Ala.

18. Hylan Lewis (4)
a. U.

19. Mr. Ross Toney (7)
2105 Hamer St.
Dallas, Texas

20. Rec. Com.
21. Cure Co. Ms.

20 Philip Hamer (10)

21. Maurice Abraham (1)

22. Josephine Wilkins (38)

23. Rufus Clement (5)

24. Al Whitney (37)
Maurice Barr

25. Whitney Young
a. U.

26 R. O Johnson (17)
a. U.

27. Mazell Hill (13)
a. U.

28. Frederick B. Routh (29)

29. Metcalfe (32)

30. Shakmeller (11)

31. Chapman (25)

32. Cromitchell (28)

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
AMherst 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

September 10, 1957

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: All Participating Agencies

FROM: Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council

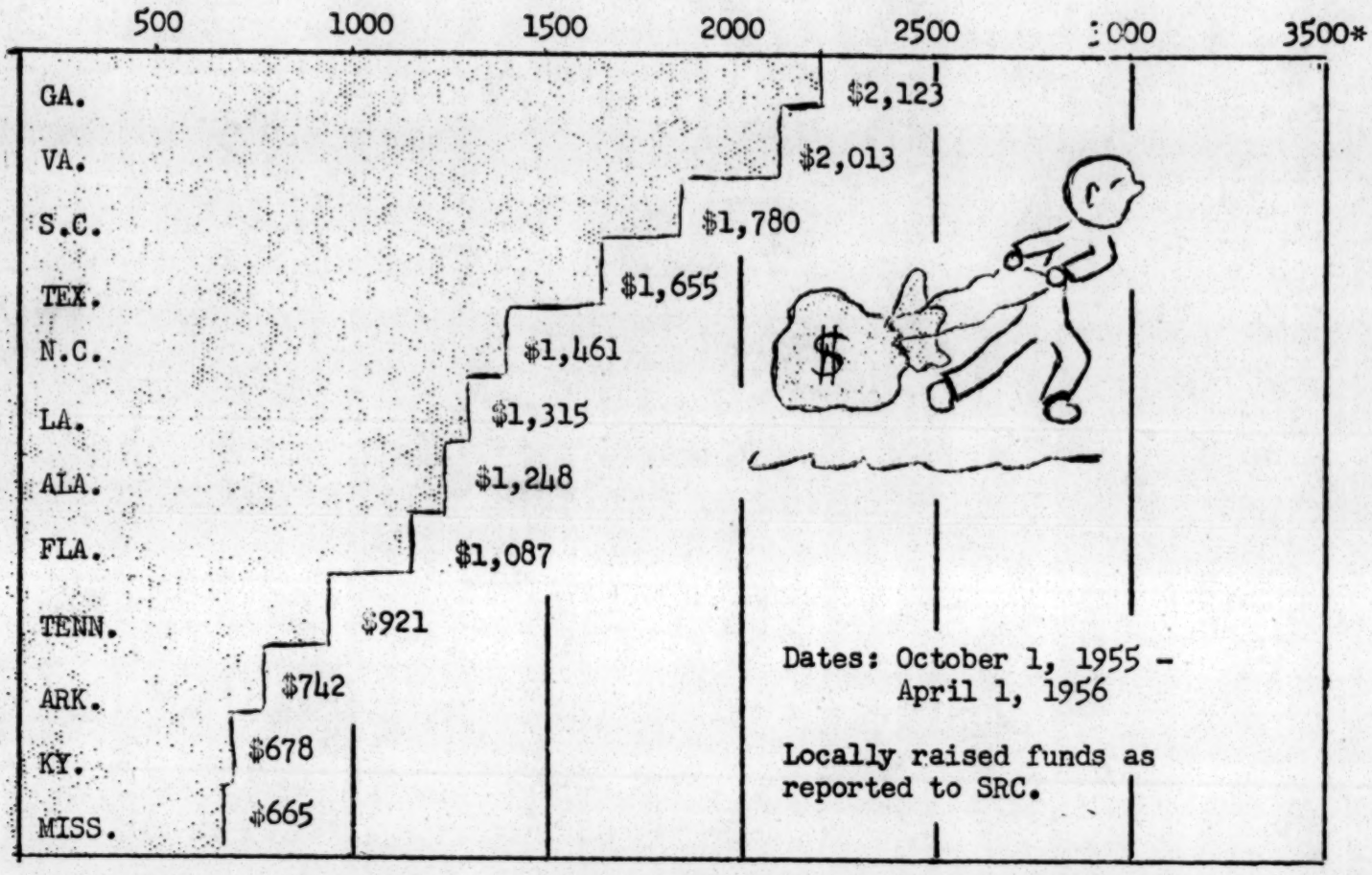
We would like to revise our directory of Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South. Accordingly, we are enclosing the information we have for your organization and the way in which it will appear in the directory. If there are corrections, changes or additions would you please notify us at your earliest convenience. If there are no changes we would appreciate confirmation of that fact. We are particularly concerned with personnel changes and the inclusion of agencies not previously listed.

Each individual listed in the directory will receive a copy of the revised edition. If you have suggestions for further distribution or have need for more than one copy we will be happy to supply them.

- : -

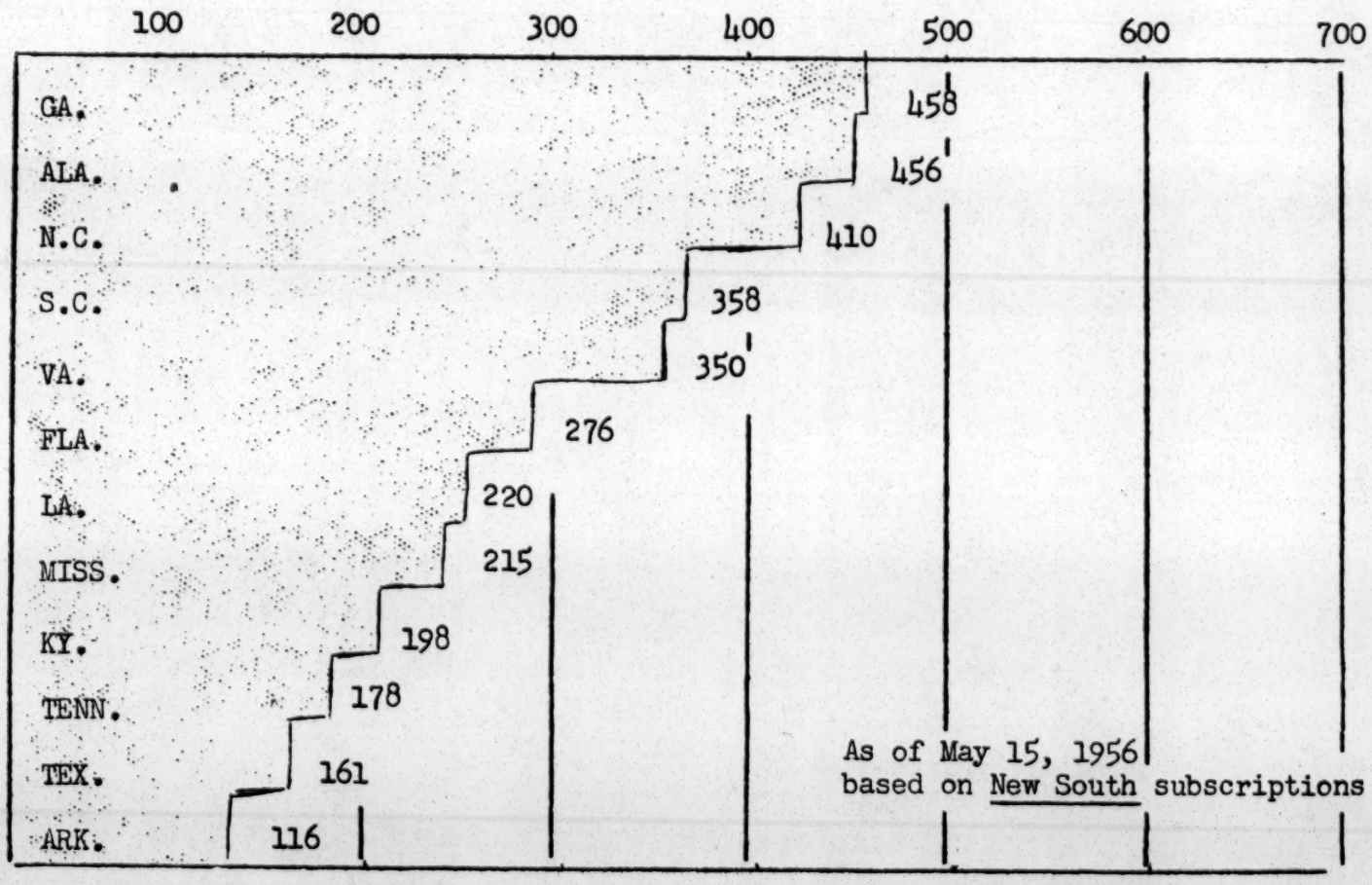
SRC
PROGRESS REPORT CARD
MAY 15, 1956

STATE FUND RAISING



* $3500 - Required minimum

STATE MEMBERSHIP

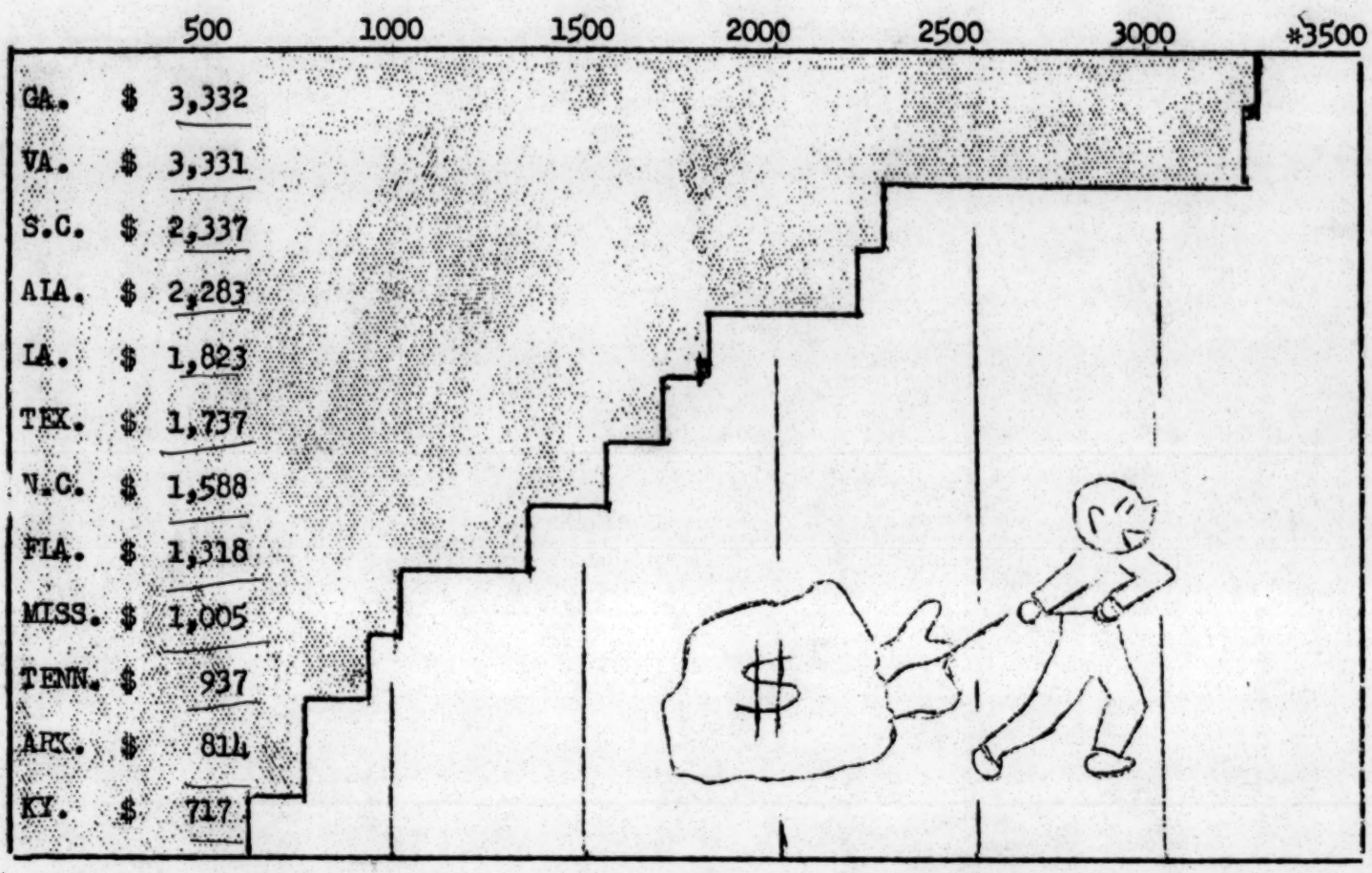


F. B. Routh

Exhibit C

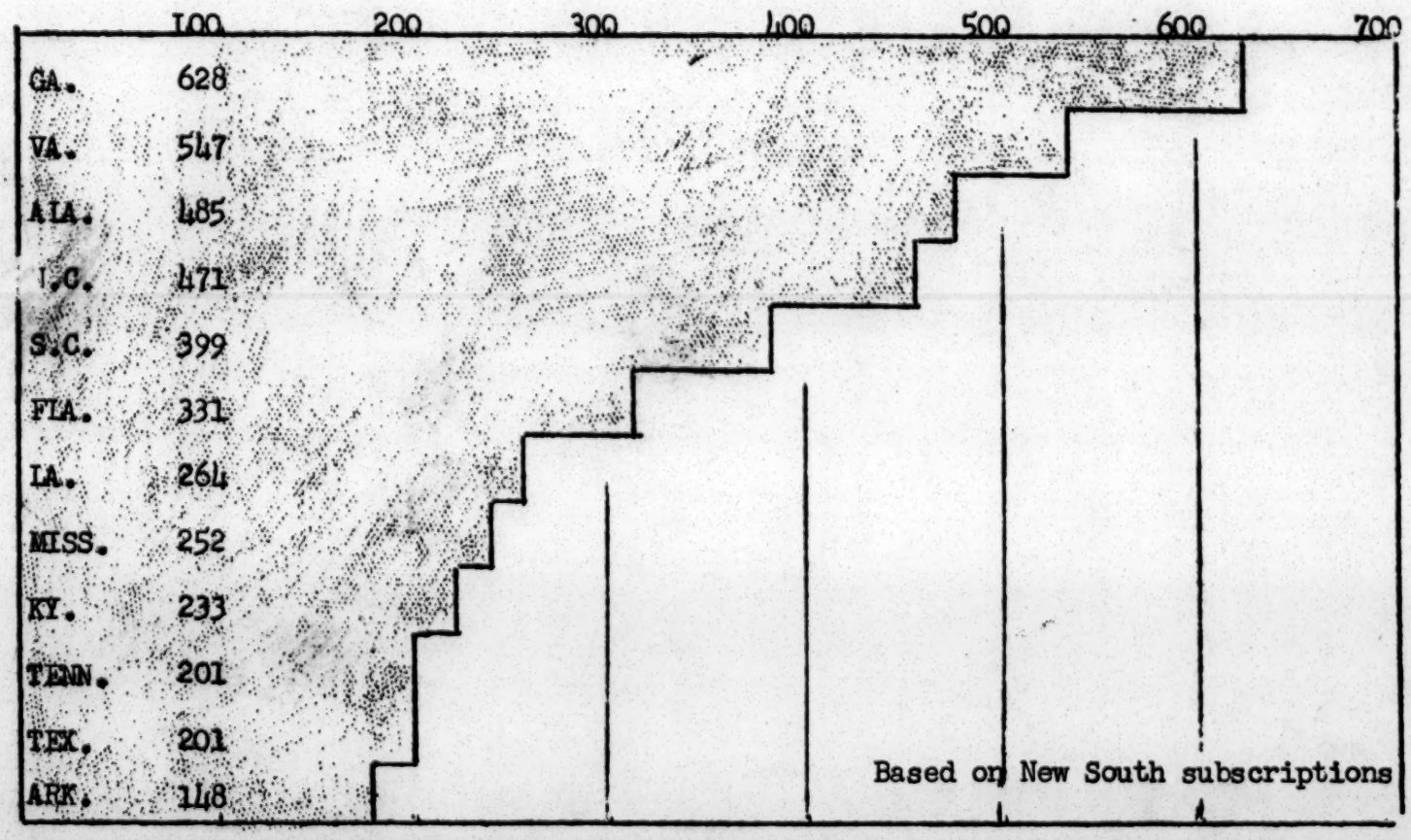
SRC
PROGRESS REPORT CARD
JULY 15, 1956

STATE FUND RAISING



* Required minimum

STATE MEMBERSHIP



F. B. Routh

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM OF PROPOSALS FOR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS

For consideration by the Program Planning Committee, the Executive Committee and the Executive Director of SRC

From: Grace T. Hamilton, Assistant for Program Development

This memorandum is concerned with proposals for program development of state organizations, and is based on the commitment of the SRC made to the FFR that $158,000 of its initial grant to the SRC would be devoted to establishing and strengthening state race relations agencies in twelve Southern states. This effort was undertaken with the understanding that the state agencies would attempt to raise $1800 each towards a minimum operating budget of $15,000 per state. The understanding was that during the two succeeding years that the FFR would assist the SRC, the subsidy to state agencies would decrease and the self-support would increase. As shown below:

	Total Subsidy	Per State	To Raise per State
1st. yr.	$ 158,000	$ 13,200	$ 1,800
2nd. yr.	126,000	10,500	3,500
3rd. yr.	97,600	8.000	6,000
	$ 382,400		

All states were advised that salaries would be paid from the Central Office, in the interest of simplifying social security and withholding accounting. All states were advised that the total amount of subsidy permitted the employment of an executive director ($5000), half of an associate director's salary ($2500) and an office secretary's salary ($2500). In other words, the subsidy to states from the FFR provided in the first year $10,000 for salaries and $3200 towards operating costs. Each state was expected to secure the remaining $1800 needed towards a minimum operating budget of $5000 excluding salaries. It was suggested that states might increase their fund raising goal by $2500 in order to make possible the employment of a full-time associate.

By April 1955 steps towards establishing state agencies have been taken in all twelve states. Executive directors have been employed in nine of these, and

in the other three organizational procedures are looking towards the employment of staff and the development of a program of work. Of the professional staff employed, eight executive directors are white and one is Negro; one state has employed a half-time Negro associate, and one has devised a plan of work which uses a group of five white and five Negro highly qualified "consultants on a very part-time basis" to "establish communication across racial lines" in the school districts of the state.* Due to many circumstances the dates, when state agencies have been in an organizational condition which permitted the employment of staff, have varied.

The philosophy and background of state staff members is also varied. In many cases staff (executives) have been employed before the directing bodies (boards) were organized and prepared to assume policy-making program planning functions. As a result policy and program in many cases has been largely determined by the states' employed staff.

An evaluation of the present situation in state organizations suggests a major need for development of leadership -- both lay and professional. There is an obvious need for clearer concepts of the realities in the present situation, which affect race relations and a clearer understanding of advisable and possible functions of race relations agencies in the South during this period. (See Program Planning Report - Re: "State Organizations.")

On April 1, 1955, the end of half the first years grant period, there was an

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*From minutes of Annual Meeting SRC Board, November 10, 1954: RESOLVED that the Council in annual session hereby urge the several state organizations or committees which are affiliated with the Council to give careful and thoughtful consideration to the statement made by the Executive Director in his Memoranda Six of September 23, 1954 having to do with the matter of bi-racial staff for state organizations, believing that only by this means may the maximum be achieved both to effective development of program and formal support. The full text of the statement follows:

"We have recognized that the 'effective human relations service" which state organizations will be establishing in the months ahead requires

unexpended balance in the account for state agencies of the SRC in the amount of $123,800. According to the Secretary-Treasurer, the balance at the end of the grant period in the account for state organizations cannot be less than $69,000. There is considerable likelihood that a large unused balance designated for this part of the SRC program may be deducted from the amount of grant proposed for the second year's operation of state organizations.

It would seem to be advisable that all possible means be used to strengthen the program and organization of state agencies during the remainder of the first grant period. This is necessary not only because of the probable effect of a surplus on the grant for the second period, but also because of the lessened possibility of assistance to states from the Central Office during the second year.

The proposed allocation from the FFR for the second and third years operations of the Central Office andthe greatly enlarged responsibility for fund-raising on the part of the Central Office, for its work, would seem to lessen the ability to provide program assistance to state organizations by the Central Office (see below).

FFR Grant		Per Month	To Raise	Monthly Operating Cost Central Office First Quarter, 1955
1st. yr. (18 mos.)	$74,700	$4,150	$40,000	
2nd. yr.	24,000	2,000	55,000	
3rd. yr.	12,400	1,037	67,000	$ 7,111
	$111,100		$162,000	

The basis for these proposals is the obligation to use available resources designated for state organizations to develop agencies that will contribute bene-

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the assistance of both white and Negro professional staff members. This is necessary in order that the staff of state organizations provide evidence in their makeup of a working relationship of equals in behalf of the common welfare, and for perhaps the even more important reasons, that the insights of both Negro and white staff members are needed in the task of extending the areas of communication across racial lines throughout the state -- a basic purpose of our state organizations."

RESOLVED ALSO that the central staff is hereby requested to see that this policy is implemented on the regional level and to offer its assistance and encouragement towards its implementation on the state level.

ficially to the adjustments required by the Supreme Court's decree. This has been a large justification for the support of state organizations. Each proposal which follows has as its purpose to encourage the development of useful, "independent, self-sustaining" state race relations agencies.

PROPOSALS

I. Transfer to each state agency having an elected treasurer and chairman, the balance of its allocation for one full years operation, excluding amount reserved for salaries.

This would encourage the development of independent status; and might make possible increased program activity and fund raising, since it would be normal to expect certain expenses involved in "promotion and interpretation" to be larger in a first year of operation.

Officers of a state agency would be expected to submit an audited financial report at the end of the last half of the first grant period (before September 30, 1955) and it would be regarded as proper for any unused amounts to be carried over towards the second years operating budget of the state. This would mean that each state would be assured the $3200 toward a first year of operation over and above salaries.

The amount of the balance for "operating costs" of state agencies not yet distributed is $22,670.

II. Reserve $30,000 ($2500 per state) toward the salaries of associates. This with a like amount (already allocated for this purpose) during the second year of operation would make possible a full year's salary for an associate director in each state.

(The second year of subsidy of $10,500 per state will provide $500 towards the costs of operations other than salaries.)

Allow $10,000 towards associate executive salaries for the last three months of this years operation (July-August-September). This would enable every state to have a bi-racial professional staff of two people on a full-time basis for the last four months during 1955, and during the entire year of 1955-56.

III. Plan and arrange for a LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE for board and professional leadership from each state.

The conference would be concerned with THE FUNCTIONS OF VOLUNTARY STATE RACE RELATIONS AGENCIES IN THE SOUTH DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD FOLLOWING THE SUPREME COURT'S DECREES.

Possible consultants: Irene Osborne, Harry Ashmore, Dr. Charles Johnson.

Costs would involve: Honoraria for leadership, travel and living for conference personnel, funds for at least one planning meeting. Conference directors supported by clerical assistance would be needed, and a conference report should be printed to be available for use by voluntary and professional personnel in the states following the conference.

Date suggested: Early to mid-July (allows time for adequate planning and scheduling of leadership). Decrees will probably have been issued.

Possible place: Mammoth Cave, Ky. - Blue Ridge Conference Grounds.

Estimated cost: $7000. (includes honoraria for conference directors and supplemented staff.)

There is a growing body of relevant information regarding community processes which are necessary to implement successful desegregation. It would be highly desirable for the lay and professional leadership of state agencies to be exposed to this material, and to have an opportunity to consider it in the light of the SRC purpose and the tasks of each state.

The conference might deal with the following questions:

(1) What are the dynamics of our society which influence and determine race relations?

(2) What are the needs? Which of these needs are ones which can be met by a voluntary state race relations agency in Southern states during the period of transition?

Since the planning and execution of such a leadership conference could not be carried by the central office staff of the SRC in addition to their present responsibility and commitments, it is suggested that:

(1) Conference directors outside of the SRC staff should be secured on an honoraria basis (one white, one Negro). The administrative responsibility for the preliminary work, the conference itself and the follow-up preparation of the report would be divided between these two directors.

(2) A "sponsoring committee" composed of twelve lay representatives from each state would be organized. There should be equal racial representation in this group.

(3) The estimated cost could be pro-rated to each state in order that full participation would be assured.

IV. STAFF WORKSHOP In the late summer or early fall a staff workshop of two or three weeks should be held. Experienced personnel, with skills and access to resources for developing professional leadership, are available at Atlanta University in the Department of Social Sciences and in the Professional School of Social Work.

The subject matter for consideration would be COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION FOR SCHOOL DESEGREGATION -- THE OBJECTIVE OF HUMAN RELATIONS AGENCIES IN THE SOUTHERN REGION. What is possible? How to begin. Supporting resources of other agencies -- organizations -- public -- private. The relation of fact-finding to social action. The realities of communication.

In order to make this workshop possible the following suggestions are made:

(1)Contract with Atlanta University for the conduct of the workshop.

(2) The sponsoring committee should be composed of a committee of twelve representing the employed professional staff of the state organization. (Bi-racial, each state represented.)

(3) The estimated cost would be pro-rated to each state to cover travel, tuition fees and living costs.

(4) The planning or steering committee could include representatives from the SRC Central Office staff and the faculties of the institutions involved.

(5) The city of Atlanta would be used and regarded as the laboratory for the workshop group during the period.

(6) The materials prepared for each state for use during and following the workshop would be of value in the following years work in each state.

Indirect values would accrue from the experiences of living together as a student body for the workshop period.

Time suggested: Early September.

Estimated cost: $5000.

V. Any program activity of the SRC which is conducted in states with the knowledge and cooperation of a state organization would tend to strengthen the influence of the state organization. It would seem to be consistent with the commitment to the FFR to designate $2000 ($200 per state) for meetings of church women in each state which to date has not held a meeting. In order for these funds to be available during 1955-56 (the second grant period) it would seem desirable for it to be allocated to the "Fellowship of the Concerned" account. This would enable planning for such meetings as it might be possible to arrange during the five remaining months of the first grant period.

The potential influence of the church in this period of transition is widely recognized -- and the SRC's channels for work with church women should be fully utilized.

VI. Proposals II, III and IV depend upon increased assistance to the Boards and Personnel Committees of state agencies by Dr. Parrish and Mr. Routh (Assistant Directors for State Organizations) in order that acceptance of bi-racial professional leadership may be developed; and in order that appropriate candidates may be secured; and in order that the Boards may become more representative and responsible integrated bodies. It is assumed that the budget of the Central Office can arrange for this extra staff assistance to be made available to the states which require it during the months of June, July and August.

See Publications - Commentaries

EMORY UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30322

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

November 8, 1966

Dear Emory,

Your letter of July 29, along with the examination copy of the New South, failed to reach me in Vermont, where we spent most of the summer. Since I got back in September, I've made many good resolutions to answer it (the kind, I'm afraid, with which the road to Hell is paved), and only many distractions and the mental lapses, which mark my decline, have kept me from doing so.

Let me say that I'm glad you are in Atlanta, where what you believe and are doing counts (& will continue to count for so much. (I say this in spite of the fact that this is election day, 1966.) I hope you will have a continued sense of contentment & achievement, which it often takes faith to sustain.

The New South is handsome and telling. The issue I have seems more intent to create a mood (with interviews & interjected commentary) than to push analysis through to designs for action. But it contains substantial articles which belie this impression. I enclose a subscription blank.

Give our regards to Margaret, & accept our best wishes to you both.

Sincerely
Roy Foerster

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA 35486

Mag ? ?

March 1, 1967

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Gentlemen:

The publications you have sent me over the past year have been extremely helpful.

Will you please change my address on your mailing list to School of Social Work, Post Office Box 1935, University of Alabama, University, Alabama. 35486

3-2-67 KS

In addition, will you please place our Dean, Dr. Howard Gundy, on your mailing list. Our new School of Social Work will benefit from your efforts.

3-2-67 ;?

Sincerely,

Ruth C. Schaffer

Ruth C. Schaffer, Ph. D.
Assistant Professor

RCS:ks

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT

CHAMBERS OF
JUDGE GERALD W. HEANEY
FEDERAL BUILDING
DULUTH, MINNESOTA 55802

File Commendations & Publications

✓PW
✓SB
MJ

March 9, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I have just received your publication entitled "School Desegregation 1966: The Slow Undoing." My sincere thanks to you for this publication. I find it to be very informative.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Heaney

GERALD W. HEANEY

GWH:eei

202/223-1212

file
Commendations

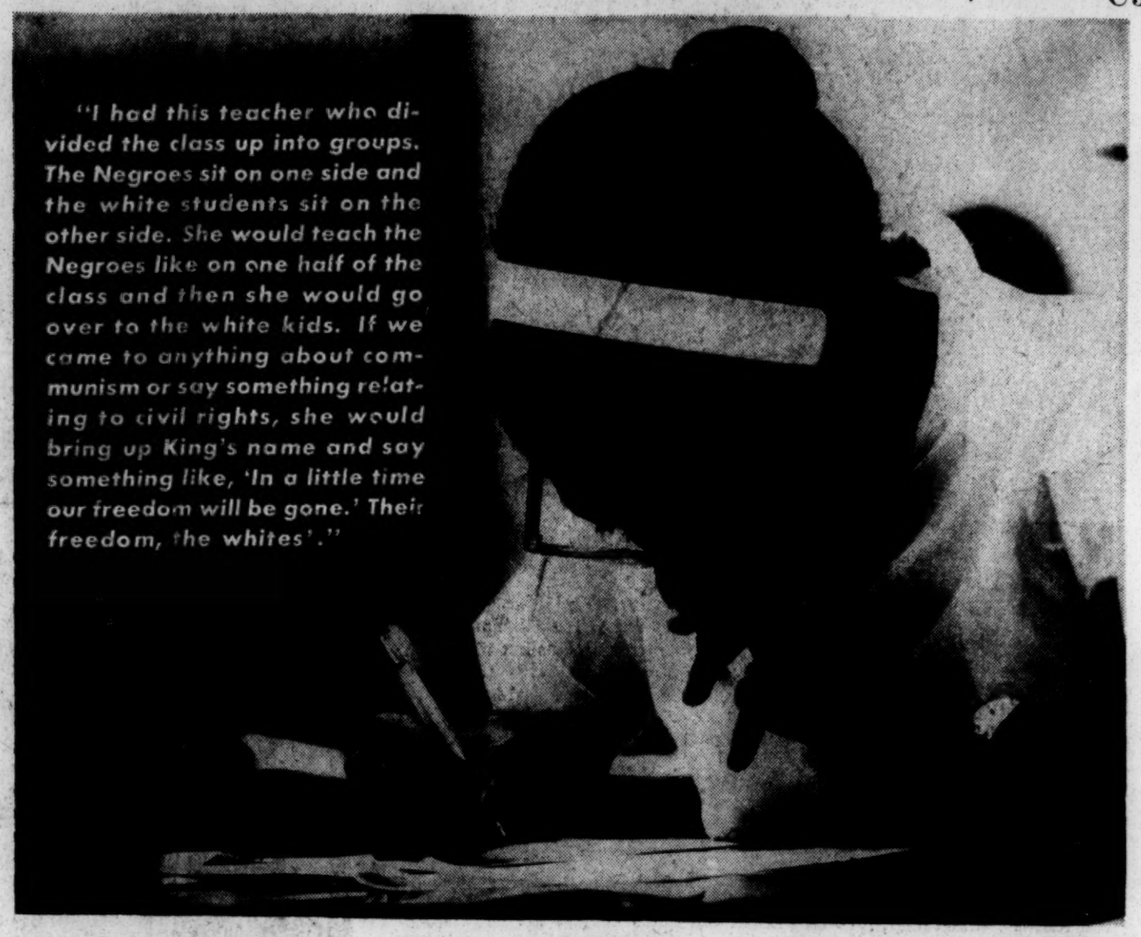
Calvin Kytle

"Sec publications"

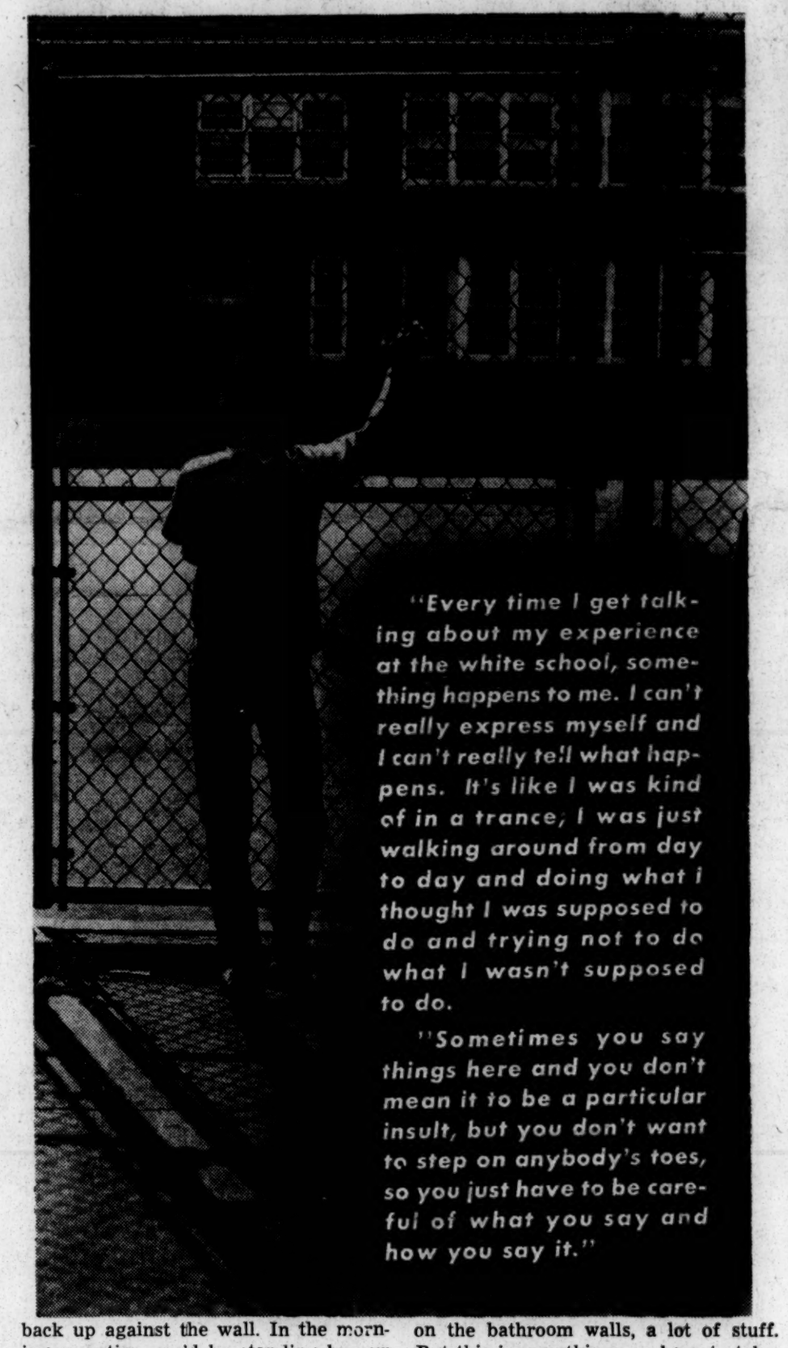
DAVID APTER & ASSOCIATES
1145 19th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

Integration Doesn't Mean Acceptance

Last week, the Supreme Court refused to delay the pace of school integration in six states of the Deep South and it began to look as though more Negroes would be going to school with white children. What is the response of the youngsters on whom the burden of this step falls? There is as yet no clear assessment. But Dr. Mark A. Chesler of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan has recently concluded a careful study among 20 teen-agers who were among the first Negroes to attend formerly all-white schools in Alabama. It was published in pamphlet form by the Southern Regional Council, which said, "We believe this study has the most serious implications for our hope of the possibilities of one people living together in a democratic society." These quotes are from those 20 students, who live in "the most hard-core areas of white resistance," grouped under headings suggested by Dr. Chesler. The title of his pamphlet is, "In Their Own Words."



"I had this teacher who divided the class up into groups. The Negroes sit on one side and the white students sit on the other side. She would teach the Negroes like on one half of the class and then she would go over to the white kids. If we came to anything about communism or say something relating to civil rights, she would bring up King's name and say something like, 'In a little time our freedom will be gone.' Their freedom, the whites'."



"Every time I get talking about my experience at the white school, something happens to me. I can't really express myself and I can't really tell what happens. It's like I was kind of in a trance; I was just walking around from day to day and doing what I thought I was supposed to do and trying not to do what I wasn't supposed to do.

"Sometimes you say things here and you don't mean it to be a particular insult, but you don't want to step on anybody's toes, so you just have to be careful of what you say and how you say it."

The School Staff

"WE WERE NOT accustomed to saying 'yes ma'am' and 'no ma'am' and she wouldn't realize that we couldn't do it overnight. If we made one mistake in English and said 'yeah,' she would write on a little piece of paper and say, 'I am going to have you all put out of school for insubordination.' It seemed as if all she did the whole time was to just wait for us to say 'yes' one time, she won't miss it. She will ask you right away, 'What's that you say?' She will ask you questions to try to make you say 'yes ma'am.' She got fed up at me because I got tired of her trying to make me say 'yes ma'am' and I started saying 'I think so,' or 'I don't really think so,' or something like that just to keep from saying 'ma'am,' because I figured she was doing it on purpose."

"Some of the teachers will try to be funny. When they get to a word like Negro, they call it Nigger or else try to make fun."

"When we got in there, they started throwing rocks and crayons at us. I told the teacher and she went back there, and they all started laughing, and she was laughing with them. And then they went outside and they brought more rocks and they started throwing them."

"Our teacher was always calling on us when we wouldn't have our hands up, and when we did have our hands up she wouldn't call on us; when we'd take them down, that's when she would call on us. And then one morning in our first period class, my friend was at his desk and she called him up in front of the class, trying to embarrass him. He had soap on his face that couldn't come off good and she told him that he had soap on his face and that he hadn't washed his face. Well, they'd make remarks about him and laugh at him."

"The principal never brought up the question of integration; if he did, he tried to hide it. So the kids kind of rejected us. I didn't have many friends; maybe this was because of the principal also."

"The principal got a refrigerator and put it in there for us. He went and got drinks for us also. He would ask us in the morning what we would like to have and would go out of his way to get it for us. He was pretty nice."

White Classmates

"SOMETIMES WE BE GOING down the hall and if any of the white students was standing in the hall and they see us coming, they say here come a black Nigger, you better stand back or something. They would get back up against the wall. In the morning sometime we'd be standing by our locker and they would get off the bus and come in and try to walk close up by the wall or something, pretending they didn't want to get close to touch us or anything."

"(Kids with) real BB guns would stand around the bus and aim at us and threaten us. Boys would ride around on motorcycles and throw rocks at us from the outside. The elementary kids would throw rotten eggs at us. The police would ignore them."

"You also get used to things written on the bathroom walls, a lot of stuff. But this is something you have to take. When you come to think about it, when kids call you a name you laugh and joke it off. When you get down there, it's a little different because it's white people."

"I found myself not acting myself. They expected a whole lot out of me. They expected me to be different. I had to go along with their crude jokes. They were no good but I laughed anyway. They would run things in the ground but I would keep laughing. Lately I have decided that I really shouldn't try to act different from what I really am. I have decided that I don't have to prove anything to anybody. I lost a few friends by doing that but I've gotten fed up with it. When I first came into the situation, I wanted to be friendly. I guess anybody wants to be friends with everybody. We got along O.K. We joked about the white and Negro relationship. This was good and O.K., but I just got tired of it."

"This is the first thing that comes over them, intermarriage. Well, it takes two to marry somebody. Nobody wants to marry them; you just want to be their friends, that's all."

"Some people think that white people are higher class than Negroes, but from the way the children did behave, they are lower class people than the Negro. We went in class one day and everybody sat down and when the teacher went out of the room some of the students had spit in the vacant seats that nobody sits in. And they put chewing gum all over the desks. I mean you didn't find too much chewing gum over at the Negro schools; they threw it out the window or trash can. But over there you find the desk packed with chewing gum and stuff like that."

"Well, before I went to the white school I always did think that the white person was smarter than we are. I used to think that they were just born smarter, just because they were white, but I found out this year that this isn't true. There were a lot of them who had more trouble than I had in getting their lessons and they had been in this school and in this situation, maybe not in the same situation, but they had been around their friends and their teachers for 11 years before then. Some of them couldn't do half as good as I could, and I don't see how some of them even graduated. They failed some subjects and took an extra subject, and made D's in that subject and they still passed. I just don't understand it. I think that maybe the reason we think that we aren't as smart as they are is because they've made us feel like we don't know anything."

"Like in our class, you see the same people every day and they have gotten used to the fact that they have got to talk to us. We have a nice conversation. We laugh at their jokes and everything and then if you see them on the street, the same person that you have been joking around with all day will look the other way and they won't speak. That kind of thing bothers you. They will talk to you when you are by yourself or with just a few people, but if you are in a group with some of their other friends around, they don't know you at all. That kind of thing makes you distrust their friendship at all."

"I don't trust white people either because you may think that they are being friendly but come to think of it, they are not. In other words, when you get around them they'll be friendly, but if a white person is with me and then we see a group of other white people and they see him with me, they will call him a Nigger lover. So you be thinking that he'd be a friend and the white people get mad; so he just quit being friends. Sometimes he'd be friendly and sometimes he won't."

The Negro Community

"IN OUR COMMUNITY, all of them were very encouraging. We had been having small mass meetings around our community to try and encourage people to try to enroll students in this school because you get a better education there. Everyone was very glad that I was chosen to go there and they was trying to encourage me as much as possible to continue."

"People in my neighborhood didn't like my going to the white school because they said that I was just trying to be popular and the white school wasn't any better than the Negro school. They said that the Negro school was the newest school. They said that our house was going to be burned and the Ku Klux Klan was going to get us and lots of people was going to get killed. They wasn't going and didn't want those people coming in their neighborhood. Our house did get burned, and when it did people said, 'That's what I told you was going to happen.'"

"The way I see it is that people want things to happen but they are waiting for somebody else to do it. They will not realize that those who do something have to sacrifice. They don't realize that those who first went down had to sacrifice. They didn't have all the opportunities and all the extracurricular activities that the Negro school had, like ball games, etc. Another thing, a lot of kids came up to me and told me they would like to come but they would like to be on the basketball team. But we don't have a football or basketball team. They are just plain scared and they don't want to give up anything."

"And when I'd come home from school, the children would come up to me and ask me, 'Well, who did you get into a fight with today?' 'What white girl did you beat up?' 'And who's your white boy friend?' They never did try to help us; all they did was try to get funny."

The Future

"I THINK THE SITUATION would be better if more Negro students went because a lot of the students just pick on you because they think they can get by with it. I don't think a student would hit a Negro student if he thought somebody was behind him to give him just that much more. He wouldn't do it even if he thought somebody was behind him that would see him and tell the student who it was."

"I wish I was going back; I just want some of them to pick at me like they did last year so I can get them back. When we have about an equal number of students, we'll see if we can get in a fight over there. We will have the same number in our color as they got in their color so we probably have a better chance of fighting. If they're looking for a fight this year, then I'm going to fight."

"You have to be in an area where you can be accepted together. It's not like that down here. That's what's wrong, and it'll take time, a long time, to change."

file

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

1307 S. Wabash Avenue • Chicago, Illinois 60605 • 312-341-1530

Southern Field Service
8017 Palm Street
New Orleans, La. 70125
504-492-5792

See pubs
Common Dialogues

August 25, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Just a note to say that the SRC's statement "On the National Crisis" was excellent.

Sincerely,

Matt

Mathew Ahmann
Executive Director

MA/ma

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE EDUCATION OF MIGRANT CHILDREN

145 east 32nd street
new york, n. y. 10016
murray hill 3-4545

File
Commendations
(see publications)

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Cassandra Stockburger
Director

December 26, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Paul:

Thank you for the copy of "Black Belt Schools." I have read it with a great deal of interest. I shall look forward to the special issue of New South as well as the collection of photographs.

Sincerely,

Cassandra

Cassandra Stockburger
Director

A PROGRAM DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE, INC.

Robert S. Cramer, Chairman Board of Trustees

Eli E. Cohen, Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30306

January 12, 1968

File
Materials file
"Commendations"

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sir:

We greatly appreciate your forwarding to us copies of the booklet, Black Youth In A Southern Metropolis. This publication is both interesting and informative. We will share it with other members of our staff.

If we can be of assistance to you in any way, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely,

James E. Stodghill

James E. Stodghill
Coordinator
Governmental Relations

American Federation of STATE, COUNTY, and MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES · AFL-CIO

MADISON BUILDING/1155 FIFTEENTH STREET, N.W./WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

TELEPHONE 202/223-4460

File - Commendations
See Jerry.

March 27, 1968

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Ed:

Just a word to tell you what a first-rate job your "Special Report" on the Memphis strike is. We are distributing a few copies to some key people in the AFL-CIO and have given a copy to each of our 16 International Vice-Presidents.

Best wishes.

Fraternally,

Jerry

Jerry Wurf
International President

JW:ed

JERRY WURF
PRESIDENT

JOSEPH L. AMES
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Vice Presidents

REV. ALBERT B. BLATZ
ST. PETER, MINN.

JAMES A. BROYER
BOSTON, MASS.

EARL S. BURKLUND
MOLINE, ILL.

WILLIAM J. CHARRON
DETROIT, MICH.

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NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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HOUSTON, TEXAS

WILLIAM J. McENTEE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LEE A. TAFEL
MIAMI, FLA.

RUBY WICKER
SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

FOUNDATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, INC.
A NONPROFIT CORPORATION

Nathan T. Garrett
Executive Director

811 West Main Street
Post Office Box 647
Durham, North Carolina 27
Phone (919) 688-8248

File "Commendations" "See Jobs"

April 4, 1968

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
C/O The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

This is just a note to say that I have read your special report on the Memphis strike and think it is a really fine piece of work.

Working for a community organization foundation, I am naturally interested in what is happening in Memphis, and as usual, none of the newspapers treated the issues in any meaningful manner.

I found your report to be admirably logical, dispassionate and honest; I only wish that this sort of social reporting were being disseminated to the "general public."

Again, congratulations on a good document.

Sincerely,

John B. Justice

John Butler Justice
Public Information

JBJ/smn

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DEVELOPMENT, INC.
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John B. Justice

John Butler Justice
Public Information

JBJ/smn

600 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022
April 11, 1968

Southern Regi onal Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Cash 4-12-68 KM

Gentlemen:

I am sending one dollar ($ 1.00) for three copies of the report written by J. Edwin Stanfield

"IN MEMPHIS: MORE THAN A GARBAGE STRIKE "

Please send one copy each to:

Mrs. Clark E. Corliss
1293 Dogwood Drive
Memphis, Tennessee 38111

Miss Lucile Lomen
Silver Burdett Company
Morristown, New Jersey 07960

4-12-68 KM

Miss Ruth Lois Hill
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

If there is an additional charge for postage I will be glad to pay it.

Thank you for a prompt reply to this request. People need the kind of reporting you do, especially those middle class white folks of general good will who have no idea what the real issues are.

?

Sincerely,

Ruth Lois Hill

Ruth Lois Hill

File Commendations Publications

"Freedom Belongs To Those Who Earn It"

THE NON-PARTISAN VOTERS LEAGUE OF MOBILE AND MOBILE COUNTY
THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

ROOM 5, FRANKLIN BUILDING
578 Davis Avenue - Tel. 433-7927
MAILING ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 1091 MOBILE, ALABAMA 36601

June 10, 1968

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Gentlemen:

6-12-68
lm

We are pleased to enclose check for $7.00 for one year's Combination Service, that is, one year's publication service and one year's subscription to New South.

We feel that the Southern Regional Council is rendering a splendid service on behalf of rights of minorities in the South.

With every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. LeFlore

J. L. LeFlore
Director of Case Work

NON-PARTISAN VOTERS LEAGUE
THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE
ALABAMA CONFERENCE FOR SOCIAL
JUSTICE

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NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY | AT RALEIGH

SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL STUDIES
ZIP 27607

September 11, 1968

Mr. Robert E. Anderson, Jr.
Editor, New South
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anderson:

As a long time member of the Council and erstwhile contributor to the New South, I want to congratulate you on the impressive improvement you have made in this journal. For years I have kept up my association mostly, I think, as a matter of conscience. Now I look forward to each issue of the New South with genuine anticipation. I was particularly impressed in the Spring, 1968, issue with the reprinted speeches of Vernon Jordan and Will Campbell. Splendid! I try to keep in touch with what is transpiring in the convulsive social revolution swirling about us, and I find you a great help. Thought you should know. Many thanks.

Yours,

George A. Gullette

George A. Gullette, Head
Department of Social Studies
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, North Carolina

GAG/ls

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, William Friday, President, comprises: *North Carolina State University at Raleigh, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, and the University of North Carolina at Charlotte.*

LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
OF THE ROGER BALDWIN FOUNDATION OF ACLU, INC.
SOUTHERN OFFICE
606 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

RECEIVED DEC - 4 1968

RICHARD B. SOBOL
CHIEF STAFF COUNSEL

December 3, 1968

(504) 523-1797

Vernon Jordan, Esq.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Vernon:

I read with great interest the SRC special report "Lawlessness and Disorder." If there is an extra copy available, I would appreciate your sending it to the Honorable Frederick J. R. Heebe, United States District Court, 400 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130.

We have had motions for further relief under Green denied in a large number of cases in the Western District of Louisiana and the Baton Rouge Division of the Eastern District of Louisiana and have sought an expedited en banc hearing of the appeals in these matters. I am including a copy of our motion in the Court of Appeals for your information. Court house talk around the Fifth Circuit, however, is that a majority of the court will not support implementation of Green. If this is true, it puts Miss Bartley's discussion in a more depressing context.

I guess the question of what to do next about these school cases is baffling us all.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Dick

Richard B. Sobol

NATIONAL OFFICE
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10010
(212) YU 9-7530
HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD
Executive Secretary

MISSISSIPPI OFFICE
603 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202
(601) 948-4191
ARMAND DERFNER
Staff Counsel

file communications

BELL & STANTON INC., public relations
2016 PEACHTREE CENTER BLDG., ATLANTA, GA. 30303 404-688-3643

May 21, 1969

Mr. Reese Cleghorn, Editor
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Reese:

I appreciate your sending me "John Willie Reed." It is a hell of a thought provoking book, with just the right touch to show the absurdity of a reality that is so near us all.

I hope the Council can find a means of mass distribution of this. It's not the sort of thing to change the world, but it just might spark a few minds to think a couple of thoughts that they might not otherwise think. I suspect that lasting change comes thought by thought and that most of us would be hard-pressed to recall what started the first ones. Charlie's book just might start a lot of first thoughts.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Ed

Edmund W. Hughes

cc: Mr. Charles L. Weltner

IN NEW YORK: 909 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

File Comments

Malnutrition

'The Morbid Chain Must Be Broken'

To Senator George McGovern, who reflected on it at week's end, it was "a moral outrage."

A group of doctors last week told the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, which Mr. McGovern heads, that malnutrition annually causes high infant mortality rates in this richest nation in the world, and irreversible brain damage to millions of American youngsters.

The United States ranks 13th in infant mortality rates—behind most European nations, Australia, New Zealand and Japan—and the doctors pointed out that almost 20 per cent of all births here occur in poor families where the odds are three to five times as high that the child will be mentally retarded. They termed malnutrition so prevalent as to "constitute a danger to the nation," adding that retarded youngsters not only do poorly in school but also have difficulties in the job market.

Their testimony followed that of other experts who outlined a vast and largely ignored problem that they insist has profound implications.

Earlier in the week, McGovern and some of his colleagues filed a resolution to extend the life of the select committee and to provide additional funds for completing a survey of hunger in America. A Public Health Service survey of 10 states, only partially complete, has revealed evidence of widespread malnutrition and the recurrence of nutritional diseases, such as goiter and rickets, considered wiped out decades ago.

"We did not expect to find such cases in the United States," a representative of the Public Health Service who had conducted similar surveys in developing nations told the committee.

All of this testimony follows scattered reports of hunger in America. About a year ago the Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty released a study which said:

"Hunger and malnutrition exist in this country, affecting millions of our fellow Americans and increasing in severity and extent from year to year."

This study said widespread malnutrition contributed to the "withdrawal, apathy, alienation, frustration and violence" exhibited by some of the poor.

And in 1967 a team of doctors who made a study in Mississippi for the Southern Regional Council urged the Federal Government to take "immediate steps" to provide food and clothing for poverty-stricken youngsters there.

"Malnutrition is not quite what we found," said the doctors; "the boys and girls we saw were hungry—weak, in pain, sick. They are suffering from hunger and disease and directly or indirectly they are dying from them—which is exactly what starvation means."

These charges, now reinforced by official findings, expose an irony in a nation so fat with agricultural surpluses that it launched an international "war on hunger" several years ago while its people have sent food packages to the starving Armenians and, more recently, the starving Biafrans.

Those concerned about hunger at home point to what they consider a larger irony. According to the Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty agricultural policies have been running in exactly the wrong direction—creating an artificial scarcity and high prices. The council claims that programs supposedly designed for the poor —such as the school lunch program — are actually designed for the agricultural interests. Anthropologist Margaret Meade, in testimony before Mr. McGovern's committee, accused the "agricultural establishment" of being "too devoted to the production end to be a fitting center for a food and nutrition program that is concerned with people rather than products."

While shifting the food programs for the poor from the Agriculture Department to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has been recommended, Congress may balk at the change.

The official 10-state survey by the Public Health Service moves to New York City in the next few days, but it will not move into Mississippi despite reports of starvation there. This is because Mississippi's Representative Jamie L. Whitten has indicated that Federal officials would be less than welcome. He is chairman of the House Agriculture Appropritions Subcommittee and a power in Congress. Senators Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana and Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia are the only two members of the select Senate committee not to endorse the request for added funds and an extension.

Fifty-three other Senators, however, have joined Mr. McGovern in cosponsoring it. Evidence already on the record seems to have so seared the conscience of the country that there will be at least a further look into the problem.

"The morbid chain," said one doctor last week in referring to the propagation of ill-nourished children by ill-nourished mothers, "must be broken."

—JOHN A. HAMILTON

Edward B. Fiske

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VARD B. FISKE

55 E. 9th St.
Apt. 6-P
New York, New York 10003
April 26, 1969

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Publications Office
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sirs:

Please send me a copy of the following publication: Ulmer, Al, Cooperatives and Poor People in the South, March 1969. I enclose 30¢ in coin.

Can you also tell me if his March 1966 Cooperatives, Credit Unions and Poor People is still available and the price. I would appreciate a list of your other publications, if such is available.

Many thanks, and felicitations on your endeavors for the under-represented members of the Southern population.

Sincerely,

Ramona Ford

(Mrs.) Ramona Ford

Encl.

4-30-69

30¢ Coin
4/30/69
KM

May 23, 1969

Dr. Bell I. Wiley
Professor of History
Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia 00822

Dear Bell:

Thank you for taking the time to write about Weltner's piece. I agree with you about the quality, and I am sharing your comments with Reece.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

BC
~~MJ~~
PA

May 22, 1969

Mr. Charles Longstreet Weltner
33 Walker Terrace, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Weltner:

Last night I read your pamphlet, John Willie Reed: An Epitaph. This is a fascinating study. In academic terms it deserves an A plus rating. The research is most impressive; so are the organization and the style. This booklet tells more about the lowly black folk of Atlanta and of the South - their character and their lives - than any of the books that I have read on the subject. You have demonstrated that one of the most effective ways of telling the story of the past is to do so in terms of individual human experience.

My interest in history centers around the lives of the lowly. This group, especially the Negroes, are difficult to understand and portray, largely because they are relatively inarticulate. You have shown that much can be learned about the plain people by an imaginative use of the few records that do exist.

Mr. Cleghorn's summary application of your story to the present is perceptive and interesting.

To both you and Mr. Cleghorn I extend hearty congratulations for a job well done.

Sincerely,

B I W

Bell I. Wiley
Professor of History

BIW/sw

CC: Mr. Paul Anthony

file: Commendations pub. M.J.

RC
MJ - files

May 26, 1969

Dr. Harmon D. Moore
Executive Director
Christian Council of Metropolitan
Atlanta, Inc.
167 Walton Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Harmon:

It was very thoughtful of you to write me about the publication, John Willis Reed. I am sharing your letter with Charles Weltner and Reece Cleghorn of our staff.

Thank you, also, for your kind words.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF METROPOLITAN ATLANTA, INC.

167 WALTON STREET, N.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303, PHONE 524-1167

May 23, 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Your publication John Willie Reed is an excellent treatment of an important subject, and I am delighted to have a copy in my office.

I am grateful for the outstanding and aggressive leadership which you are giving to the Council. It is a joy for me to be in a city with outstanding leaders who are committed to the common good of all people.

Should there be any way in which I might be of assistance to any project which you undertake, please feel free to call upon me.

Sincerely,

Harmon D. Moore
Executive Director

HDM/jmw

Read 6/30/69
file Sec Pubs - Comments

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
Washington, D.C. 20560
U.S.A.

27 June, 1969

Dear Paul,

Congratulations for having caused Weltner's epitaph on John Willie Reed. Just as LIFE's printing pictures of the Vietnam dead this week, you have given specificity--a hard, but warm, case--to a blurred condition. I recently wrote a letter to the editor of the Washington Post to make lamentations over the street murder, near DuPont circle, of a young friend of mine with whom I had lunched that day. I was thus especially touched by the Reed story.

I occasionally run into our mutual acquaintance from the Economist who was so taken by your Southern hospitality. We always wonder if Paul ever will come to town.

Willard

July 28, 1969

Mr. David L. Cowger
The Sacramento Bee
Sacramento, California 95804

Dear Mr. Cowger:

Thank you for the tearsheets of the story you did based on Dunbar's report. We appreciate the use you've made of our material.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95804

July 21, 1969

Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Enclosed are tearsheets of the story we carried Sunday based on Anthony Dunbar's report.

Those who had an opportunity to read Mr. Dunbar's report in its entirety were very impressed. I hope we were able to convey to our readers enough of his impressive story.

Thank you for the permission.

Sincerely,

David L. Cowger

David L. Cowger

21ST AND Q • SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA • TELEPHONE 442-5011

The Sacramento Bee

Sunday, July 20, 1969 SECTION E

FORUM

WORLD NATION ★ STATE

• *Editorials*
• *Background News*
• *Letters to the Editor*
• *Comment*
• *Campus Viewpoint*

Misery Of Plantation Castoffs

By Anthony Dunbar

The Author

What are conditions of life for Negroes of the deep South 100-plus years after slavery? Writer-researcher Anthony Dunbar, a white man, went into west-central Mississippi to find out, at the behest of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Ga., and the Mississippi Council on Human Relations.

For seven weeks last fall, he lived among the rural poor in and around Louise, Miss., a town of some 300, and the neighboring hamlet of Midnight, Miss.

This article is a condensation of Dunbar's report.

The Louise-Midnight area, like all the Delta, is plantation country.

About half the white men in Louise own, manage or are agents on plantations. The others are small farmers, factory workers in Belzoni (15 miles to the north), or work at jobs such as service station attendants and mechanics.

Almost all the black families are tenant farmers on plantations, though some are sharecroppers and small farm owners.

The large plantations have from five to 20 regularly employed tenants. There are several smaller plantations with fewer than five tenant families, and there are many individually operated farms.

I lived in the homes of poor black families in the country between Louise and Midnight for seven weeks during September, October and November of 1968 . . . (and) tape recordings were made of 45-minute-long interviews with 97 poor families.

The average family size is 7.1 persons. Average family income is $1,538 a year; per capita income of the 690 people is $216. The chief suppliers of income are the plantation, Social Security and welfare.

The number of families represents approximately one-fifth of those in the black community in the Louise area.

Without exception, the black people of Louise are poor, neglected and deprived of everything that makes life pleasant, comfortable or simple.

Poverty does not produce situations where a family

Only rarely, when there is a great rush to get in the crop, will men be kept at work long after dark.

Five years ago everybody who needed to and anyone who wanted to — men, women and children too young for school — would have been working in these fields in October, picking cotton at $2.50 per 100 pounds. . . .

Q: "How many men work this plantation now?

A: "They got about six of 'em, steady drivers."

Q: "Just as a guess, how

work that the planter requires, and he is paid for his work.

Sharecropping, which has been considered virtually extinct for 15 years, still persists in scattered instances around Louise. To make any cash income at all, a sharcropper must double as a tenant farmer.

The plantation system easily absorbed the shift from slavery to paid labor. Workers were simply paid too little money to live on and went immediately in debt to the planter.

had trouble being approved for them. While many turned to the banks for furnishing, most took the familiar path and received loans from the large planters. The practice continues today, though a few small farmers have begun to take advantage of the recently relaxed policies of the FHA.

In 1960, before the machines had completely taken over, a plantation of any size would have had 10 to 40 tenant families. Their shacks would have been strung along the dirt roads as little neighborhoods a half-mile long, where every family drank from a single faucet by the road and often shared common outhouses.

All of the people, perhaps numbering several hundred, would work every day that it did not rain throughout the spring, chopping cotton in the summer and picking cotton in the fall. The wage was poor, averaging $3 to $5 a day for men and considerably less for women and children.

Today only the skilled men have jobs; manual labor has seen its day on Delta plantations.

"Well, I don't do anything now. For the past six years — well I used to farm, but after I got in bad health, I started haulin' and hoeing, but I ain't did a thing like that since they got to the place where they just about stopped picking cotton and hoein'. So I just take it easy now, I reckon."

Q: "Do you have any income?"

A: 'No sir."

Q: "What do you do, Mrs. . . ."

A: "Well, right now, we're pickin' cotton."

Romania Scores With Nixon Visit

By Paul E. Zinner
Professor of political science, University of California at Davis

President Richard M. Nixon's midsummer journey to Bucharest places the capstone on foreign policy successes scored by Romania's astute Communist leaders in a tense year that began with the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union and four of its Warsaw Pact allies.

His visit Aug. 2 and 3 is timed ideally from the point of view of the Romanian leaders. On Aug. 4 the 10th Congress of the Romanian Communist party is scheduled to open. The proceedings of the congress are of great political importance in their own right, and they will lead directly into elaborate celebrations of the 25th anniversary of Romania's liberation from Fascist rule on Aug. 23, 1944.

In a country as sensitive to diplomatic nuances as Romania is, no one will lose sight of the fact it was the American President who set the stage for these events and not the leaders of the Soviet Union.

Whatever the substance of discussions between Nixon and Nicolae Ceausescu, his Romanian counterpart, in the minds of the Romanian people the symbolic meaning of their meeting is likely to overshadow any possible hard agreement on more cordial relations that may ensue from their brief encounter. This is exactly what Ceausescu may have had in mind by inviting the President.

Delays Russians

Nixon's sojourn seems to have put a crimp into plans of Soviet leaders to go to Romania this month for the ceremonial signing of a friendship treaty to replace one which lapsed more than 1½ years ago. They may have had second thoughts about making the trip or they still may go ahead despite being upstaged by Nixon.

Their reaction so far has been enigmatic. Nixon's Romanian foray has been ignored by Soviet media. Only one journal, Za Rubezhom (Life Abroad) published a commentary from the New York Times which questioned the wisdom of the President's decision to undertake the journey at the present time. Clearly, publication of a critical comment from an American source, even in a journal with somewhat less than mass circulation, represents an expression of displeasure by the Soviet authorities. But it is a relatively mild rebuke in comparison, say, with an editorial in Pravda or Izvestia. However miffed the Soviet leaders may be they have restrained themselves from airing their feelings in public.

Significantly, too, in a recent major policy address before the Supreme Soviet, Russia's federal parliament, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko made no mention of the President's trip to Romania. He spoke at some length and circumspectly, however, about the Soviet government's "readiness to embark upon an exchange of views with the United States on so-called strategic arms," and declared that "the U.S. President's statements in favor of a well-prepared Soviet-American summit meeting have, of course, not gone unnoticed in the Soviet Union."

The imperatives of the world situation as seen from Moscow may appear so pressing as to preclude the venting of anger and the showing of spleen over the President's visit to Romania.

In extending their invitation to Nixon, Romanian leaders may well have been mindful of the limitations on the Soviet's retaliatory capacity. Their paramount concern was not the reaction of the Soviet Union but the response of their own people.

There is no question that any accommodation of the Soviet Union, however prudently undertaken, would not sit well with the Romanian public.

An ostentatious show of friendship for the Soviet Union immediately preceding the party congress and the celebration of Romania's national holiday would tend to demoralize the population, cause it to falter in its confidence in the Communist leadership and to relent in its determination to stand fast in the defense of national sovereignty.

Having worked with apparent success to rally the population around the Communist party and to create a mood of buoyant self-reliance, the Romanian leaders would not relish the creation of conditions that would erode their internal sources of strength. In the long run, their future and

See Page E4, Col. 5

country between Louise and Midnight for seven weeks during September, October and November of 1968 . . . (and) tape recordings were made of 45-minute-long interviews with 97 poor families.

The average family size is 7.1 persons. Average family income is $1,538 a year; per capita income of the 690 people is $216. The chief suppliers of income are the plantation, Social Security and welfare.

The number of families represents approximately one-fifth of those in the black community in the Louise area.

Without exception, the black people of Louise are poor, neglected and deprived of everything that makes life pleasant, comfortable or simple.

Poverty does not produce situations where a family has some major problems and some minor ones. All the problems are major, and all needs are filled only with great difficulty.

For the poor man, however, survival implies, above all else, obtaining food. It is for him a constant struggle and a constant searching.

The Plantation

By 9 o'clock tractors, mechanical cotton pickers and bean combines are in the field. All day long the heat builds up. The sun begins to set near 6 o'clock. An hour later, the men head home because it has turned too dark and cold to work.

Only rarely, when there is a great rush to get in the crop, will men be kept at work long after dark.

Five years ago everybody who needed to and anyone who wanted to — men, women and children too young for school — would have been working in these fields in October, picking cotton at $2.50 per 100 pounds. . . .

Q: "How many men work this plantation now?

A: "They got about six of 'em, steady drivers."

Q: "Just as a guess, how many families would have been working here 10 years ago?"

A: "About 30 of 'em."

Q: "Men, women and children?"

A: "Everybody, yes sir. Them that wasn't big enough was out there. They was out there makin' a day."

Plantation land is farmed in two ways: By tenant farmers or by sharecroppers, all of whom are black. A tenant farmer, or what could better be called a tenant family, lives on the plantation in a house provided by the planter. In exchange for this, he is on call day or night, year-round, to do any work that the planter requires, and he is paid for his work.

Sharecropping, which has been considered virtually extinct for 15 years, still persists in scattered instances around Louise. To make any cash income at all, a sharcropper must double as a tenant farmer.

The plantation system easily absorbed the shift from slavery to paid labor. Workers were simply paid too little money to live on and went immediately in debt to the planter.

The planter remained the boss on his land. No sheriff would arrest a tenant without the permission of the planter. No sheriff would refuse to arrest a man fingered by the planter. The sovereignty of the planter on his own land was never questioned before or after slave days.

Farming income is seasonal. Small farmers require a "furnish," a loan to cover all farm and personal expenses for the six months of the year spent in planting and waiting for the crop. The Farmers Home Administration has loans to serve this purpose, but in the 1940s and '50s black farmers the summer and picking cotton in the fall. The wage was poor, averaging $3 to $5 a day for men and considerably less for women and children.

Today only the skilled men have jobs; manual labor has seen its day on Delta plantations.

"Well, I don't do anything now. For the past six years — well I used to farm, but after I got in bad health, I started haulin' and hoeing, but I ain't did a thing like that since they got to the place where they just about stopped picking cotton and hoein'. So I just take it easy now, I reckon."

Q: "Do you have any income?"

A: 'No sir."

Q: "What do you do, Mrs. . . .?"

A: "Well, right now, we're pickin' cotton."

Q: "About how many months out of a year do you work?"

A: "Well right now, I'd say about two because they usually put the cotton pickers in to pick the cotton."

Q: "How much did the two of you make this week?"

A: "Ten dollars and 62 cents. I'm not a very good cotton picker. Some days I pick 80 (pounds), some days 90. And in the morning you can't go out early because of the dew. They don't want you to pick it when it's too wet."

The unskilled men too young to be tied down by

See Page E6, Col. 1

Handy Pocket Guide For Future Vacationers On The Moon

By Gerald Leach
The London Observer

Hardly anything ever happens on the moon. Indeed, that is the most striking thing about the place. Apart from people and vehicles, almost nothing moves. There is no sea, no air, no wind, no sound to break its utter stillness. It is as if time had stopped — just dust, boulders, pits, craters and hills frozen into a kind of cosmic still-life.

This travel guide for future moon tourists was written by the London Observer's science correspondent.

You won't appreciate all this when you first arrive. There will be all the hustle of getting into your space suit for the trip from the spaceport to the astrotel; you will be exhausted, perhaps a bit hysterical about whether you will get back safely, and you will be concentrating on learning to move in conditions of one-sixth gravity. To appreciate the full impact of being on the moon you have to sit still and let the silence soak in. There will be plenty of time for that tomorrow.

Probably the first thing you will want to see is the earth in the jet-dark sky. It will be a sight to remember all your life. The earth will dominate the sky, looking nearly four times bigger than the moon does from home, and much brighter. As you watch you will see the continents slowly sliding into the dark, night side (or coming out of night into daylight, depending on when you go). Weather-watching will give you lots to talk about.

Do remember to pick the right week for your trip. If you want to see a "full earth" it will be the middle of the night on the moon, which lasts 13½ days and is bitterly cold. If you want sunshine on the moon, then you will hardly see the earth at all. It will be a "new earth" or at most a thin crescent. The best times to go are at the two, half-moon periods, a fortnight apart, when you will see a "half-earth."

No Bargains

As for where to go, don't on any account be fobbed off by one of those bargain price trips to the back of the moon. You won't see the earth at all. The best spots are halfway toward the edge of the moon's disc as seen from earth. If you go to the rim, the earth will be very low in the sky and might be obscured by a hill or buildings, while at the moon's center it is directly overhead and a bit tiring to gaze at with a space helmet on. Remember that the earth does not move in the sky, so you could end up with a very stiff neck from always having to crane upwards.

As for the sun, don't ever look at it directly. Your eyes will be permanently damaged after a second or two even with your dark, ultraviolet-absorbing helmet on. In fact, you will have a lot of trouble with the light, and if you have weak eyes it might be better not to go.

In full sunlight the ground will appear 100 times brighter than on earth and there will be a terrible glare from shiny things like helmets, vehicles and buildings — which have to be made highly reflective to help them keep cool. Shadows will appear pitch black with no detail visible.

With such a range of light contrasts you may be plagued by afterimages that will move as you move your eyes and could be confused with real objects. Combined with the barren moonscape's lack of any familiar cues to tell you how far away things are — cues like texture and haziness — these light tricks can be dangerous. It will be easy to misjudge how far you have wandered from your hotel — and find there is not enough oxygen in your three-hour back pack to return.

Obey Rules

This is why you must obey the cardinal rules for moon walks. Always go in pairs and stick together (two pairs of eyes, two watches are better than one). Always take your pocket range-finder with you. And keep reporting back through your helmet radio to the head porter at the hotel. If you don't, you won't know if the radio has failed — just when you want to make a distress call in case of an accident.

Now for a word about walking. You will have to

See Page E4, Col. 1

Life On A Mechanized Plantation Has Become A Matter Of Survival

Continued from A1
families of their own leave the Delta and the state for the jobs in the North. Only one or two members of each class that graduates from the black high school in Louise can still be found in the county a year later.

Q: "Do you think your children will ever come back from Chicago?"

A: "They would come back and go to the field if they could make anything. They don't mind, my children don't mind, real work. But, it's just workin' and not gettin' nothin' out of it. Now when they was here, I wasn't able to give them anything. I was glad they left."

The Minimum Wage Law of 1966, which for the first time set the wage for agricultural employes, dealt the death blow to unskilled and expendable skilled labor on the plantations. Until that time, the wage of the tenant farmer had fluctuated around $3 a day, and women and children could work full time on a piece rate basis. All of these people, except the children, came under the new law and were entitled to $1 an hour beginning in 1967.

Though some planters in Louise do not pay the wage, or pay a straight time salary that falls below the minimum wage, or unfairly calculate the number of hours that their tenants work, most follow, more or less, the dictates of the law and in doing so cut from their work lists all but the essential laborers.

In the case of large families, the law has had the unfortunate effect of putting the wife and older children out of work, placing the responsibility for earning money solely on the man and, while increasing his earnings, leaving unchanged the total family income.

Q: "How many hours do you usually make a day?"

A: "I don't have hours. I make from sunup to sundown and sometimes an hour or two at night, this time of year, haulin' cotton. Now a straight time salary it would do pretty good — if it paid enough. There's some few, some few men in this county, pays about $50 a week.

"If I could get the work to do steady enough, on the hour basis, I'd rather by the hour. But if I go by the hour I can't feed my family 'cause I can't get the work to do.

"If you go by the hour, then they'll swear they don't have the work to do, and you'll sit down and half the time you can't keep yourself fed. You don't get nothin' in the winter at all. You don't get nothin' in the winter."

The small farm owner has been plagued for the last several years with crops that just will not pay the bills. He, too, has been forced by the economics of modern agriculture to abandon most manual labor.

Since price supports are based on acreage, the small landowner gets virtually no federal help. As a landowner, he is usually considered to be too well-off to receive any benefits from any programs of the welfare department, including food stamps and commodities.

To buy seed, fertilizer, weed poisons and everything else that is needed to farm he must obtain a furnish. Many small farmers cannot from year to year repay their furnishes, at the normal 6 to 8 per cent interest, from the proceeds of their crop. Many are able to break even; only a few clear money above their furnish and equipment costs.

are the interests of the community.

The planters themselves, many of whom are barely middle class by the standards of America as a whole, take on, by tradition rooted nearly two centuries deep, the role and responsibilities of the aristocracy.

A central tenet of their view of propriety is that the races must be kept separate. For most, it has been the belief governing their lives.

There is a mayor and a city council in Louise. The councilmen with one exception are all planters, and the mayor is usually some unfortunate storekeeper who acquiesced under great pressure and accepted the position.

The town officials are elected, a fact unknown to every black man interviewed. Every black man in Louise with whom I talked had no idea as to how the officials got into office. Black residents call the town council "The White Citizens' Council."

No black man interviewed had ever walked across the street to vote in town elections. To do so would be an act of extraordinary bravery for very little return, because the man would certainly be attacked and because the "Citizens' Council," in the normal course of its business, does very little that interests or affects the black community.

The "Citizens' Council" has been credited in the past with occasional acts of meanness such as blacklisting, boycotting, threatening or terrorizing men who challenge them. In drastic cases, they mete out almost equal treatment to white and black men alike.

One problem that the planters have been unable to rid themselves of is that the owner of a sizeable plantation outside of Louise has for nearly 20 years been married to a black woman. He had resisted every pressure put on him by switching

Plantation Country

"What happened to your porch out there?" "It's tryin' to get away."

the needs of his tenants as he saw them.

The kindness that might once have played a part in the relationship between planter and tenant is disappearing; it is being replaced by the callousness between management and labor.

One example of the changing times is that of the tenant's vegetable or truck garden. Until a few years ago, every family on a plantation was allowed a small patch of land to grow vegetables for their own use. Many tenants also raised hogs, chickens and possibly a cow.

Today only a few of the planters will allow even their full-time laborers to plant one or two rows of

ers have decided to starve the black man out of the Delta, as some have said, but rather because the planters no longer care ... whether the black man in the Delta starves or not.

Household

Since most black people around Louise live on plantations, most of them do not own their own homes. A fact often ignored in better days, it has now become painfully significant. One way in which it affects living conditions is that now, when the planter will do nothing to repair and maintain the homes of any but his indispensable workers, most tenants, hav-

per cent of the families have killed snakes in their homes.

Q: "How many rooms do you have to sleep in here?"

A: "Two. It ain't much for 'em to sleep."

Q: "So all eight of the children sleep in one of the two beds?"

A: "Well, they share."

The only black people with inside toilets in Louise are a few who have houses built for white families in the town or the tenant farmers lucky enough to live in what the grander plantations once used for the maid's quarters. For every family interviewed who had an inside toilet, there was

sewer, septic tank or cesspool.

There is no program of inspecting the homes that planters provide for their tenants to insure that they are fit for habitation.

Food, Diet

It has been said that the case for the existence of "hunger" in the Delta has been overstated. For a family to go hungry for a long period means that they have no access to any federal food programs, and that all of their neighbors and friends who would normally share what they had are in a similar situation.

For a family to go hungry means that the entire community is going hungry.

Q: "How many days a week do you have fresh meat?"

A: "Just one. On Saturday."

Q: "How about fish?"

A: "Oh we seldom ever have fish. Fish man used to come by, but he stopped comin' 'cause the people stopped buyin.'"

Q: "Do you ever eat eggs?"

A: "Yes sir, about once a week."

Q: "How much milk do you buy in a week?"

A: "Well we don't buy by the week — just when we take a notion with the cash and got the cash. Every time I get the check, I get a little milk."

Q: "What did you have for your meals today?"

A: "Had some pintos. I'm gonna tell it like it is. No meat in 'em."

Q: "Is that all you had to eat today?"

A: "Yes sir."

"We had mashed potatoes and bread today. This morning we had eggs and light

or high blood pressure; 7 per cent had diabetes; 9.3 per cent reported that a member of the family had asthma; 1.1 per cent had tuberculosis; 5.8 per cent reported frequent or continuous colds; members of 59.7 per cent of all families complained of sores or scabs on their bodies; 21.4 per cent had family members who were continually tired or listless. There is not in the Delta the hearty farm family of American folklore, living simply but comfortably and enjoying robust good health. Instead, there are people blighted by low income, inadequate food and disease.

People visit doctors most often for "high blood" pills and for cold medicine for the children. For matters more or less serious than these, the expense of treatment is beyond the reach of the poor man; he would prefer to suffer through the illness or resort to home remedies.

About 13 per cent of the black community in Louise has never seen a doctor. Also, about 49 per cent have never seen a dentist.

The infant death rate in 1964 in Humphreys County was 2,941 per 100,000 live births, compared to the national norm of 1,700.

Q: "Has your wife ever had any miscarriages?"

A: "Three."

Q: "Has she ever had any babies that didn't live?"

A: "Well, we had one that lived about three hours after she was born, then died."

Q: "So out of five pregnancies you got the girl?"

A: "We got the girl."

It is estimated that 35 per cent — more than twice the national average — of the children in Mississippi ... (under) 9 years of age have not received basic immuniza-

time on a piece rate basis. All of these people, except the children, came under the new law and were entitled to $1 an hour beginning in 1967.

Though some planters in Louise do not pay the wage, or pay a straight time salary that falls below the minimum wage, or unfairly calculate the number of hours that their tenants work, most follow, more or less, the dictates of the law and in doing so cut from their work lists all but the essential laborers.

In the case of large families, the law has had the unfortunate effect of putting the wife and older children out of work, placing the responsibility for earning money solely on the man and, while increasing his earnings, leaving unchanged the total family income.

Q: "Do you work on the plantation?"

A: "Yes."

Q: "What do you do?"

A: "I drive a tractor."

Q: "Is that a full-time job?"

A: "No sir, sure ain't."

Q: "Just part of the year?"

A: "Part of the year. I'd say just six months out of a year, six or seven good months."

Q: "How much can you make during the six months?"

A: "Oh, I don't know. About a couple thousand dollars, I reckon. Might. I doubt it."

Q: "How do you make it by the other six months?"

A: "Well, I just do the best I can."

Q: "How many people do you have living here?"

A: "Let's see. I got nine. Seven kids and my wife."

Some women work as maids or cooks or sew and quilt for neighbors. A maid in Louise is paid $3 a day. A quilt can be sold for from $3 to $5.

Q: "Where do you work?"

A: "I works here on the farm."

Q "What do you do on the farm?"

A: "Oh, tractor driving. Just anything in farm work he got to do."

Q: "About how often do you work?"

A: "Well, I works pretty often, cause I'm workin' for straight time, but I count it for nothin'. I make about $35 a week, straight through the year. You just can't hardly get through on it. I have all my debts to pay, doctor bills, my house expenses and all that to keep up. Doctor bills, foods stamps, all of that."

Q: "Does the man who owns the plantation help you with the doctor bills?"

A: "Well, he'll stand for them, but you got to pay him. I've got to pay him out of this weekly salary that I told you about. Naturally, you can't pay this debt right away. Pay that and live too, you see. If I had to just pay a big amount, I wouldn't live at all. Really, I get just enough to eat on."

Q: "How large is your family?"

A: "They's 10 of us — five in school."

manual labor.

Since price supports are based on acreage, the small landowner gets virtually no federal help. As a landowner, he is usually considered to be too well-off to receive any benefits from any programs of the welfare department, including food stamps and commodities.

To buy seed, fertilizer, weed poisons and everything else that is needed to farm he must obtain a furnish. Many small farmers cannot from year to year repay their furnishes, at the normal 6 to 8 per cent interest, from the proceeds of their crop. Many are able to break even; only a few clear money above their furnish and equipment costs.

While it is true that they can raise much of what they eat, their cash income is so incredibly low that, in all things but food, they survive at a level at or below that of the tenant farmer.

There are almost no nonfarm jobs for men in Louise. Belzoni is becoming a maufacturing town, but few black men are hired by local industry.

The young men, both white and black, in Humphreys County for the most part want nothing to do with farming. They look at the meager return that comes from independent farming, and the indignity and low wage that is the lot of the tenant, and they leave the county.

The Planter

There are three levels of social prominence in the white community of Louise.

Lowest are the rednecks, peckerwoods, crackers, i.e., the poor whites who are either small farmers, laborers on plantations or blue-collar workers. They are often as poor as any black man, and they suffer, as he does, the difficulties of continual indebtedness to the planter and the indignity of being excluded from participation in making decisions affecting their lives.

Above the poor whites are the agents on the plantations who are responsible for seeing that the work gets done and who are paid relatively good salaries and generaly provided with nice homes. They constitute a small middle class in the community.

The planter governs the community. That he may or may not hold an elective office is unimportant. Almost everyone works for him. The interests of the plantation

street to vote in town elections. To do so would be an act of extraordinary bravery for very little return, because the man would certainly be attacked and because the "Citizens' Council," in the normal course of its business, does very little that interests or affects the black community.

The "Citizens' Council" has been credited in the past with occasional acts of meanness such as blacklisting, boycotting, threatening or terrorizing men who challenge them. In drastic cases, they mete out almost equal treatment to white and black men alike.

One problem that the planters have been unable to rid themselves of is that the owner of a sizeable plantation outside of Louise has for nearly 20 years been married to a black woman. He had resisted every pressure put on him by switching his ginning business to other towns and by firing on anything that stops in front of his door at night.

Most of the important elected offices in Humphreys County are held by plantation owners, and all appointed officials bend to the will of the planters. The chain of coercive and moral authority is thus preserved in the political as well as the social and economic spheres.

Q: "What does your husband make?"

A: "When he's here on the place, he doesn't make but about five, six dollars a day. So that was puttin' us in a strain, so he had to go off and get a job. He's workin' at the gin in Rolling Fork."

Q: "The planter hasn't asked you to leave yet?

A: "He did. Last week after my husband went off to work, he said if he could work over there he could move. So when my husband came in, he went over to talk to him Sunday morning, and he said he can't fix the house. 'I ain't able to fix the house — bad a shape as that house is in. I just rather put hay in it.' He told us he would like us to move so he could get hay in it. Two or three weeks we goin' to move."

The tenant farmer engaged in civil rights activity has always been extremely vulnerable to the loss of his livelihood and has generally been the first to feel the wrath of the white community. It is now a little easier to take that risk, though, because a skilled worker can usually find work.

Still, a planter with only one tenant and no prospect of running upon another would force that family to move in a minute if he heard that any member of it was engaged in what he considered to be "radical activity," which could range from registering to vote to joining the NAACP. He would do it because it made him mad.

A point perhaps not yet overstated is that when people spend their lives depending upon others, the "others" do not feel like oppressors; they feel paternalistic. . . . In fact, what made the plantation different from the labor camps was that the planter tried to respond to

Country

the needs of his tenants as he saw them.

The kindness that might once have played a part in the relationship between planter and tenant is disappearing; it is being replaced by the callousness between management and labor.

One example of the changing times is that of the tenant's vegetable or truck garden. Until a few years ago, every family on a plantation was allowed a small patch of land to grow vegetables for their own use. Many tenants also raised hogs, chickens and possibly a cow.

Today only a few of the planters will allow even their full-time laborers to plant one or two rows of vegetables. For the rest, rows of cotton or soybeans now push up to the tenant's doorstep.

Now there is virtually nothing, not even makework, for the old, unskilled or female to do on the plantation. And now, try as they may, no tenants not working regularly can believe the boss who says, "You can live here as long as you need to." They have seen too many families, believing the same promise, who were told one afternoon to leave by the next morning so that the house into which they were born could be burned and planted over in cotton.

The planter is out to make money. And, viewed in this way, he is coming of age. Seventy-two planters in Humphreys County receive cash payments for land in the soil bank in excess of $20,000 a year. Six planters receive cash payments of more than $100,000. The largest planter in Louise receives $133,764. Nine planters receive between $50,000 and $100,000 a year.

There is nothing predictable now about life on the plantation. No man knows if home is secure, or if he will be given enough work to support his family. He does not know if he will be placed in a hospital if he is hurt on the job. He has no idea what he will do when he becomes too old to work.

If he falls into debt to the planter, he does not know if he will be given enough work to get in the clear. He can no longer expect the planter to give him materials with which to repair his house.

If he owes the planter or cannot accumulate any savings, he has no way to leave the plantation. If he can contemplate leaving, he, who has never been 100 miles from Louise, must face a move to Chicago which he has seen on television but does not really believe in. And what will he do in Chicago? The plantation world is all uncertainty, and the tenant farmer is economically and politically unable to make it any less so.

This has happened, I think, not because the planters have decided to starve the black man out of the Delta, as some have said, but rather because the planters no longer care . . . whether the black man in the Delta starves or not.

Household

Since most black people around Louise live on plantations, most of them do not own their own homes. A fact often ignored in better days, it has now become painfully significant. One way in which it affects living conditions is that now, when the planter will do nothing to repair and maintain the homes of any but his indispensable workers, most tenants, having no job security whatsoever, are left wondering whether they dare invest money in fixing up a house that they may soon lose.

In Humphreys County, the tenants refer to their homes as "open houses," which means that the walls are full of holes covered by cardboard, that there is no sealing (no inner layer to the walls), that the window frames hold no glass, that the ground can be seen through the floorboards, that both rain and snow come in the roof and that wind blows through the house all night.

Many tenant homes date back 50 years. The wood with which they were constructed came from houses which had at that time collapsed.

When a tenant's home burns or falls down, or when he moves on to a new plantation, he must take whatever vacant house he can find. The home into which he moves may have stood empty for months, years, or even decades.

Thus, when a family takes a new house, they must first battle to reclaim the fragile wooden shell from the weeds, rot, rats, mice, rubbish, snakes and small animals that have accumulated or moved in over the years.

Q: "Do you think your children are about as healthy as they could be?"

A: "No I don't think they're so healthy on account of I can't give them sufficient food and put sufficient rainments on them like they're supposed to be. You have to have shoes and clothes and a warm shelter. Well, you see, they ain't got that. See we've been here 10 years, and I buy paper every year to keep warm, but it don't do any good."

Q: "Do any of your floors have holes in them?"

A: "They ain't no good. Ain't no good."

Q: "What happened to your porch out there?"

A: "It's tryin' to get away."

Of the families surveyed 76.6 per cent are troubled by rats in their homes, and 23.4 per cent of the families have killed snakes in their homes.

Q: "How many rooms do you have to sleep in here?"

A: "Two. It ain't much for 'em to sleep."

Q: "So all eight of the children sleep in one of the two beds?"

A: "Well, they share."

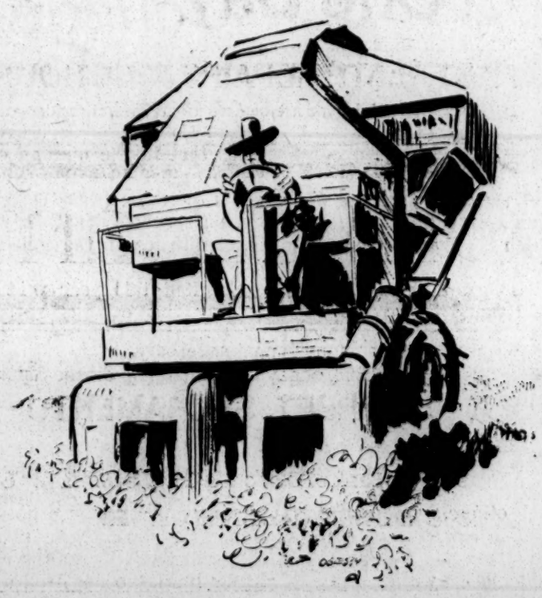
The only black people with inside toilets in Louise are a few who have houses built for white families in the town or the tenant farmers lucky enough to live in what the grander plantations once used for the maid's quarters. For every family interviewed who had an inside toilet, there was one who had no toilet at all.

There are never enough clothes to stay warm in the winter. On very cold days, mothers keep their children home from school rather than send them out to the bus without an overcoat. Most children have but one change of clothing and often have no underwear at all. Children miss weeks of school because their mothers will not send them improperly dressed.

"I'll be lucky to near about give 'em lunch every day. But I don't know how long it's going to last. We're all what you say, naked. We don't have the proper change in clothes. Things like that. Well, it'll get cold, and the lunches'll have to stop. I'm gonna have to scrap clothes. Some way or somehow. These secondhand houses or something. I've just got to have them. We all is."

The children of 64.3 per cent of the families cannot regularly attend school because they have no shoes.

In 1960, only 21.4 per cent of the dwelling units in Humphreys County were sound; 58 per cent had no inside water; 73 per cent had no flush toilets; 79 per cent had no bathtubs; 43 per cent had no access to a public



stopped buyin'."

Q: "Do you ever eat eggs?"

A: "Yes sir, about once a week."

Q: "How much milk do you buy in a week?"

A: "Well we don't buy by the week — just when we take a notion with the cash and got the cash. Every time I get the check, I get a little milk."

Q: "What did you have for your meals today?"

A: "Had some pintos. I'm gonna tell it like it is. No meat in 'em."

Q: "Is that all you had to eat today?"

A: "Yes sir."

"We had mashed potatoes and bread today. This morning we had eggs and light bread."

Q: "Do you ever have fruit?"

A: "Very seldom. Every Christmas mostly."

Far from the "meat and potatoes" of the "average" American, the staples of the poor farmer in Louise are pump water and pinto beans. In good seasons, pinto beans will alternate with . . . string beans, sweet potatoes, turnip greens and occasionally with chicken backs or necks. In the winter pinto beans will alternate with white bread and molasses. Most families serve two meals at home.

Only the children in Head Start regularly eat a meal between 7 in the morning and 5 at night. It is a treat for a child to be given the 15 cents he needs to buy a hot lunch at school. It is not unusual for a child to have bread and syrup in the morning, or no breakfast at all, and wait until dark to have bread and syrup for supper.

The coming of winter carries with it the threat of starvation for many families. The black residents of Louise do not eat well, they do not eat much, and they do not eat often.

Health

The health of the people of Louise is incredibly poor. Over 57 per cent of (the) families interviewed complained of heart disease never seen a dentist.

The infant death rate in 1964 in Humphreys County was 2,941 per 100,000 live births, compared to the national norm of 1,700.

Q: "Has your wife ever had any miscarriages?"

A: "Three."

Q: "Has she ever had any babies that didn't live?"

A: "Well, we had one that lived about three hours after she was born, then died."

Q: "So out of five pregnancies you got the girl?"

A: "We got the girl."

It is estimated that 35 per cent — more than twice the national average — of the children in Mississippi . . . (under) 9 years of age have not received basic immunizations. One problem is that in Mississippi, where for 10 years there has been no compulsory school attendance law, many children, especially those of poor families, miss getting their shots.

What is desperately lacking in Humphreys County is free or inexpensive medical help, and enough dentists, free or inexpensive hospital care, and enough hospital beds, and free medicine. There are at this time no programs, federal or state, operating in the county aimed at fulfulling these needs.

Conclusions

Over the next 10 or 15 years, the black community of Louise and of Humphreys County will gradually become more vocal in its opposition to the political and social order reigned over by the wealthy planters. It can eventually be expected to have the power to control all of the local elected offices.

In time, when almost all employes on plantations are skilled, they will quite likely organize themselves and be able to bargain successfully for a living wage.

These will be the final results of the dissolution of the old plantation system. They will only come about after all of the hundreds of economically expendable men, women and children in Louise have died, or moved away.

The complete transition will involve many years of the meanest possible existence for people. It will be a horrifying period of wasted humanity.

Help must come from the federal level because clearly the State of Mississippi is itself too poor and too tightly controlled by affluent whites to take any serious steps toward rebuilding the communities of the poor.

The keys to solving the problems of the rural poor communities are loans of capital, technical assistance and opportunities for the poor to manage their own destinies.

The alternative to solving these problems is to stand by while thousands go unemployed, underemployed, homeless and hungry in the Delta, or drift northward to swell the bloated ghettos of our once-great cities.

RC - fyi
Return to me

August 14, 1969

Mr. George E. Barrett
Barrett, Creswell & Mitchell
10th Floor, Third National Bank Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

Dear George:

Thanks for the comments about South Today. I will share your letter with Reese Cleghorn the editor, and ask him to add Bishop Durick to our list. We will not be able to automatically add Congressman Fulton, since we do not send our materials, unsolicited, to legislators. We will, however, advise his office that his name has been suggested to us and inquire as to whether or not he would like to get it.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

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10TH FLOOR THIRD NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219
TELEPHONE (615) 244-2202

August 5, 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Yesterday I received in the mail the new publication "South Today". It's very attractively done, a little bit bright, but not offensive. I certainly feel that it fills the need and I would like to request that you place a couple of people on the mailing list. The first being the Honorable Richard Fulton, (D-Tenn.), House Office Building, Washington, D.C., and the Most Reverend Joseph A. Durick, Bishop, Dioceses of Nashville, 421 Charlotte Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee.

I think both of these persons would find this publication informative and helpful.

Le me hear from you some time when you are going to be in Nashville.

Sincerely yours,

George E. Barrett

GEB/mm

SRC
MS-file

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING · MICHIGAN 48823

LIBRARIES

2 September 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I am in receipt of the SRC publications which I requested. We are grateful to you for such prompt action and for your helpfulness.

From time to time we will be in contact with you concerning our projects here in the library.

Enclosed you will find our remarks regarding the 9-9-69 rev "South Today".

Again, we wish to thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Eric V. A. Winston

Eric V. A. Winston
Urban Affairs Bibliographer
MSU Library

EW:eb
Enc.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
PEACHTREE SEVENTH BUILDING, ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

Room 645 September 2, 1969

REGION III

Office of Equal Opportunity

IN REPLY REFER TO:

3SO-P

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sir:

I have had the opportunity to read publications and so forth that have been published by your office. The information is very educational and is very helpful to me in carrying out my assigned job responsibilties.

I am a Program Review Specialist, Office of Equal Opportunity, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and I would like to be placed on your current mailing list.

Sincerely yours,

Robert A. Willis

Robert A. Willis
Program Review Specialist

FRANK E. SMITH
405 NEW SPRANKLE BUILDING
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37902

October 3, 1969

Mr. Reese Cleghorn
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Reese:

The new publication is very fine. I believe it will meet a great need.

I hope something is being explored as to the best means of getting circulation on college campuses.

Here are two clippings from the Delta Democrat-Times for the same day, September 27. The advertisement from Greenwood and a report on a very constructive approach to changes in the Greenville Public School System show some of the overall changes that are being made even in the midst of growing private schools.

Cordially,

Frank E. Smith

Enclosures
CC: Mr. Paul Anthony

See Materials file "Communications"

3229 34th Avenue West
Seattle, Washington 98199

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Friends:

Enclosed please find $5.00 check for another 25 copies of "In Memphis: More Than a Garbage Strike." I have used all of the original order of 25 copies. Also, I need another 100 copies of "A Statement on the Death of Dr. Martin Luther King." The first order has been distributed to people who in turn passed it on. One young woman is seeing it goes up in several schools, including her junior high school. She also told me that a friend is putting it on the union bulletin board. It has been very well received wherever I have shown it.

Is it possible to get this material to me by next Wednesday, May 8 at the latest? On that night there will be a community meeting in our high school at which I feel it would be most useful to have these materials. I live in a middle class white community (on the edge of it, but through school in contact with this kind of social stratum), and I feel the people at next Wednesday's meeting might be influenced particularly by the composition of your Council. By the way, my union officers wondered who and what the Council is, and I told them I'd first read of your publications in my union newspaper and felt that was good enough for me -- my union is the AFSCME of the Memphis garbage workers.

If it will help guarantee I receive the materials by Wed., May 8, I'm enclosing $2.00 extra to help cover mailing costs. Thanks very much for your fine work.

Sincerely,
(Mrs.) Lapa Jeanne Mangaoang

Mangaoang

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

December 6, 1957

Memo: Mrs. Luesta Knox, Executive Assistant of
Georgia Council on Human Relations

From: M. C. Hill, Associate Chief Consultant

Subject: Consultant Program

The Executive Committee of the Goergia Council on Human Relations has approved the following recommendations which will guide program activities and the status of consultants of the Georgia Council for the current fiscal year:

(1) The several consultants approved by the Executive Committee will be paid on the basis of $20.00 per day, $10.00 a half day, and $5.00 for a quarter of a day. In addition the consultant will be reimbursed for out-of-town expense for travel, meals, and lodging accomodations.

(2) The several units of GEHR must request consultant help at least a month prior to the need for assistance with its program.

When consultant help is requested the following should be detailed: (1) the specific program and which consultant is (type of help) needed, and (3) the indicated goals or objectives toward which the program is directed (the unit may state preferences in regard to the particular consultant they wish to work with.)

(3) The consultant will be requested to present a written report of his activities when assigned to a particular project.

Because of a limited budget the Executive Committee went on record as disapproving the assignment of consultants to a particular unit or on a specific project on a continuing basis.

HCD

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Quarterly Report
October through December 1957

There has seemed to be a gradual and very mild lessening of racial tension in the state during this quarter. The Manifesto signed by eighty Atlanta ministers is evidence of this fact, and this has had such overwhelming acceptance and approval by citizens within and outside their congregations that we must believe that it represents the feeling of thousands of Georgians. Seven of the signers were members of our Board, one was a vice-chairman.

During this quarter Ralph McGill has contributed many columns helpful to a better understanding of Little Rock, the Supreme Court, and the whole question of human relations. Within the month thirty Columbus ministers have issued a similar statement which should help us in the next quarter to reorganize a group in that area.

Action taken out of the state will be helpful to us in Georgia: at the annual meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in Richmond, Virginia, eighteen Negro colleges were given full accreditation and five of them were Georgia colleges. This is of great significance and should have far-reaching effect. Of personal interest to me was the fact that as president of that body four years ago I presided over the first joint program with the Negro Association and at that time plans were made for the integration that has followed.

In personal conversations with various business men whom I would call leaders, I have been told that they recognize the right of Negroes to first-class citizenship, and that our laws ans customs should change accordingly. One man has given us $350 this year and several smaller contributers have promised much larger gifts for next year.

There is no way to evaluate the harmful effects of the sheet put out by the Georgia Education Commission with pictures of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, but it must have influenced many people. Letters in the press indicated that it did. To offset it, both Atlanta papers had good editorials deploring such tactics. Some publicity was given to an announcement by the city government of Smyrna that all Negro residential property was being bought by the city to prevent any school integration .

Working with the Atlanta group we have pressed for the opening of the main library to Negroes. It is felt that they cannot hold out much longer and they gave our representatives a fair and courteous hearing. At our annual state meeting the main speaker, Marion A. Wright, former president of SRC, emphasized the need for more aggressive response to the accusation of communism. His address is attached to this report.

Although our relationship with SRC is changed it is our hope to continue to benefit from a close association with them. It was a disappointment that Mrs. Tilly was prevented by illness from being on the program at the state meeting. Our ties with United Church Women have been close. We distributed their brochure,"In the Hearts of Men," to all of our members, and in turn have given both to state committees and to

local groups the brochure prepared by the Atlanta Council, "Toward a Fair and Balanced View." Mrs. W. M. Rozar of Macon appeared on the program at the state meeting as a representative of United Church Women.

An opportunity has been given to us by Paul Rilling to cooperate with him in a Y.M.C.A. project he is working on. It has been possible for me to make arrangements with several colleges which have some degree of integration for him to bring groups of students from segregated colleges for a four-day visit on their campuses. I attended the meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges in Richmond as his representative. He has also accompanied me to several Georgia colleges where we have both spoken to the students.

During our fund-raising attempt in the summer I made more useful contacts with key people than I had at any time before, and, although that occurred before this quarter, I feel that I made progress which has continued as I meet them from time to time in other relationships. Because of the material I gave them in the summer and the information the got from it they are conversant with my work and rather willing to discuss it with me.

Bishop Wilkes of the A. M. E. Church kindly permitted us to have a representative at each of his eight regional conferences throughout the state. The work of our organization was explained and literature distributed. Our secretary, Mrs. Weatherspool, presided at a state meeting here in Atlanta of women of the National Baptist Convention and distributed our literature.

Before our state meeting we called a local reporter for the Macon papers, gave him Mr. Wright's address for release at the proper time, and did get a good, although brief, story in a good spot. We were less fortunate with the story of Harry Golden and the Atlanta Council meeting in Atlanta. It was poor and buried in the back section.

The Board of Directors met in October and recommended certain administrative changes. Dr. Hill, as Associate Consultant, and I, as Chief Consultant, will work on a per diem basis. Mrs Knox will be Administrative Assistant. The Executive Committee approved recommendations concerning the services of the other consultants. They are attached to this report.

The attendance at the annual state meeting in Macon in November was not good, and we are aware of the need for better planning for future meetings.

Three new members have been added to the Executive Committee, Rabbi Rothschild, Dr. Harry Richardson and Mrs. Carlton Binns. Two new committees have been appointed, Program and Finance. Both are planning to meet in January. From these meetings we expect to develop a much stronger program than we have had and also to plan financial support for it. We hope to reactivate units in Augusta, Savannah and Columbus. I shall continue to visit colleges and shall also attempt to document some stories about reprisals against Negro teachers in the state.

Respectfully submitted,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells, Chief Consultant

GHW/lk

HCF

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE CAPITAL 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

Oct - Dec

December 20, 195 7
4435 Blenheim Rd
Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Reginnal Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr Routh:

I am sending herewith a report of the Kentucky Council for the quarter ending December 31, 1957. Miss Verbenna Scott who is handling the books for the Council is out of the city and will not be back until after Christmas. I am asking her to rush to you a copy of the report for your records.

1. Kentucky's "climate" continues to be good as far as race relations are concerned. A meeting held in Hopkinsville recently was attended by members of the Chamber of Commerce and leaders of the Negro community to discuss job opportunities. No details have been made public but the meeting was described by those in attendance as being very encouraging.

The Governor of the state recently made some forthright statements on the need for better unders tanding and more forward steps in desegregation.

2. The principal emphasis of the Council now is in the area of job opportunities. At the present time the Lexington group under the leadership of Rabbi Joseph Rosenbloom is producing an instrument in the form of a questionaire that will be administered to the graduating Negro senior of the High Schools of Lexington. This will provide us with opportunities to make available to plants in the area information on qualified people who want to work in the several industries. It is hoped that this same insrument can be utilized in other industrial areas of the stste such as Ashland, Paducah, covington, ets.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

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3. The Kentucky Council is working with a number of Intergroup agencies that operate in the area. This group known as CIRO has produced a reading list for use in the libraries of the community for the purpose of improving race relations. The fellowship of the executives of these organizations is very good.

4.

5. Members of the Board have been active in a number of places. Miss Ruthenburg has been very active in seeking the cooperation of Mr Thomas Graham who is working with the Council in the matter of fund raising. Rabbi Rosenbloom has been working with a group in Lexington on job opportunities. Mr Tydings has been working with the Moral Rearmament group that recently was in Louisville. He interpreted to these people from all parts of the world the work that the Council is doing to improve human relations. I have been teaching a course in Carver School of Missions on Race Relations in which I have interpreted the work of SRC and the Kentucky Council.

6. Information has been given to the Southern School News through an interview with the state reporter, Mr Weldon James.

7. There has been no violence to report.

8. Plans are now in process for a workshop on equal job opportunities with the assistance of Mr John Hope. This workshop will be held later on, sometime in the Spring.

9. There has been a meeting of the Board of Directors, meetings of the Executive Committee and other meetings of the several committees of the Council.

The Directors have approved an outline for the continuation of activities of the Council on a limited scale. This will involve the part-time service of the Director and Secretary. The "office" of the Council has been moved to Louisville to 4435 Blenheim Road.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

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11. Plans for the future call for a continuation of the emphasis on equal job opportunities for all people in the community. The desegregation of schools is all bu complete on the pupil level. There are spots here and there where teachers are also being integrated. With the information obtained from the questionaire that the Lexington committee, we will be able to speak more intelligently and with facts when we talk to employers as to the available labor supply.

We are now working on a brochure that will be made available to management throughout the industrial areas of the state describing the accomplishments already achieved in desegregation of the labor force in some plants over the area.

If there is additional information that I can furnish, I will be glad to do so.

Seasons Greetings,

Hugh A Brimm

Hugh A Brimm

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.

December 20, 1957

Quarterly Report to the Southern Regional Council

There has been, we believe, an improvement in the general climate of opinion in the area of race relations during the past three months. There are signs of a growing acceptance of the inevitability of desegregation. More people are speaking out for compliance with the law.

Some helpful developments have been: (1) increasing attendance of civic leaders at the public meetings sponsored by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations; (2) the effort of Attorney Fred Helms to create interest and support for local bi-racial councils throughout the state; (3) the decision of the City Council of Durham to set up a bi-racial advisory committee; (4) the interest of citizens of Monroe in a bi-racial community council; (5) the speech of Dr. Frank Graham at Harding High School in which he suggested that the students and faculty invite Dorothy Counts to return; (6) the action of the North Carolina-Virginia region of the National Student Association in asking the students of Harding High School to invite Dorothy back; (7) a conference on the Christian Faith and Human Relations in Raleigh.

Some harmful developments have been: (1) the decision of the City Council in Greensboro to sell two municipally owned swimming pools rather than face the question of desegregation; (2) the closing of a restaurant in a public building in Raleigh rather than face the same question; (3) the increasing activity of the KKK and its trend toward violence.

We have concentrated this quarter on helping the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council develop its fall program of public meetings, and conferences on school desegregation, merit employment, church cooperation and community organization for more effective work in race relations. The public meetings have reached many civic leaders never reached before. Small luncheons and conferences have brought

us into consultation with a dozen or more civic leaders. (Another result of this work in Charlotte has been the decision of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council to pay $100 per month toward the expenses of the North Carolina Council.)

Contacts with "key" leaders have been made in Monroe, Greensboro, Wilmington and Kinston. Several also in Laurinburg. Four well known leaders of the state organization of the United Church Women have been added to our board. Our October Human Relations Bulletin was mailed to approximately one thousand community leaders throughout the state in addition to six hundred members.

We have cooperated with the American Friends Service Committee, particularly in the field of merit employment. Dr. John Hope II was present at one of our planning sessions. He is to return in January for further work in this area.

Our Executive Committee met in Salisbury in late September and approved a revision of our bylaws, adopted a budget for the year, and discussed various phases of our fall program. The annual meeting of the Council was held in Charlotte on December 5th. Prior to the business session, eighty members and guests gathered at a luncheon and heard Dr. Frank Graham speak on human relations from an historical perspective. This was one of the best meeting we have ever had.

At the business session of the annual meeting, changes in the bylaws recommended by the executive committee were approved with minor changes, the budget was approved, and two officers and four new executive committee members were elected.

Dr. Graham also spoke at a public meeting sponsored by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council at an evening meeting on Dec. 5th, and the next day he spoke to the students a faculty of Harding High School. He emphasized the implications of the Dorothy Counts affair for international relations and pointed out that it would be tremendously helpful to America and the cause of democracy if the students would invite Dorothy to come back to Harding High. The odds now seem to be against this happening due to the lack of understanding and interest on the part of the school

administration and the lack of leadership among the students.

Some members of our executive committee (board) have assisted in finance and membership development. Four members have agreed to be responsible for raising $100 each during the year. We will endeavor to obtain other commitments after the first of the year. We have appealed to our members for a special Christmas offering and results are beginning to come in. To date our income this month has been $544. The chances now look good for ending the quarter with all bills and salaries paid. This will be a major accomplishment!

With regard to SRC's request to document violence in the state, we did not feel that we had the time or the resources to do an adequate job. We note that CCD has a special project on this, using the files of Southern School News. Will not this be adequate or could state organizations supplement this work?

Our program emphasis for the coming quarter will be: (1) Work with the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council, especially in the area of community organization, and preparation for further school desegregation; (2) merit employment, working with the American Friends Service Committee; (3) encourage and assist other communities in setting up bi-racial community councils; (4) an institute for the leaders of these and existing interracial councils; (5) expansion of our information and education services to "key" leaders in communities over the state; and (6) membership and finance development, concentrating on the month of February.

Raymond M Wheeler
Chmn, N.C.C.H.R.

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

DEDICATED TO THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH, AND THE FREEDOM OF MANKIND

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Dec. 21, 1957

REPORT TO SRC
For period of Oct.1-Dec.21, 1957

The "climate" in Florida- In our request for a grant in aid we stated that Florida seemed to put both feet forward at the same time. During this period there has been very little change, and at this moment there is no indication that a shift of any major proportion is near at hand.

For instance, during this time our Governor has again stepped out front on a moderate theme, and has strengthened his interracial advisory committee.

At the same time Citizen Council activities have continued to accelerate, and have received encouragement from the current head of the legislative investigating committee, Charley Johns.

Thus we continue to merchandise our orange juice and sunshine, still perched on a tightrope doing an amazing balancing act.

Chief program emphasis- Due to the above "climate" our major need continues to be the facing of the inevitable by the community in general. (Our efforts are highly concentrated on Dade County this year, so that this report will center around local developments primarily.)

In keeping with this we have moved in several directions at once, seeking to encourage free discussion and examination of basic issues.

We have worked to strengthen the structure of our local organization, and have succeeded in involving many persons who have never before participated in such activities.

For example, we have established continuing contact with all PTA groups in the area. We initially offered assistance in programming, then alerted them to an effort of the Citizens Councils to take over their coming state convention. Next we issued an invitation to one of our membership meetings where the film "A City Decides" was shown and an opportunity to discuss it provided. Response to this effort has been rather good.

We established a large committee of 60 clergymen and an equal number of laymen to plan a Religious Leadership Conference for Dade County. We had a conference with the Governor and he is committed to the idea of keynoting this conference. A considerable amount of time has been spent on getting this project under way, feeling that it represents a major stroke in the direction of interfaith and interracial endeavors here. The basic purpose of this conference will be the examination of a churchman's role in a time like this-highlighting responsibilities and opportunities.

The possibility of conducting seminars for teachers was explored, but difficulties mount high so long as the official policy is "hands off, wait and see".

Informal discussion groups have been started, meeting in homes where small groups can share ideas and enthusiasm.

A Law Enforcement Conference has been projected, aimed at bringing together the enforcement people of this area well before any new problem develops so that procedures, etc., can be established. Several sessions have been held over this, and it is currently before the Dade County Police Chiefs Assoc. for their action. We would like them to sponsor it, inviting us and the Natl Conf. of Christians and Jews to structure it.)

A Youth Workers Conference has been projected, and preliminary legwork carried out. The aim- to help youth-serving agencies meet together to assess their own role in the current trend of events.

Cooperative effort- The major religious bodies of Dade Co. are cooperating in an orientation program for new clergymen.

We cooperated with the ACLU in providing a public celebration of Bill of Rights Day.

The NCCJ has been planning the Law Enforcement Conference with us.

Cultivation of "key" people- In addition to the above contacts we have held several "get acquainted" luncheons with the presidents of various civic groups to clarify our own role and to invite them to participate in our program. We have had individual conferences with the new County Manager; the County Supt. of Schools; several persons of the staff of each of the two major newspapers; the police chiefs and two additional officers of the City of Miami and a neighboring municipality; and persons from two TV stations.

Outside Dade County conferences have been held with the Supt. of

Schools of Broward County, the chief of police in Delray Beach and West Palm Beach, and a group of persons in West Palm Beach. This last group, composed of clergymen, attorneys, etc., has agreed on the need to continue meeting regularly, and the clergymen are to work to integrate the ministerial assoc., and to get a statement adopted locally patterned after the one issued in Atlanta.

Use of Board members- Each Board member has been asked to serve on one committee, and an effort has been made to make use of skills. For instance, a partner in a public relations firm has begun to direct our public relations. The president of our Dade County Council, an attorney, appeared before the School Board to raise a question about our Pupil Assignment Law, and later, to present the printed results of a study made during the last year containing recommendations for a plan to desegregate the schools of this county. One Board member is chairman of the Annual Dinner, which is a major public function. Once chairs the committee for the Clergy Orientation, and two others are on the committee. One man from the field of labor has corresponded with George Meany to obtain a statement for our use. One heads our Program Committee. Two participated in setting up the Religious Leadership Conference. One radio, one TV, and one PTA program have been taken by other Board members. One heads a committee to recommend the best use of literature. Two have held luncheons for civic group presidents in their own homes for us. The president and exec. had lunch with the new County Manager. One of our Board members arranged the conference we had with the Governor. One edits the local Newsletter, and has arranged for publicity about several of our activities.

Supplied information- to United Fund relative to materials distributed by Citizens Councils hitting at the Urban League. To education editors of both papers, and reporters from the Wall Street Journal and the country of Denmark.

We have scanned our own files and requested several other local agencies to do likewise to document violence in this state for the SRC request.

Organizational meetings- Exec. Comm. of State Bd in October.
Exec. Comm. of Dade Co. Council every month.
Membership Meetings in Dade Co. in Nov., and in West Palm Beach, Cocoa, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, and Gainesville each month.

Committees having meetings in Dade County- Education, program, finance, public relations, literature distribution, clergymen's orientation.

Decisions made at these meetings- The actions described in all the foregoing were the result of committee sessions.

Next steps- Follow through on meetings now set up:

January- Clergymen's Orientation
Annual Membership Meeting (State)
Membership Meeting (Dade County)

February-Youthworkers Conference
Law Enforcement Conference
Financial Campaign

March - Annual Dinner (Dade County)

Finances- The enclosed report will reflect a more cheerful picture than has been our lot for the last two years. On Oct. 1 we were in debt and I was alone in the office. At present we have a full time secretary and the part time services of an intern- to which I shall return momentarily- and owe a little less than $300 to the Executive Director for overdue travel expenses. (This is the least it has been in over a year, and is being retired at a regular rate each month.) This is true in spite of the fact that our major effort for funds has been planned for this next quarter. Thus we may be permitted a more optimistic frame of mind than has possible for quite some time.

The services of the intern, made available through the American Jewish Committee, are extended in place of the $2500 item we had listed as one of our sources of income for this year. This amounts to the same thing- we simply receive half the services of a person who is paid $5000 a year by the AJC. This way it eases our bookkeeping and theirs.

At the end of this year (next Oct. 1st) it is our expectation that the temporary assistance given us by the AJC will have made it possible for us to hire a full time person.

The picture is brightening.

Wm K Williams

Wm K Williams
Executive Director

FINANCIAL DATA SHEET

30 Dec 57

State Org.	Proposed Budget less SRC Allocation	1/4 This amount	Non-SRC Reported Funds Raised	Chief Source of Funds: Memberships	Chief Source of Funds: Contributions
Alabama					
*Arkansas	11,250.00	2,812.50	*1406.57	27.00	77.00
Florida	11,240.00	2,810	831.50	622.50	1067.50
Georgia	6500	1625	1388.00	390.00	998.00
Kentucky	10,000	2,500	279.72	6900	3800
N. Carolina	7,045.00	1,761.00	1648.20	711.00	556
S. Carolina					
Tennessee	6,800	1,700	195.81	35.00	13.00
Texas					
Virginia	6,850.00	1,712.50	2704.27	1287.50	746.00

NOTES:

1. This data is based on the 1st Quarterly Report from the State Orgs. except Columns #1 & 2 which are based on requests for aid submitted prior to Oct 1st.

2. N.C. received $600.00 from Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council.

3. * ARKANSAS, hopes to receive an 8,000 grant from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund; (2) A balance of 1218.10 was carried over in above total.

4) TEXAS — No report.

5) South Carolina — No Report

6) ALABAMA — No Report.

1st Quarterly Reports State Orgs — & D'State

State Org	Comments on Quarterly report	recommended action	action Taken
Ala			
Ark	Good report - much activity - coop effort	ok +	ok
Fla	Enthusiastic report - good progress - future brighter	ok +	ok
Ga	"Visitation" idea good - New program Committee may help	ok −	ok
Ky	Brief report - shows progress - Climate good	ok	ok
NC	Well organized report - shows organization strong - coop effort	ok	ok
SC	Confused reporting - some hopeful signs	ok	ok
Ten	Little or no program; in organizational effort - worth supporting	ok.	ok
Texas			
Va.	good report - shows promising developments	ok. +	ok

Based on 1st Quarterly Reports of State Orgs —
Oct 1 - Dec 31 1957

Hea

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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MRS. VIRGINIA GRANTHAM
OFFICE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE BROADWAY 7-5721

December 28, 1957

RECEIVED DEC 26 1957

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

October 1 - December 31, 1957

1) The "climate" in Tennessee is apparently improving. The following developments seem to bear this out. Eleven Negro children have been integrated into the first grades of the Nashville public schools and the atmosphere is now calm. The trouble at the beginning of the school year was short-lived and was caused by only a few hundred people at most. The mayor and law enforcement officers took positive action against trouble-makers so that no further trouble has developed. The county handled Kasper and his cohorts firmly and eliminated trouble from this area. The Clinton High School has continued with its integration program without incident.

The State Board of Education decided to base admission to colleges solely on the qualifications of applicants and not to discriminate on the basis of race.

The Governor has made several statements reassuring the people of the state and nation that Tennessee will proceed toward integration in a lawful manner.

The Nashville Pastors' Association and the Association of Churches sent out very good statements to all local churches which included the statement of each national church body concerning integration, and a request that each minister preach a sermon related to integration or to make some helpful reference to it in their pulpits. The response to this was good.

Some rather discouraging developments include the following: all those men who have been mentioned as candidates for Governor have taken definite pro-segregation stands in their speeches; the formation of the Parents Preference Committee in Nashville, which is evidently backed by the Federation for Constitutional Government, and which has finally succeeded in getting the school board to present its "plan" for desegregation to the court. This decision will be handed down in January. Their proposed "system" of three schools -- one white, one Negro, and one integrated -- seems to have wide acceptance in the community.

2) Our chief program emphasis has necessarily been organizational since we are actually trying to get on our feet. We have organized a membership and a finance committee and they now have a campaign underway.

We are also developing a library of books, pamphlets, articles, etc., in all fields of human relations to be used by any agency or person who is interested.

3) In Nashville the Council has cooperated with the Nashville Community Relations Conference. Since they also are conducting a membership campaign, we agreed to delay ours in the local area until the first of the year when they will be finished. A good number of our Board members, who are also members of the Nashville Community Relations Conference, assisted the latter in its sponsorship of the widely-traveled photographic exhibit "The Family of Man."

4) Many key people from different parts of the state are on our Membership and Finance Committees. These include doctors, ministers, educators, business men, housewives, civic leaders, and others. These were contacted by letter and telephone and through committee meetings with gratifying results. All but two of the twenty-eight people contacted accepted some responsibility -- and those two had legitimate reasons for declining. These people were given copies of our old brochure, with the request that they make suggestions for revising it, and copies of the minutes of the last Board meeting.

5) Our program so far has consisted in the work of the above-mentioned committees. Officers and Board members are serving on these committees and have helped with revising the brochure and compiling lists of prospective members.

6) Without an executive director we have not felt in a position to supply information to the press or to other agencies.

7) The Council as such has done nothing about SRC's request to document violence. Our only violence in Nashville has been the flair-up at the opening of the public schools this September. The Nashville Community Relations Conference did have some key people present at the school grounds and other places where mobs gathered in response to Kasper and his friends. The press gave full coverage to these incidents.

8) Our group has consulted with John Hope, SRC staff member, and has received many helpful suggestions from him. On occasion he has been able to attend our Board meetings. Two of our board members have talked with the staff of the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

9) We have had two Board meetings and three special committee meetings -- the latter being membership and finance committee meetings.

10) At the meetings the following decisions were made: to get our membership and finance campaigns underway; to give the Nashville Community Relations Conference a chance to finish its drive before we began our locally; to revise our brochure; to rearrange membership classifications, starting with a $2.00 membership (not to include New South) and going up through a $24.00 membership; to obtain lists of prospective members from key people; to compose a letter to go to prospective members. At subsequent meetings the revised brochure and membership letter have been approved and they are now being readied for mailing.

11) Our main emphasis during the coming quarter will be our membership drive. From this and from contributions we hope to raise enough money to pay all or part of the salary of an executive director. We feel strongly that once we get an executive we will have no trouble getting a program underway.

A plan is under discussion to get a small group of concerned people to underwirte a note which would cover the salary of an executive director -- the amount of the note be be borrowed from the bank. This would enable us to get someone immediately (we have a couple of prospects) so that we would not have to wait until the completion of our membership campaign. Actually a few people have been approached and are willing to go along with this plan.

FBR

Quarterly Report from the Alabama Council on Human Relations

First Quarter, 1957

Oct - Dec

In accordance with Mr. Routh's memorandum of December 5 suggesting the inclusion of specific material, the numbered paragraphs below correspond to the numbers of questions asked.

1. The "climate" in Alabama during the past quarter is best described as a period of "wait and see". The Little Rock affair enflamed and hardened feelings among whites while producing surprisingly few specific changes or incidents. At the height of the feeling in October several Citizens Councils which had been rather inactive held rallies, most of them to hear and raise funds for the attorney for the Little Rock Citizens Council, Amos Gutheridge. The latent Southern Crafts, Inc. capitalized on tensions to hold its first meeting in over a year.

However, the focus was out of state with no concrete Negro "challenges" arising in Alabama and the Little Rock situation became stabilized by mid-November, all of which combined to dissipate interest and make these revivals short-lived.

The swift course of justice for the Birmingham emasculators probably served as a temporary deterrent to white extremists and the Klan, the latter group receiving the brunt of public indignation.

Negro emphasis on voter registration has served to calm immediate white fears. Thus the public is still in a state of vague anticipation of a "~~slow~~ show-down" that is regarded as still distant with segregationists not showing any particular desire or ability to precipitate a round of activity as yet. In all likelihood they are of a mind to wait upon Negro initiative which may increase at any time.

It is significant that the Macon County abolition ammendment was only adopted by a 3-2 statewide vote in December with Mobile & the four urban Tennessee Valley counties voting against it by good margins.

2.,3. The chief emphasis of the Alabama Council for the quarter has been the promotion and planning of the two-day state clergy conference held in mid-December at Talladega College. Attendence (approx. 45) was doubtless hurt when the original date and site had to be changed at the last minute because of the threatened interference by Birmingham police. The conference voted to meet again in the Spring with the interim dedicated to "area" clergy meetings. The Executive Director travelled extensively promoting this conference and served on the five-man steering committee.

The Birmingham Brotherhood of Clergy (bi-racial) which had its beginning in the Alabama Council State Office last Spring brought itself into the public eye in October by launching a "Conscience Fund" in the National press raising $180 for the rehabilitation of emasculated Judge Aaron. The Executive Director participates in this organization and serves on its Executive Committee.

The Florence Ministerial Assn. recently voted to open its membership to Negro ministers after the Executive Director addressed the group on the need for such channels and precedents in that part of Alabama.

Copies of the Atlanta ministers "manifesto" were sent to a number of key ministers of the Birmingham Ministerial Assn. by the State Office.

This clergy emphasis of the Alabama Council is related to the situation in the state in that it constitutes a girding of potentially strong and strategic forces at a time when it is comparatively easy to do so in anticipation of the coming crisis (general public school desegregation) yet several years away.

3. In addition to the clergy organizations mentioned, the Alabama Council has assisted the state Fellowship of the Concerned in its annual meeting to a limited extent and helped in planning the annual conference of the Ecumenical Student Conference which the Executive Director serves as advisor. In addition

the Birmingham District of the Alabama Council was partially responsible for the establishment of an informal "law and order" committee in Birmingham which is on a standby basis presumably until the next serious incident. In its present form, however, this group leaves much to be desired.

4. Contact with "key" persons by the Executive Director has been limited to Mayor Joseph N. Langan of Mobile. The October conference centered around the most effective manner to handle a set of sixteen secret requests made by Negroes which include admission to the new Municipal Golf Course, Negro firemen and more Negro policemen. Also Police Com. Robt. Sindburg of B'ham with whom the Exec. Dir. discussed local police interference — unsatisfactory

5. Half of our board members are district officers and as such have been variously active within the organization and to a certain extent active in program development of their units. Little can be said beyond this.

6. We have passed information on to or exchanged same with the N.C.C.J., state, A.D.L. local and regional, N.A.A.C.P. national, N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Education Fund, A.F.L.-C.I.O. offices, State Coordinating Committee, Montgomery Improvement Assn., Birmingham News and Post Herald, Southern School News, Christian Century, Nashville Tennessean, Montgomery Advertiser, Birmingham World, Wall Street Journal, WABT-TV (Birmingham) and Nashville N.B.C. outlet (a little noticed Ace Carter denunciation of John Kasper here last winter), F.B.I. and Postal Inspectors Offices (Birmingham), American Civil Liberties Union, A.F.S.S. Rights of Conscience Program.

7. The State Office is compiling extensive information and clippings on racial violence in the state utilizing a state clipping service.

8. Plans for a North Alabama workshop with utilization of the S.R.C. Consultant Service Program had to be dropped in October due to complications to be mentioned later. Mr. Routh attended executive committee meetings of the Birmingham District and Alabama Council during the quarter.

9. During the past quarter we have had one state Executive Committee meeting and twenty-four district, local or local executive committee meetings.

10. For a report on the state Executive Committee meeting see Board of Directors memo of Dec. 26.

11. The next step in our program is to hold our annual meeting in February. The area clergy conferences will receive a high priority along with the program development in the Tennessee Valley District which has just begun. Occupationally and geographically, these areas offer the greatest strategic potentiality for an organization with limited resources such as ours which make them logical choices for emphasis.

* * *

It should be pointed out that the police and klan threat to bi-racial meetings in Birmingham have consumed much energy and time of the State Office which in turn contributed to the Executive Director's health impairment necessitating two weeks of hospitalization in October and working on a somewhat limited basis subsequently throughout the quarter.

As for the Alabama Council's fund raising "ability", the S.R.C. has $1,200 earmarked for us from the past quarter. Cash on hand at the end of the quarter is $36.00. None of the above non-S.R.C. funds appear in our financial report.

Acd

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Report
Oct.-Dec. 1957

SOUTH CAROLINA: A State In Turmoil And Travail

Reactions to Little Rock--The story of the response to Little Rock by South Carolina officialdom at the national, state and local level has been too highly publicized to need repeating here. Gov. Faubus drew commendation; President Eisenhower, condemnation. The Governor of South Carolina resigned from the organized reserves, the Horry County delegation withheld local support of the National Guard. To the continuing criticism of the federal judiciary has been added further fuel to the fires by scathing attacks on the chief executive, who is viewed as having been misled by former attorney general Brownell, and others!

While politicians have been making all the political hay they could out of "the invasion of a southern state", what has been the response of citizens? (1) The 'lunatic fringe' has become more fanatical. Not only has Klan activity been accelerated, but also additional citizens councils have been formed. For the first time, personal connections, relatives and friends, have visited the office of SCCHR to tell the executive director that she is to be ostracized and is therefore being advised to leave South Carolina. These visitors from a distant section of the state said they had never fully approved of local leadership of the citizens councils, but since Little Rock, they have no alternative but to join! (2) Calmer citizens have begun to talk and to ask questions as they have not done previously. That 'it can happen here' seems to be a growing realization, thus providing readiness for personal conferences, not previously possible. Few of the persons wanting to hold individual discussions are yet willing to take part in group discussions.

In the Wake of Sputnik--Perhaps the most noticeable ground-swell of citizen interest in the public schools in recent years was evident during the prolonged debate over teachers salaries which took place during the last session of the S. C. General Assembly. There emerged an awareness of inconsistencies between theories of taxation and methods of

finance, etc. Dramatic clashes of political personalities occurred as aggressive young leaders dared to challenge 'the old guard'. In the travail, newer leaders often neither emerged with a consistent position, nor in a constant berth. Sputnik has revived all the heat of the arguements concerning the dropping or retaining of the 12th grade in the schools of South Carolina. Politicians and citizens alike are critically scrutinizing the schools for their strengths and weaknesses. Demands for greater efficiency, fuller use of school buildings and resources and admissions that "revolutionary changes" must be made in school curriculum, and administration are the order of the day. S. C. Educators have been told that some form of federal aid may have to come.

Weakness Within and Without--Fear of Russian progress seems to have accentuated fear and suspicion of communist infiltration within. We have been informed by one of the three professors at Allen University who was asked by the President of that insitiution to resign last summer, that renewed efforts and threats by Governor Timmerman have created another emergency. Although the Governor's request that three professors be dismissed and subsequent action by the S. C. State Board of Education refusing to grant teachers certificates to Allen graduates were made public, there have been no public explanations for this action. Our latest report is that AME Bishop ~~Bowen~~ Bonner located at Allen has just been called in by the Governor and given an ultimatum that his earlier request must be carried out.

Local Political Campaigns--Most interesting of the numerous municipal elections held or to be held, was the one recently concluded in Georgetown. A Negro, Alex Alford, a business man, was defeated in his race for a seat on City Council. Previously another Negro, the Rev. H. B. Butler had also run and been defeated there.

In Columbia, where the office of Mayor and two city aldermen are to be voted upon in the February 1958 primary, Negroes are reactivating their civic organizations and considering offering a Negro candidate. As elsewhere throughout South Carolina, encouragement is being given to the re-registration of voters and to adding new voters to the rolls.

Vacancies in S. C. General Assembly Being Filled--Although this is an 'off year' for

state elections, several counties are having heated races for vacancies in the county delegations to the S. C. General Assembly.

In Charleston County, John Wrighten, the Negro attorney, who as a student applied for admission to the Law School at the University of South Carolina and later brought the suit which resulted in the establishment of the Law School at State College (Negro) Orangeburg, ran for a seat in the State House of Representatives. One strong opponent withdrew in order to throw his weight to another candidate who is a white man. Four candidates were left in the race. Mr. Wrighten received the second highest number of votes and was trailed considerably by the two defeated opponents. The returns showed that the victor, Norman W. Stevenson polled 13,393 votes, while John Wrighten received 4,054 votes. During the campaign a cross was burned at Wrighten's home. The News & Courier condemned this action.

On January 7th, there will be held a special election to fill a vacancy in the York County delegation to the State House of Representatives. J. Emmett Jerome, mayor of Rock Hill and former state senator Lewis W. Wallace have announced for this race.

Aspirants for State Offices Exploiting the Race Issue--Indications are that Donald Russell, immediate past president of the University of South Carolina will enter the race for Governor this summer. Also running for this office unofficially is the Lieutenant Governor, Fritz Hollins. Friends of William Johnston, mayor of Anderson and brother of Senator Olin D. Johnston, have placed paid political advertisements in South Carolina daily newspapers promoting him for Governor. The first two probable candidates named above are making numerous speeches in which they are keeping a discussion of segregation and the false hope that it can be retained in South Carolina continually before the public. There appears little to suggest that any statesmanship will be showed by any of these candidates.

A growing number of persons have announced or are being talked of for the position of Lietenant Governor; Burnet R. Maybank, son of the former U. S. Senator; Hugo Sims, former U. S. Congressman; and others.

Jesse T. Anderson, incumbent, and Odelle Harmon of Lexington County will doubtless run for State Superintendent of Education. Both are ardent segregationists.

SOUTH CAROLINIAN'S SPEAK: Credits and Debits

The untimely release by Gov. Timmerman last summer of the confidential prospectus by Concerned South Carolinians, the group of five ministers who compiled South Carolinians Speak, doubtless helped to promote sale of the booklet in a state where the sale of books does not normally run high.

The dynamiting on November 19th, of the home of one of the writers, Mrs. Claudia Thomas Sanders, of Gaffney further publicized the booklet. However, this dynamiting was followed by a second blast, which shattered windows and rocked the tenant house of Lewis Ford, (N) and his family near Cowpens, also in Cherokee County. These atrocities evoked editorial comment in many newspapers and produced evidence of a growing determination to prevent violence. The Spartanburg Herald offered a reward of $2,000.00 for information leading to arrest and conviction of persons responsible for the two house-bombings in nearby Gaffney. To this amount, the city council of Gaffney added $500.00. By December 6th, five men had been arrested and charged with dynamiting the Sanders residence. Solicitor Allen Lambright who had strongly denounced the bombings reported that the FBI has been asked to look into threats that have been made to him and to State Law Enforcement officer, O. L. Brady. Chief J. P. Strom has said that the five men under arrest for bombing the Sanders residence are all members of the KKK.

(Complete file of clippings on the Gaffney bombings and other acts of violence are being sent to John Constable. The office of the SCCHR is continuing to document all significant happenings in S. C. This is being made possible through the continuing volunteer services of Mrs. H. H. Hickman of Columbia in cooperation with the staff.)

The Rev. John Lyles, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Marion was asked by his church to find another position as rapidly as possible, because of his part in compiling South Carolinians's Speak. The last report was that he has been unable to secure another pastorate and has been able to make no definite plans for his future.

Sales of and public response to the booklet, South Carolinian's Speak have been gratifying. There is little doubt that a contribution has been made to promoting discussion of the segregation issue, and to fostering freedom of discussion which had been almost stifled.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

A new state-wide Negro organization aimed at encouraging registration was formed in Columbia in October. Officers are; I. P. Stanback, Columbia, chairman; J. Arthur Brown, Charleston, vice chairman; Walker E. Solomon, Columbia, secretary; and James M. Hinton, Columbia, treasurer. District chairmen and a member-at-large were also named.

REQUIRED RE-REGISTRATION SLOW AND MORE DIFFICULT THAN PREVIOUSLY

Information as to the requirements for re-registration in order to vote in the primary after next April, 1958, and copies of forms being used were sent to the SRC information office during the summer of 1957. As was noted then, the lengthy form which must be filled out in the presence of a member of the registration board requires a designation of race and other information, not previously asked for. Through media of communication, complaints are expressed that re-registration is proceeding too slowly and that a last minute rush may make it impossible for all persons previously regestered and for new voters to register in time to secure the required new certificates. It is also said that Negroes are registering in a higher proportion than whites. However, Negroes have been heard to say cynically that they recognize this as propaganda to scare whites into action!

RELIGION AND RACE

There has been a continual flow of resolutions passed in Baptist churches, mostly in the low-country, denouncing pronouncements and publications of the Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention. Dr. A. C. Miller is the executive director of the Commission. Criticism is voiced also of action to integrate the Wake Forest Seminary. Most of the resolutions were passed by local churches during the

summer months. However, such resolutions are continuing to be passed by small, usually rural churches. This fall, similar resolutions have been passed in a number of Baptist Associations (this larger grouping of churches is a sub-division of the State Convention). It has been heartening that many ministers have taken a forthright stand and ~~has~~ have tried to belatedly educate the laymen. Laymen's positions have been modified; usually voting has cut a sharp dividing line between laymen and their pastors. Also noteworthy was the vote taken in the Orangeburg Association which was 35 for and 25 against. The large number of persons refraining from voting in the Associational meetings has reflected hopefully "disturbed consciences" which may emerge converted through this first outspoken stand of ministers to be taken near home base!

Circumstantial evidence points to activity with Baptist laymen on the part of a formerly mentally disturbed retired minister who fills short time interim pastorates and succeeds in exerting considerable influence. It is believed also that this minister works closely with a prominent and strategically placed public official.

Confidentially, the executive director has been working with a state worker in the Presbyterian denomination. He was committed to securing group support for positive action on the part of the Presbyterian ministers in Columbia. Unfortunately, his first efforts proved disappointing. Of a group of 12, three are segregationists and are considered potentially dangerous by their fellow ministers. Also, several of the other ministers have taken such forthright stands on unification with the Presbyterian Church USA that they have been marked "to go" by some South Carolina officials. Fortunately, several of these men are bringing their congregations along with them well; so that we believe group progress can and will be made before too long.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS IN TRANSITION

Staff Changes Necessitate Office Move--The C. W. Haynes Co. from which we had rented since 1954, and in whose office building we were housed, cooperated generously in helping us adjust to a smaller budget by renting smaller offices to us at considerably lower than their normal charge. Following a laborious move and the installation of a Negro woman staff member there came from the Haynes Co., a request that we vacate the offices

in a month. Investigations indicated that secretaries in the building were unwilling to share the rest room with our new staff member. Also, Mr. Haynes had discussed the matter with Attorney General Callison who had advised him that he and we were violating the law in spirit and that notoriety might result for both of us.

Informal Surveys Result In New Insights and New Location--The executive director sought legal advice from D. W. Robinson, a former chairman of the S. C. Division, SRC, now serving as chairman of the staff of legal advisers to the Gressette Committee (S. C. official committee to retain segregation). She also interviewed John Bruton, attorney, who is highly respected and believed by us to be sympathetic to our efforts, though as yet unwilling to be publicly related. Two contacts with staff in the office of the attorney general, one made directly by Mrs. Spearman and the other through Howard McClain, executive director of the Christian Action Council, produced proof positive that the only law in South Carolina which provides for segregation in employment is limited to the textile industry.

In seeking a location in which SCCHR might find acceptance, Mrs. Spearman contacted directors of state and local agencies to ascertain current staff composition (Negro and white), attitudes of staff toward sharing restroom facilities with a professional Negro, policies of landlords, etc. Further, she contacted several landlords and real estate offices and inspected prospective locations. Tom Williams, chemical engineer at the GE plant at Irmo, contacted some dozen or more realestate agencies to inquire of their practises. Findings were reported to the SCCHR strategy committee and the office location decided upon. The new landlord is a prosegregationist, former member of city council and of the school board of Richland County, district I. He has rented us alarge room, with normal rental of $75.00, for $30.00 per month, with the understanding that later he may partition the room and cut our space approximately in half.

Leadership Training Seeks to Redefine Issue In Broader Terms--Two state-wide meetings of significance have been held this quarter, with which SRC staff assisted. The regular fall meeting of the Board of Directors was enlarged to include other members and in-

terested friends who meet for a two day conference at Penn Conference Center. Harold Fleming was the featured resource person. Information given and ideas suggested by him are still fermenting; doubtless measurable results will be forthcoming during the year.

The annual fall meeting held during the state conference of social work was not held as an affiliated conference this year, at the quiet request of the executive secretary. She had received threatening communication critizing our participation on a program with staff of state agencies, etc.; criticism of SCCHR followed the Olin Johnston quotes from the Firing Line used in response to Paul Douglas' use of SRC Negro voter data. As a result, the SCCHR meeting did not attract many non-members, many of whom are professional workers connected with the many agencies and organizations which are affiliated with the State Conference of Social Work. Previously, such persons have composed the largest part of the audience. Fred Routh presented an address which has stimulated interest in having it given before some status groups. Mr. Routh was interviewed by a panel of Negroes and whites.

Numerous meetings have been held of the strategy committee which has been activated by the state chairman to advise and assist the staff on questions as they arise in the day-to-day operation. Members of this committee are Board members residing in Columbia.

The finance committee has also met as a group to outline plans for the annual finance campaign, in the initiation of which members are assisting individually.

In the many small group meetings and individual conferences held in preparation for the finance campaign, it is believed that valuable concomitant learnings have resulted.

Cooperative Efforts--As members of the Board of Trustees of the Penn Conference Center, of which Courtney Siceloff, SCCHR chairman, is director, J. M. Dabbs and Alice Spearman attended the Board meeting of Penn held in Philadelphia on October 29th. At that time, visits were made to New York also for cultivating prospective contributors. Several gifts were secured and ground work layed hopefully for others.

Growing out of this trip also was the presentation of a joint request for a grant for Penn and SCCHR to hold four conferences at Penn. This was made to a foundation

which held its fall meeting in November. To date, there has been no response.

Mrs. Ethel P. Ruff, assistant SCCHR director took part in an institute held by the Palmetto Camping Association, a bi-racial organization, during the State Conference of Social Work. Mrs. Spearman participated in the institute offered by the professional social workers of S. C.

The executive secretary of the State Conference of Social Work secured the assistance of the SCCHR executive director in securing more Negro members of the State Conference.

Mrs. Spearman has served on the planning committee for the annual leadership training conference of the student YWCAs of South Carolinacolleges and universities. Plans have been made for the first over-night conference ever held. This is scheduled for a weekend in February 1958 at Penn Conference Center.

In Columbia, Mrs. Spearman continues to serve as a member of the bi-racial board of the Good Samaritan Hospital, the only Negro hospital in the city.

Effective working relationships have been established with the new staff member of the United Community Services of Columbia, Miss Dorothy McKorkle, who is heading the social planning division. Assistance has been given Miss McKorkle in bi-racially constituting her committees.

Progress in Columbia--A local group in Columbia has been activated, which has held some 6 or 7 meetings during the fall months. Tom Williams is serving as chairman. Also, an advisory group is assisting Mrs. Ruff in making a directory of the Negro agencies and organizations in the city. Such a director of the white community is already available through the Columbia Chamber of Commerce. Naturally, this effort is broadening the range and intensity of interest of participants.

Cursory attention has been given by the Columbia group to many needs and opportunities in Columbia. However, at present keenest interest seems to center on a program for citizenship education and for bettering economic conditions.

Experience has showed that the number of white people in South Carolina who will take part in bi-racial activity in the present climate is limited. Thought has been given to ways of making use of the concern of conservative leadership in both the

white and Negro groups and a strategy committee meeting is scheduled for January 9th to discuss the recommendations of the staff.

Contacts and Interviews in Columbia--For the purpose of getting first hand information and insights into economic conditions and employment practises in Columbia, interviews have been held with James C. Willcox, attorney for the Veterans Administration; Mr. Warshaw, staff member of the U. S. Department of Labor temporarily working in S. C. with the Veterans Reemployment agency; Philip Stedfast, executive director of the city planning bureau; William Marsh, director of the Urban Rehabilitation Department; A. L. Geizenheimer, retired professor of economics at the University of South Carolina; Mr. Whiteman, supervisor of Negro schools in Columbia and Rev. A. E. Adams, chairman of the Good Samaritan Waverly Hospital board.

In an effort to document the still mysterious happenings at Allen University, interviews of varying success have been held with Edwin Hoffman, one of the professors asked to resign; the Hungarian student at Allen, first white student to study there; Bishop Bowen, AME minister located at Allen; President Veal of Allen University; Dr. Mance, finance secretary of the AME church of the USA, with offices in Washington, D. C., but a former resident of S. C. and member of SCCHR, and others.

The Columbia office of the Employment Service makes occasional referrals to SCCHR of outstanding Negroes whom it is having difficulty in placing. This is giving SCCHR a type contact which we believe will prove beneficial.

Mrs. Spearman has sounded out a number of conservative leaders as to the urgency of their working constructively at this time. Some helpful ideas have emerged upon which recommendations to the Strategy Committee on January 9th will be based. Most helpful of these ideas have come from J. P. Coates, of Columbia, immediate past executive director of the South Carolina Education Association, Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse, prominent civic and educational leader of S. C., and Miss Marguerite Tolbert, S. C. State Supervisor of Adult Education.

Volunteer workers in Columbia have been assisting with interviews such as those with the Rev. J. P. Reeder, chairman of the Columbia Citizens Committee, a Negro

organization which attempts to coordinate Negro civic efforts; Mr. I.S.S. Leevy, funeral director and long time militant leader; etc.

Mrs. Ruff has made excellent contacts with faculties at both Allen and Benedict Colleges. Also, her interpretation of SCCHR's objectives in the suburban community in which she resides has been fine. Her qualities for doing public relations work are strong.

Distribution and Information Service--There have been no noteworthy advances in this phase of our program. However, we keep a steady line of communication by 'phone calls, small group meetings, interviews and mailings. Visitors to our office have included out-of-state and out-of-city persons. Our basic promotional materials are currently getting wide-spread circulation by those setting the stage for our financial campaign.

Toward the Future--At the state level, our next job will be a reorganization and strengthening of the Board and its committees. Our regular annual meeting will doubtless be scheduled late in this quarter, or early in the next.

From the present outlook, it seems that we shall succeed in raising funds for a minimum program. Efforts with be keep at a maximum.

In Columbia, we have just begun to scratch the surface. However, present indications are that economic and civic considerations will provide a rewarding program focus. Also, we are hopeful of making effective beginnings in involving conservative leadership in worthwhile programs; possible these will follow patterns not formerly used by SCCHR.

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director

(Mrs.) Ethel P. Ruff, Assistant Director

HCJ

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Report -- December, 1957
Oct — Dec

1. Today's "Climate" of Opinion -- Some Developments and Appraisals

Although in many ways Virginia's official posture remains pretty much what it was last summer, two events since then have probably had a much larger impact on public thinking than anyone can now measure or define. One is the Little Rock crisis and the other is the Virginia gubernatorial campaign. Both have brought signs of a possible change in the climate, but the real effects of each will not take visible shape until the coming session of the General Assembly -- and maybe not till September, with the opening of the public schools.

Already, though, enough has emerged to make one prophecy fairly safe. Whatever course the state may take, 1958 will be an extremely interesting year -- perhaps the most dramatic and decisive Virginia has seen, politically and socially, in many a moon.

It was Ralph Magill of the Atlanta Constitution, I believe, who said somewhere that Little Rock had a "sobering effect on everybody" -- a conclusion, I imagine that few would dispute. But in Virginia there have been other results as well.

To begin fairly close home, the Council itself reaped some tangible benefits while Little Rock was on the front page. In October we got more larger donations, more new members, and more words of encouragement and support (in letters and telephone calls) than we received in any similar period during the year. This may have been due in part to coincidence and the fact that October normally is a better month than many others, but in part also the impact of Little Rock was too obvious to miss.

This doesn't mean, of course, that we began getting help from former segregationists who had suddenly begun to see the light. Many Virginians in this group may have been sobered by Little Rock, but we see no signs that any

have been converted. The boost to the Council came entirely from Council members who were sobered enough to dig deeper into their pockets or from people who, already committed to compliance in their hearts, were so incensed or frightened by Faubus that they felt they must "do something" positive about it.

On the other hand, nobody can doubt that many standpatters, inflamed by the ordering of "Federal bayonets" into Arkansas, were also deeply angered. The fact that many of our larger and more rabid newspapers defended Faubus and flayed the President seems a fairly good index of the state of mind (during October and November at least) of that segment of the populace to which these newspapers have kowtowed for some years and by which, some assert, they are now being driven to prostitute their influence. At any rate, Little Rock made it clear that many Virginians at the height of the crisis were no more capable of thinking it through calmly, in terms of the Constitutional and moral issues, than were most white people in Alabama and Mississippi. Nor, so far as anybody can tell, has there been any basic improvement at this point. In the more excitable elements of the die-hard group there is doubtless a mixture of fear and bitterness which, ignited by demagogic appeals from either politicians or editors, could lead to violence when the showdown comes -- particularly in Arlington, Newport News and Prince Edward County.

As for Little Rock's impact on the election, this probably wasn't anything like as great as some thought it would be. For a week or two after Eisenhower sent the troops in it looked as though Dalton, being a Republican, would do well to get more than 15 or 20 per cent of the vote, whites and Negroes together. There were several prominent defections among his campaign workers and some claimed his campaign was headed for total collapse. But the results didn't bear this out, and the fact that Dalton got 36.9% of the total vote -- only 9% less than he got against Stanley in 1953 -- suggests that while Little Rock may have intensified the feelings of many it probably caused little switching of votes.

Even so, this wasn't the only encouraging thing about the election. It had also, for those who favor obeying the Federal courts, some other hopeful aspects as well. Perhaps the most heartening was the fact that despite all the tirades of Byrd and the inflammatory appeals of editors and politicians, many thousands of white Virginians remained impervious to this demagoguery and quietly voiced their disapproval of massive resistance. Another good sign, as many see it, is the fact that Dalton, by pleading for a local assignment plan in order (as he put it) that segregation might be saved as widely as possible, probably lost even more votes by this stand than he did as a result of Little Rock. For while most Negroes who went to the polls apparently voted for Dalton, the figures showed that many thousands of registered Negroes, some of whom, presumably, would have voted for a more clear-cut compliance candidate, stayed away and didn't vote at all. In fact there are some who say that if Dalton had taken a more forthright, less "political" stand for gradual, local-option compliance, and had come out more uncompromisingly for law and order, he might well have gained more support from both whites and Negroes and made a still better race than he did.

Be that as it may, it is not too much to say that, all things considered, Virginia offers definite grounds for hope in 1958. Cautious hope, anyway. The state plainly is far from solidly committed to all-out resistance. The Federal courts have made it clear now, even to the most adamant segregationists, that the only real choice for the state is between some form of compliance and the abandonment of the public schools. And this means -- as most politicians now privately admit -- that some sort of drastic modification of the present resistance front cannot be delayed much longer. Although many powerful Virginians (including Byrd himself), as well as some cities and counties, in theory at least would still favor closing the public schools in preference to accepting any integration, there are signs galore that most Virginians see clearly the unreality and folly of any such course.

There is good reason to believe that Governor-elect Almond himself, despite the sort of campaign tactics he employed, belongs in the latter group. As one former, long-time State official said to some of us the other day, "There's a very big important difference between Byrd and Almond. Byrd is at heart a believer in the 'master race' idea: he honestly thinks the white race is biologically superior and that the super-master race atop the white race is the Byrd family of Virginia. But Almond knows better. He may still honestly prefer segregation, and no doubt does; but he is also a consummate actor, and as a man who very much wants to be Governor he has acted the role he felt he had to act in order to achieve his ambition. Now that he is in, I think his knowledge of the legal and pedagogical realities (if nothing more) will make him try at least to work out some kind of positive adjustment to the Supreme Court decisions." This may be too optimistic, but there appear to be some valid grounds for the observation.

The fact that Almond was not Byrd's choice for governor but forced Byrd to "bless" him after winning wide popular support by his battles as Attorney General; the fact that Almond conceded during the campaign that "some integration" was coming in Virginia; and the fact that he showed considerable lukewarmness to several aspects of the Stanley "no integration" program during the last General Assembly -- all these, plus other demonstrations of his independence, offer grounds for hoping that he will make a serious effort to redeem both himself and the state by aiming at a somewhat better brand of statesmanship than Stanley has displayed.

The big question right now is whether Almond will be free enough to exert this sort of leadership. As Attorney General and as candidate for governor he has gone so far down the "massive resistance" road, stirred up so much feeling by his intemperate statements, and given so much aid to the die-hard elements who now control the legislature that he may already have tied his hands in

winning the office. Whatever the source of his troubles at this point (said one Democratic State senator in a recent private conversation, "I put 75% of the blame on Byrd and the top echelon of the organization"), it appears now that Almond will find himself in a segregationist strait-jacket at the start of his term and that he will need to be something of a Houdini to get out of it.

As far as actual developments in 1958 can now be anticipated, the best guesses go something like this:

1. The General Assembly, though more than 90% of its members realize the ultimate futility of massive resistance, will make a last desperate effort to solidify voter support for themselves and the Byrd machine by enacting still more stringent laws aimed at staving off desegregation, intimidating the opposition, and discrediting the NAACP.

2. In September the school boards of several communities (most likely Arlington, Norfolk and Charlottesville) will start compliance with Federal court orders by admitting a few Negro pupils to formerly all white schools, and the Governor will then invoke the cut-off-the-funds law which will still be on the books.

3. Arlington, at least, being less dependent on state funds than the others, will keep its schools open anyway and in effect defy the Governor to resort to another state law which allows him to close the public schools in any community that permits any degree of desegregation.

4. School boards in the other cities under court order (Charlottesville, Norfolk and Newport News), preferring desegregated public schools to none at all, may allow schools to remain closed for some days in order to arouse public sentiment against state policy and then join with the Arlington board in seeking a court injunction against any action by the Governor until the cut-off-the-funds law can be tested in the federal courts. If Arlington schools are closed by the Governor after going ahead on their own, the law that now permits this will of course also be tested in the same way.

5. Although few think that Almond will personally want to close any schools or cut off state funds from any community, he may be forced to do so; and there are not a few on both sides of the segregation issue who feel that, state policy being what it has been up to now, nothing but the forced closing of public schools in several major communities will sufficiently arouse the public and lead to the inevitable shelving of the massive resistance program.

6. Prince Edward County, being under court order to start compliance soon, will probably scrap its public schools and begin its private school program for white pupils, probably with the help of white-church facilities. If this happens, there will probably be no public schools for Negroes in Prince Edward for the next school year at least. (The repercussions flowing from all this, whatever else they are, should at least be fascinating to watch.)

II. Chief Program Emphasis. The Council has been occupied chiefly with the task of keeping itself alive and trying to deepen its own roots by (1) strengthening its local affiliates by encouragement and counsel; (2) building goodwill for the organization by personal conversations with (and letters to) community leaders and officers of various organizations; and (3) cooperative activities (with other bi-racial or Negro organizations) which have served not only to keep the Council before certain segments of the public but also to keep open lines of communication between white and Negro citizens. Although the present fears and tensions tend to keep many avenues of service closed, today's limited progress, we think, is nevertheless preparing the way for wider opportunities when the climate changes.

III. Cooperative Activity. There have been cooperative efforts of various kinds with the following agencies or groups:

a. Norfolk Women's Interracial Council. Two conferences with members of Executive Committee about a possible Workshop in 1958 using S.R.C. consultants. No definite date yet set.

b. Norfolk Ministers Fellowship (a group of ministers, white and Negro, within the Norfolk Ministers Association, with concern for better human relations.) Director addressed this group and conducted informal discussion of the Council and the general Virginia situation.

c. Virginia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers. Director spoke at annual meeting in Roanoke, took part in panel discussion of desegregation problems, and explained work and program of the Council.

d. Virginia Teachers Association. Director addressed annual convention on role of Negro teachers and educators in present crisis.

e. Negro Organization Society. Director addressed group during annual meeting, on positive and negative factors in present situation.

f. Virginia Conference, N.A.A.C.P. Director made address at annual convention (Suffolk) and took part in panel on "Improving Public Relations through Education."

g. Richmond Urban League. Director serves on the Board of the League.

h. Orange County Ministers Association (interracial). Director addressed luncheon meeting and conducted informal discussion period on work of Council and situation in Virginia.

i. Astoria Club of Richmond (mainly Negro). Director addressed group at annual meeting on current threats to civil liberties in Virginia.

j. Virginia Voters' League (mainly Negro). Director made address at annual meeting (Smithfield) stressing social changes now in progress and the role of Negro citizens in furthering these.

k. American Friends Service Committee. Director cooperated by furnishing information about a Negro citizen (active in NAACP) who had applied for a loan after financial difficulties arising from reprisals in Southampton County.

l. Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Director took part in a two-day Philadelphis conference, called by the Social Education and Action Department for evaluating plans for a new project in the South.

m. St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Richmond. (White) Director addressed adult fellowship group studying desegregation problems, on how the present situation came about and what churchmen can do to help bring about better race relations.

n. Richmond "Agency Professionals". This group grew out of an earlier luncheon conversation between the Council's Director and directors of the Anti-Defamation League, N.C.C.J., and the Virginia Council of Churches' Department of Interracial Cooperation. The Director met with the group at lunch about every two weeks for discussion as to what we or our groups (or both) might do toward initiating and stimulating constructive community action in fields of human relations and civil liberties. The groups or organizations now represented (unofficially in all cases) are, besides our Virginia Council, the N.C.C.J., the Anti-Defamation League, the Richmond First Club (white business and professional men), the Central Y.W.C.A., the Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A. (Negro), the Virginia Conference of Social Work, the League of Women Voters, the Richmond Catholic Diocese, the Richmond Baptist Association (white), the Interfaith Women's Council, the Rotary Club, the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, the Virginia Council of Churches, the Unitarian Church, a Jewish Synagogue, the Presbyterian Outlook, and the School of Social Work of the Richmond Professional Institute. A former official of the State Department of Education, now retired and on the Board of the Richmond Area Council on Human Relations, has sat in with us several times. The group has talked a good deal lately about the Thompson Committee and civil liberties, and what might be done to safeguard freedom of speech, thought and association.

o. The Director has also served on the program committee of a Leadership School to be conducted jointly by Virginia Union University, Richmond's Negro churches, and the Adult Education Department of Virginia State College (Norfolk Division) and has attended the two meetings so far held.

IV. Cultivation of "Key" Persons.

In addition to a number of interviews with city and school officials by officers of the Charlottesville and Peninsula Councils, the Director has had interesting and helpful conversations with a liberal State senator (a Democrat), the Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia (Goodwin in Richmond), a former member of the Arlington school board now spearheading liberal political movements in the county and district, several presidents of Negro ministerial associations, a labor leader, and some twenty white business men of Richmond who are top officials in their companies and leaders in the business community. All of these were seen individually, and the conversations lasted from ten minutes to two and a half hours, with most visits running from 45 minutes to an hour. Appointments were made with the business men by phone after each had received a note from a widely-respected friend telling in general what the Council was trying to do. The aim in all cases was to explain the work and program of the Council and, in the case of the business men, to enlist their financial support as well. With few exceptions, all persons visited were not only receptive to facts presented but showed cordial interest in the Council. (About ten business men who were asked for appointments declined to give them.) Eight or ten made donations ranging from $25 to $250. (Two of these were in the latter part of September.) Copies of "New South" were left with some persons, as well as special S.R.C. and Council items, the nature of the material depending partly on the person seen and the questions raised in the conversation.

V. Use of Officers and Board Members.

No doubt more use could be made of some of these than is being made now. Four or five Richmond members of the State Council have been very helpful as advisors to the Richmond Area Council, and about half the others have been active in special projects or on particular assignments of one kind or another. Two women Board members have been good liaison persons between the state office and the Norfolk Women's Interracial Council, the other Norfolk member has been active

in local fund raising. A Petersburg member organized a four-man team that raised $130.00 on the Virginia State College campus, a Richmond member (official of the V.T.A.) has been working to get $500 from that organization, a Fairfax County member has undertaken a personal fund-raising campaign. Several Charlottesville members have made addresses in various places, two Richmond members (white women) have promoted the Council by brief talks before various church organizations, one Richmond member (Negro) took part in a panel program at the Richmond Area Council's December meeting. Two Lynchburg area members are now trying to organize a local council in that part of the state, the retiring president is working on a local affiliate in Staunton, one member has been paving the way for the possible affiliation of an interracial group in Fredericksburg, ~~for affiliation with the state Council~~, and the new president has shown a flair for public relations by writing a good letter about the Council to several newspapers.

VI. Information Supplied.

Information about the Council (in addition to that mentioned in IV) has been supplied to Southern School News (Virginia Correspondent), the Richmond Times-Dispatch, Norfolk Journal and Guide, Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, Virginia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, Virginia Voters League, N.A.A.C.P., Negro Organization Society, the Washington Post, S.R.C., to several school board members (white) who have asked for materials on human relations and desegregation, and to our members at each meeting.

VII. Violence in Virginia.

Following the S.R.C. request about violence in the state, the director talked with several Board members and with Mr. Lester Banks, Exec. Secretary of the Virginia N.A.A.C.P. According to the latter, the state has been remarkably free of violence so far. There were two cross-burnings in Charlottesville (in the yards of two Council members), the eviction of an N.A.A.C.P. official from his home on the land owned by a Southside legislator, and telephoned

threats of violence before the meeting of a certain Negro organization. The eviction and the cross-burnings can be documented, but apart from these there seems to be little or no violence that can be. (The Klan -- N.C. branch -- tried to promote activity in Virginia recently, but the first effort was rather abortive. The attempt was officially and editorially frowned on, but the chances are that the Klan will keep trying.)

Virginia may not be the scene of the next "Little Rock", as a N.Y. Times reporter fears it will, but it is hard to believe that "massive resistance" can be fully and finally buried without violent efforts to halt the funeral in one or more communities at least.

VIII. Meetings.

The Council held its Annual Meeting on Monday evening, November 11, at St. Giles Presbyterian Church in Richmond. The regular fall Board meeting was held that afternoon at the same church. Both were well attended and the spirit prevailing at each was excellent. The Executive Committee held its fall meeting early in October. For further information about these meetings, see enclosed copies of minutes and the clipping from the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

IX. Next Steps.

The Executive Committee (new and enlarged) will hold its next meeting, according to present plans, early in January. The main items on the docket are (1) Plans for fund-raising in special communities, spearheaded by Board members and others; (2) Enlargement of Membership and Public Relations campaigns; and (3) Consideration of possible statement of Civil Liberties (apropos activities of Thompson and Boatwright Committees); and (4) Setting up a new Program Committee for planning wider use of printed materials, special projects for Board members, coordinating plans and activities of local councils.

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL REPORT

January 1 to March 15, 1958

Balance - December 31, 1957		$ 743.18
Income -		
Special grant through SRC	$ 1000.00	
Quarterly grant, SRC	1125.00	
Contributions	412.10	
Memberships	38.00	
New South Subscriptions	57.00	
Literature	43.31	
		2675.41
		$ 3418.59
Expenditures -		
Salaries	$ 1339.67	
Literature	19.11	
Telephone	105.55	
Rent	90.00	
Office Supplies	121.62	
New South	38.00	
Travel	67.47	
Postage	31.50	
Hospitality	6.41	
Film	184.70	
Ferncliff	153.87	
		$ 2151.87
Balance		$ 1266.72

Arkansas
Council On Human Relations

1220 W. CAPITOL TELEPHONE FR 4-4521

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Arkansas.

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DR. TILMAN C. COTHRAN, Vice-Chairman
MRS. E. M. SPARLING, Vice-Chairman
MRS. JESSE B. WOODS, Secretary
REV. CHARLES C. WALKER, Treasurer
REV. NAT R. GRISWOLD, Executive Director

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MRS. J. R. VINSON
REV. E. R. WILLIAMS
MR. MIKE WILLIS
MRS. DOROTHY OTIS WYRE

March 14, 1958

Dear

In Little Rock and Arkansas many Christian citizens wish "we could get off center" and resume progress.

If you are one of these you will want to see and evaluate the film, Face of the South. This film, produced by the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., features an objective analysis of the South in historical perspective by George S. Mitchell, a native of Virginia, former director of the Southern Regional Council.

"Dr. Mitchell with discernment and humor gives a penetrating analysis of the forces operating for and against the development of democracy throughout the South from the first settlement around Chesapeake Bay and Charleston Harbor to the present day."

The film describes the different histories and problems of four Souths and possible directions each may take toward a solution of its problems.

Some who have seen this film think it may be the answer to our question of how to start citizens thinking calmly again.

With a few leaders you may see and discuss The Face of the South and possible uses, 2 to 3 P.M., Thursday, March 20, at the YWCA. Better put a reminder on your calendar.

Sincerely,

Nat R. Griswold

NRG:ra

P.S. You may bring with you some person whom you know has an educational interest in the film.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Retreat at Ferncliff

Friday-Saturday, February 14-15, 1958

4:30 - 6:00 P.M. Check in.

6:30 - 7:15 P.M. Supper.

7:30 - 9:30 P.M. "How Things Look in Arkansas Now."

Presentation by Harry Ashmore (40 Minutes)
Comments, questions, discussion by panel and members.
(Panel: Bishop R. R. Brown, President Lawrence A. Davis, Mr. Forrest Rozzell, Mr. Bill Penix)

9:30 P.M. Refreshments followed by film, "Face of the South".

7:30 - 8:15 A.M. Breakfast

8:45 - 10:00 A.M. "Where Do We Go from Here?"

Presentation by Executive Director. Comments, questions, discussion by panel and members. (Panel: Chairmen of Commissions)

10:00 - 10:30 A.M. Coffee Break

10:30 - 12:15 A.M. Meeting of Commissions. Each person will work on one of the five commissions: Program, Cultivation and Finance, Membership, Personnel, or Local Organization.

12:30 P.M. Lunch

1:30 P.M. Commissions draft recommendations.

2:15 P.M. Commissions report. Discussion.

3:30 P.M. "Perspective"

4:00 P.M. Adjournment

NOTE: There is unity in this schedule. No hit-and-run affair, this. If you treat it as such you will leave the results and ACHR maimed.

REPORT of Program Commission, ACHR, February 15, 1958 Fernelliff

A. Basic assumptions

1. There are three groups of citizens in Arkansas: these committed to the ideals of an integrated society, those violently opposed to this ideal, and the "silent middle." ACHR's responsibility is to the committed and to the middle group.

2. ACHR's basic approach should continue to be a non-publicized one, working quietly behind the scenes.

3. Different program strategies are required for the two different groups to whom we hope to speak.

B. Program for the moderate middle

ACHR can work with the moderate middle through such activities as the following:

1. Securing well-publicized statements from various professional groups in the state. These statements should be designed to create a healthier climate of opinion by countering the prestige now given to the segregationist position, and should be as "mild" as necessary to secure numerous signatures.

2. Encouraging bi-racial work on community problems.

3. Offering its services to school boards. ACHR should consider the advisibility of concentrating on Pine Bluff, Hot Springs, and college communities.

4. Offering its services to local churches and civic groups, such as it did last year in securing teams to speak where invited.

5. Sponsoring uni-racial meetings to discuss the problems of de-segregation.

C. Program for its own members and friends

ACHR should develop a stronger program for its own membership through such activities as these:

1. Sponsor, non-publicized bi-racial meetings in Little Rock for members all over the state.

2. Publish, the Newsletter monthly, attaching helpful pamphlets and membership blanks.

3. Sponsoring seminars for selected community leaders with outstanding theologians, social ethicists, social psychologists, etc. as guest leaders.

4. Maintaining personal contact of staff with members through visits by the staff.

D. A growing problem: We are concerned over the small number of Negroes who are active in ACHR, and hope that our program can be so developed, to enlist the support of more Negro citizens.

George A. Chauncey, Chm.

Fernclift
February 14-17, 1958

Report of Committee on Local Organizations

I Committee recommends local organizations for the following reasons:

1. To relieve Nat Griswold of much of the burden of organization work; this work to be carried on by local members

2. Local organization would give the average member (ACHR member) a feeling of something more than paying dues and getting publications, as at present

3. Member would have more of a feeling of participation and contribution than at present (this assumes, of course, that the local organization would have a local program)

4. A local organization would extend our influence(see below; some members locally might not wish to join ACHR state)

5. A local organization might set up a program in which valuable interracial experience would result, some sort of work project, for example

6. At the least, and very much needed today, a local bi-racial organization which had regular meetings would provide a means of communication between at least some whites and some Negroes, keep the lines of communication open.

II. Where a local organization is not feasible (because of the small numbers of people interested) ACHR should appoint one person as a liason between ACHR and the community, and ask that person to provide some sort of regular report. (Thus, ACHR would have at least one liason in each of the 26 communities where we have members)

III. On the question of what type or degree of affiliation with ACHR, the committee recommends at the present time a loose rather than tight relationship; of the two possibilities suggested by Fred Routh, we inclined toward what he called "~~Affiliated~~ associated organizations" rather than "local chapters." (His memorandum is enclosed). However, if we must amend our by-laws to provide for local organizations, we recommended that both types of local organzations be permitted, as local communities vary so much, and it might be possible to have local chapters in some and not in others.

IV. Relationship of liason person and ACHR:

The names of local people who join state ACHR should be sent to the liason person (or the secretary of a local organization) so that these people can be invited to the local organization. This recommendation raises the problem of protection of membership lists; perhaps a requirement of local organization would be that the secretary be a state ACHR member.

Secondly, the liason person (or secretary) would be expected to report at least onee a year to ACHR (see below)

VI We recommend that affiliates be attempted even in communities where ACHR has only one or two members. The committee pointed out that fact-finding, for example, can be done by a very small number of people. Fact-finding is one of the activities we foresee for local organizations. To focus our thinking on what a local organization might be concerned with, we attempted to list the sort of information which ACHR might ask on an annual report from a local organization. See VII

VII Skeleton of a form to be filled out annually by local organizations (and by liason people, where questions apply):

ACTIVITIES

Studies, including fact-finding (studies might be local or general--the latter might be the study of books)
Action projects
(This would include making speeches before groups, as well as projects to raise the status of Negroes or their equality of opportunity, or improvements in living conditions)
Use by local organization of outside consultants (for example people from ACHR or SRC)

FINANCES

The committee did not reach agreement on what the financial responsibility of a local organization to state ACHR should be. However, any organization requires some money to run on, so this item is included as a reminder.

STRUCTURE

Offices and committees of the local organization
Meetings--how often held
Size of membership
A copy of by-laws, if they are changed during any year (we assume that original by-laws would have to be approved by ACHR)

REMARKS

(a space for further comments)

Respectfully submitted

2-23-58

Elaine McNeil.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

PROGRAM REPORT

Second Quarter, 1957-1958

SUMMARY

JAN - MAR

Little Rock and Arkansas during the months of January, February, March, still seem bent on making history run backwards. Despite this bent some forces and some activities promise a clarification of the chaos enveloping Central High School and spreading confusion throughout the city. Unfortunately, the promise of these forces now may be crushed by the vengeful action of state officials and legislators aimed at Little Rock and the school officials, motivated partially by personal grudges and partially by the political whip of segregationists.

ACHR during the quarter received confirmation of a grant of funds which gives a floor of operation for the next three years. It reevaluated its program and organization in a twenty-four hour retreat of its Board. It is in process of shifting to a full program after a quarter of reduced budget and staff. This program will include some basic education for those many persons that events have demonstrated to be illiterate in the area of human and race relations.

Persons and organizations with religious orientation undoubtedly offer greatest promise of cooperation. In addition to direct communication with various constructive groups ACHR has a few "little inch" pipe lines for information about goings-on, political and legal.

Activities of ACHR include participation in weekly "bridge" meetings of Negro and white citizens, a teen-age seminar in Little Rock, a college workshop, consultations with legal staff and officials of NAACP, plans for getting Little Rock's new manager's attention on training police in human relations, a retreat with its Board, a film forum featuring "The Face of the South". In these activities we found ourselves cooperating with and, often, dependent on these groups: Little Rock Ministerial Association, State Council of Churches, Urban League, American Friends Service Committee, Society of Friends, National Council of Churches, Anti-Defamation League, NAACP, individuals and unnamed ad hoc groups.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Central High. A continuation and stepping up of the "reign of terror" in Central High through January and into February spilled over into the community in the form of clashes between teen-age gangs, arrogant insults to Negroes on the street by students, and anonymous nuisance calls to many citizens who became identified in some way with movements for bettering the situation. The school officials and Board neglected rather obvious remedies at hand - recognized methods of discipline of students and request to the Court for injunction against interference with school operations. There were suspensions (three days to two weeks) of a few white students and one Negro girl.

There were reliable reports of ignoring of many incidents of abuse of the Negro students. By and large the public had little knowledge of the serious breakdown of school discipline, going beyond matters related to the Negro students. (One student told the Principal, "You cannot order me around. I have Constitutional rights.") A reputable mature worker in intergroup work confronted the Director of ACHR with a question: "What role do you think you have in what is going on in the school?" Then declared warmly, "Someone should blast him (the Superintendent)! The truth should be made known."

Things were that bad until the widely publicized expulsion of Minniejean Brown and of Sammie Dean Parker plus different behavior of some teachers in the school lessened the harassment of students. For the first time a few influential persons, clergymen and other citizens, became skeptical of the good faith or the adequacy of the school administrators. (The community is still in the dark as to the reasons for the action of the Board in reinstating Sammie Dean Parker two weeks after her expulsion.)

The School Board. On February 19 the "twenty-four" business men made public a letter asking the School Board to request the Federal District Court to permit a delay in the plan of desegregation. On February 20 the School Board formally filed its petition making this request and indicating this decision was made on February 7. The NAACP lawyers have requested the Court to dismiss the Board's petition without a hearing on its merits.

City Governments. Some twelve cities have enacted the so-called Bennett Ordinance requiring information from certain organizations. In Little Rock and North Little Rock NAACP officials have been arraigned and fined. They are in process of a series of appeals.

In January Little Rock came under direction of a city manager, Dean I. Dauley, formerly of Texas, a young man of considerable energy.

State Government. The Legislative Council of Arkansas, among other things, spent some time in executive session "investigating" Central High and integration to determine the need for a special session of the legislature. The papers report that they depended upon the State Police to question persons including Central High teachers. They have made no report or recommendations.

Governor Faubus has announced his candidacy for a third term. Two reasons he gave: he thinks he can win and he would like to win! Chris Finkbeiner, a Little Rock executive of a meat packing business, sometime associated with the Urban League, who is known to rural people through appearance on T V and radio advertising meat products, previously had announced as a candidate.

SOME INTERPRETATION OF EVENTS

These events have some meanings not at once apparent, made clearer by information coming through ACHR's "little-inch" pipe line. Our

communication with the Negro segment of the community makes these interpretations possible also.

The city government under the new manager does not offer immediate help in stabilizing the situation. The City Directors are unwilling to recognize that they have any responsibility with reference to Central High School and made this clear to Mr. Dauley. The latter is instituting a program of police training which indirectly will confront them with certain responsibilities to the community where minorities are concerned.

The passing and operation of the Bennett Ordinance has done more to destroy sound race relations than all previous events. (The action of the 24 business men and the School Board in their petition to the Court contributed to this same sad result.) It has been interpreted understandably to mean that the Negroes cannot trust the white community for justice and that they must go it alone. Faubus' phase of the tragedy never had this effect. The indices of good race relations reached a new low this quarter in Little Rock.

The hearing on the School Board's petition in the Court promises to result in some good: a clearer definition of responsibility of the School Board; conveying to the public the situation in Central High and, in some measure, the bad faith of the school administration; making clearer to all that desegregation is required and inevitable. How well these will be done depends on the effectiveness of the case presented by NAACP lawyers. Our knowledge is that they are fully aware of the possibilities here and have laid out the lines to be followed. The business men and some of the School Board are hopeful of favorable action from the Court. We understand the legal minds related to the petition do not expect the Court will grant the petition.

Any helpful results from the action in the Court are threatened by certain political deals and plans of the Governor, the Legislative Council (a tool of the Governor), a school-tax lobby, and the segregation forces. Here are the steps in the deal and plans: No immediate special session of the legislature; election of Faubus in Democratic primary; a special session in August; an act permitting recall of school boards and Superintendents by vote of the people (no law to close integrated schools); a recall of Little Rock Board and Superintendent and election of segregationists. This will satisfy all parties; those wanting preservation of schools and increased taxes; those wanting segregated schools; those seeking revenge on Little Rock, its personalities and its powers in the state.

To meet this state political threat Little Rock is further divided. The twenty-four business men were offended by the Superintendent in handling the petition to the Court and vowed they were done with him. (At this moment there are efforts to reestablish good relations between them and the school officials.) Whether the threat can be turned back is very unclear now. How and at what point a stand against it can be made is difficult to determine. Some think the elimination of the personality of the Superintendent would make a defense easier.

ACTIVITIES OF ACHR AND OTHERS

Interracial Meetings. Weekly meetings begun late in November between churchmen and NAACP representatives have continued and been enlarged. At first only white ministers were meeting with NAACP leaders. Now, concerned laymen are coming with the ministers. This bridge of communication is very useful as to facts and interpretation. A number of the parents of the "nine" Negro students are in these meetings. Reverend Dunbar Ogden, President of the Ministerial Association, presides usually. The members of this group were very much involved in interpreting the case of Minniejean Brown and individuals from it made an impact on the School Board by protests. The expulsion of Sammie Dean Parker, perhaps, reflects the influence of individuals in this group and other citizens aroused by it.

Seminar. Last week end the AFSC and a Little Rock inter-denominational committee spearheaded by local Quakers sponsored a teenage seminar on "How Can Youth Prepare for Peace". (See materials enclosed) More than thirty students from white and Negro churches participated. Some thirty-three community leaders (white and Negro) were interviewed by teams of the seminar. Money for finances (more than $300) came from Friends Meetings across the country. The planning committees have had many sessions since late November. Most of these were in our office. ACHR secretary served as coordinator. A good experience, indeed. Little static. The assistant secretary of the Urban League was active in promoting this seminar.

Workshop. Saturday, March 8, the Director was resource person at a college workshop on human relations sponsored by Student Christian Associations. Students from two Negro, one white private, and one state integrated college participated at A.M.& N. College. Three ACHR Board members helped in planning and directing this conference with Mrs. Anderson, Student Christian Association Secretary from Dallas. Some follow-up engagements are in prospect.

NAACP. The Board Chairman and Director have had five consultations with NAACP leaders and lawyers in Arkansas, (The former had some conferences in re the same subject in NYC.) concerning the petition of the School Board to the Court. We are encouraged by what we learned and the activity we seem to have stimulated.

Police Training. The initial approach has been arranged to confer with the new City Manager to focus his attention on the Institute on Police-Community Relations being held this summer, notably one at Texas A.& M. College. Two ministers will join the Director in this conference.

A different approach is planned to get into city police training one of the manuals on Police and Minority Groups, possibly Louisville's ~~Ville's~~.

Retreat. A major event for ACHR was the Retreat for its Board on February 14-15. (See materials enclosed.) The only snow of the winter blanketed the countryside. Out of thirty-nine reservations

twenty-nine attended. We met at Ferncliff, a camp operated by the Presbyterians. (Caring for biracial groups overnight was a novel experience for the camp.) The reports of the committees on program and on local organizations are enclosed. The content of these reports are secondary to the understanding and enthusiasm engendered in the process.

Bringing together our panel for the opening session (Bishop Brown, Harry Ashmore, Forrest Rozzell, President Davis, Bill Penix) was a very useful function. They have never met or meet only seldom. They talked to each other privately after the session.

Emery Via did a solid job of summary at the end. At least one of the more thoughtful Board members wrote me her appreciation of Emery's contribution.

Preliminary to the retreat a small group of our active members had lunch at the ACHR office with Mrs. L. C. Bates for an off-the-record discussion of how things look now. This proved very helpful.

Film Forum. The Director has arranged to show The Face of the South on March 20 to Directors of Religious Education, ministers, and a few laymen. The discussion will center on possible uses of the film in church and other groups.

Board Members. Members of ACHR and especially members of the Board have been engaged in important enterprises. One is addressing the Southwest Meeting of Sociologists on "Policy Makers and the Public". The Chairman has had two additional articles published and is contracted for another. The Treasurer is writing an article for his church publication. He also spent one week in Montana among the churches speaking on "Lessons from Little Rock". The activities of the Director have been in close association with Board members, almost without exception.

New Offices. ACHR staff and the Director's household joined the multitude who move January 1. We are still in process of settling down.

SOME PLANS AND PROJECTS

Staff. The Personnel Committee is seeking an Associate Director and an Office Secretary.

Office. The office is being enlarged.

Program. New activities contemplated include use of Board members in stimulating organization of local groups. Travel will be paid for them.

We plan at least one quality seminar of select churchmen from over the state which will deal with basic issues and questions. We

are undertaking to bring recognized sociologists and ethicists as resource persons. We hope to get some special funds for this. We anticipate such a seminar in time will be possible with select schoolmen.

We will study thoroughly the possiblity of printing some basic tiny pamphlets answering some of the questions (old questions) still most asked about race and race relations. We anticipate having each of them written and printed over the name of an appropriate group, e.g., question on Race and Psychology by the Mental Health Society. Each pamphlet will not be longer than 1600 words.

Local Organization. We will follow the suggestions in the report of the special committee on this subject. (enclosed) We expect to use such local groups more in getting members and in fund raising as well as local projects. (Fayetteville was very successful last year in fund raising.) Greater emphasis will be placed on getting new members among the Negro citizens.

Confidential -

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

REPORT FORM FOR STATE ORGANIZATIONS

REPORT FROM Florida Council on Human Relations FOR Dec. 22, 1957 to Mar. 20 1958

RECEIPTS

DATE	CONTRIBUTIONS	MEMBERSHIPS	NEW SOUTH SUB.	SALE OF LITERATURE	REFUNDS	MISC.	FROM CENTRAL OFFICE	TOTAL FOR DAY
Dec. 22		5 00		3 00				8 00
23		5 00						5 00
27		8 00	2 00					10 00
28		13 50	4 00					17 50
29		3 00	2 00					5 00
31		8 00	2 00					10 00
Total		42 50	10 00	3 00				55 50
Jan. 2	1000 00	8 00	2 00					1010 00
3		8 00	2 00					10 00
6		8 00	2 00					10 00
8		23 00	2 00					25 00
10		11 00	4 00					15 00
13		3 00	2 00					5 00
15		22 00	12 00					34 00
20		65 00	4 00					69 00
21		24 00	6 00					30 00
22	92 50	23 50	4 00					120 00
23		23 00	2 00					25 00
28	42 50	54 00	16 00	21 00				133 50 ~~79 50~~
29		3 00	2 00					5 00
31		25 00		3 00				28 00
Total	1135 00	300 50	60 00	24 00				1519 50
Feb. 4		13 00	2 00					15 00
5		5 00						5 00
6		13 00	2 00					15 00
7		23 00	2 00					25 00
8		10 00						10 00
10		18 00	2 00					20 00
12	10 00	5 00						15 00
18	15 00	16 00	4 00		65 17			100 17
21	41 15	18 50	6 00					65 65
24		5 00						5 00
Sub 25		36 00	4 00					40 00
Total for Month	66 15	162 50	22 00		65 17			315 82
Cumulative for Year								

See next page

DISBURSEMENTS

DATE	RENT	POSTAGE	TEL. & TELEGRAPH	OFFICE SUPPLIES	TRAVEL	PRINTING	BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES	MISC.	SALARIES	TOTAL FOR DAY
Dec. 30									294 99	294 99
31		10 00								10 00
Total		10 00							294 99	304 99
Jan. 10	94 60	17 50	40 74	54 52		11 03	3 00	200 87	91 34	513 60
13								32 75		32 75
14					49 82			1 00	179 85	230 67
20								90 18		90 18
23			43 96	5 44	131 58					180 98
29					50 00			2 00	91 34	143 34
Total	94 60	17 50	84 70	59 96	231 40	11 03	3 00	326 80	362 53	~~1191 73~~
										1191 52
Feb. 5	3 00	22 50	12 03	18 45			3 00	26 78		85 76
13									283 08	283 08
21	94 60							25 00		119 60
26									283 08	283 08
Total	97 60	22 50	12 03	18 45			3 00	51 78	566 16	771 52
Mar 7								25 00		25 00
13				1 42	50 00		7 50			58 92
17								180 00		180 00
Total				1 42	50 00		7 50	205 00		263 92
Quarter 192	20 50	00 96	73 79	83 281	40 11	03 13	50 583	58 1223	68 2531	95
Total for Month										
Budget										
Cumulative										
Bal. in Budget										

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

REPORT FORM FOR STATE ORGANIZATIONS

REPORT FROM FCNR Page 2 FOR Dec. 22, 1957, to Mar 20 1958

RECEIPTS

DATE	CONTRIBUTIONS	MEMBERSHIPS	NEW SOUTH SUB.	SALE OF LITERATURE	REFUNDS	MISC.	FROM CENTRAL OFFICE	TOTAL FOR DAY
FEB. 26		10 50	2 00		53 51			66 01
28		5 00						5 00
TOTAL	66 15	178 00	24 00		118 68			386 83
MAR. 6	100 00	21 00	4 00					125 00
7						138 00		138 00
10		8 00	2 00	3 00				13 00
11		13 00	2 00		4 79			19 29
13		5 50	2 00					7 50
17		10 50	2 00		33 40			45 90
18		5 00						5 00
19	1000 00	16 00	8 00					1024 00
20	383 00							383 00
TOTAL	1483 00	79 00	20 00	3 00	38 19	138 00		1763 19
TOTAL FOR MONTH								
QUARTER	2684 15	600 00	114 00	30 00	156 87	138 00		3725 02
CUMULATIVE FOR YEAR								

DISBURSEMENTS

DATE	RENT	POSTAGE	TEL. & TELEGRAPH	OFFICE SUPPLIES	TRAVEL	PRINTING	BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES	MISC.	TOTAL FOR DAY
TOTAL FOR MONTH									
BUDGET									
CUMULATIVE									
BAL. IN BUDGET									

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

DEDICATED TO THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH, AND THE FREEDOM OF MANKIND

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MIAMI, FLORIDA
PHONE FR 9-4145

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March 19, 1958

Second Quarterly Report - JAN - MAR.
Southern Regional Council

1. "Climate".

(a) Helpful developments- Integrated ministerial association in Daytona Beach elected a Negro president, setting a precedent for Florida. Clergymen in West Palm Beach now working toward such a merger, and have invited the Daytona group to come down and tell them how it's done!

In West Palm Beach the city asked for "gradual" integration of their municipal golf course, stating that they recognize the inevitability of integration. However, there is continued murmuring about selling it, also.

Also in West Palm Beach a long discussed development of land which will include a sizeable increase in the area open to Negroes for homes is at last under way. This will ease a situation which has been under pressure for several years.

The governor banned Klan parades and severely reprimanded Manatee County sheriff for letting the KKK parade through the Negro section of Bradenton.

(b) Harmful developments- An"investigation" by our legislative committee under the Chairmanship of Charlie Johns apparently aimed at confusion of "Communism" with any activity in the field of "race relations" achieved some confusion and gave the Gov. of Georgia an opportunity to sow some wild oats in our state. Through his Comm. on Eduaation the testimony of J.B. Matthews in Tallahassee was widely circulated in Florida. Generally the reputation of Mr. Johns preceded him wherever he went, and the newspapers did a fair job of evaluating what was being done. In Miami the committee faced three days of ridicule as witness after witness refused to answer questions. The committee finally folded its tent and retreated- but left an inevitable amount of confusion in its wake. Some 15 persons are now being cited for contempt, but this effort failed last year and is expected to fail again. One person appeared before the committee representing the Florida Council-

others who had been originally called were excused.

Dynamiting of a Jewish Temple in Miami has disturbed not only the peace but the perspective of the area. This may actually be helpful, in that it dispells some of the complacenty which has been a real roadblock. However, it leaves $30,000 damage to the Temple, and jangled nerves.

White Citizen's Council's have been successful in getting a plank of the permanent platform of the Fla. Congress of the PTAs eliminated. This plank endorsed the UN and its agencies- it was attacked on the basis of UNESCO, using old American Legion claims, etc. An effort to infiltrate the rural PTAs in the northern part of the state succeeded. Again this activity may boomerang, however. We became involved at a rather late stage, but have some materials which may sufficiently arouse the regular PTA workers, and others, to the point of becoming actively concerned about this whole picture.

2. Chief program emphasis.

January- held our Annual Membership Meeting, and the address of Marion Wright is being printed for wide distribution. At this meeting it was decided that our major aims will need to be continued for the next year, since we continue to face conditions which are yielding very, very slowly.

Held our first "Clergymen's Orientation" in Dade County- aimed at helping new clergymen become acquainted with the problems and resources of Miami. The program involved several community agencies (Family Service, Traveler's Aid, Protestant Service Bureau, etc.) and was held on an interfaith interracial basis. A by-product of considerable importance has been produced by this program- an effort is now under way to establish a continuing channel of communication between the Christian clergymen and the Jewish Rabbis. This has been an important factor missing from the Miami scene. The "Orientation" is to be an Annual project.

February- launched an investigation of the plight of Spanish speaking persons in Dade County. Confabs with the Chief of Police and a recent happening confirmed suspicions that all is not well. The investigation is being done by a committee of our local council whose members compose a rather impressive list. (All members of the committee are not members of the council.) The chairman is Nestor Morales, former chairman of the speaker's bureau of the Consular Corps here and well known attorney. The chief of police, representatives of the Puerto Rican Democratic Club, Jaycees, ACLU, State Employment Service, etc., are pleased at our asking them to serve, and a consultant from the Sociology Dept. of the University of Miami will help co-ordinate the study. The Governor of Puerto Rico is to be contacted in the interest of mutual assistance- all in all, a most satisfying launching of what promises to be a service of decided importance!

As a part of the effort to help Miami prepare for school desegregation an inter-agency effort was made to evaluate the role of youth serving organizations. Out of this came a proposal that the Welfare Planning Council devote one of its current series of meetings for the staff of youth programs to this question. This suggestion was accepted, and such a program was just held. Out of it has come a proposal for further consideration of the issue with the assistance of the human relations agencies. Thus the preparation of one segment of the community is beginning to roll.

Two other important phases of this program of "preparation" have stalled- The Religious Leadership Conference to which the governor had committed himself and later endeavored to excuse himself from, and the law enforcement conference for Dade County. With the John's committee out of the picture and the recent experiences with dynamite in Miami and the PTAs struggle with the White Citizen's Councils the Governor may well be more receptive. Renegotiation is under way.

The Law Enforcement Conference is in the hands of the Dade Co. Police Chief's Assoc., and our own Executive Committee has not reached agreement on how and when to proceed.

One other project- the Annual Dinner in Dade County- has been delayed 'till May.

3. Activities with other agencies.

Exploratory conference on "World Peace" with United Church Women.

Welfare Planning Council of Dade County helped plan and implement our "Clergymen Orientation". (Several of its agencies involved)

Institute of Intergroup Youth Council of the Nat'l Conf. of Christians and Jews.

Bill of Rights Day celebration sponsored with ACLU, UN group, Dade County Bar Assoc.,
YMCA conference for foriegn students in Lake Placid, Fla.

4. "Key" person cultivation.

The approach to the Spanish speaking persons situation has brought us into contact with several strategic people as listed.

Conferences with staff people of the youth agencies have done the same.

A session with the chairman of the platform committee for the Fla. Congress of the PTAs about their struggle was well received by him. Also gave opportunity to renew contact with County Supt. inv a neighboring county- Broward.

A session with the Chief of Police RE the dynamiting was devoted to reminding him of our role and sharing perspectives.

The city councils of Miami Beach, Miami, and Coral Gables are being contacted for stepped up support- Miami Beach has already doubled its financial support for this year. (Now $1000)

5. Use of Officers and Board members.

Our contact with the John's Committee was primarily through Board members. (We asked that two persons be excused, offering Exec. Dir. as substitute.)

They (Board members) also helped set up a tour of most of the state by the Exec. Director, making appointments with individuals, helping set up

membership meetings, etc.

A Board member made the appeal to the city council of Miami Beach.

The state president is making contacts with school supts and school board members for possible use by local councils. He is also exploring a possible project with sociologists interested in our cause.

Another Board member heads an "Human Relations Workshop" project which is to be jointly sponsored by the Fla. Council of Churches, the FCHR, and United Church Women.

One member of the Board is exploring the possibility of bringing Marian Anderson to Florida.

Several have assisted in efforts to get a speaker for the Annual Dinner.

6. Supplying information.

to reporters from Ebony- surveying segregation in Dade County.

Wall St Journal- doing article on role of clergymen in segregation issue.

PTA and UN officers - information on materials distributed by WCCs.

local press- materials on JB Matthews, WCCs.

7. Organizational meetings.

monthly meetings of the Exec. Comm. of the Dade County Council.

Annual Membership Meeting, FCHR, in January. (Board meeting the evening prior to this meeting.)

Special committee meetings as outlined.

8. We have not used program assistance from SRC this quarter.

9. Next steps:

Financial evaluation and programing. Our "Benefit Show" which was expected to bring in a sizeable amount actually brought in very little. Several actions are being taken to compensate for this development. The city councils are being asked to contribute, organizations are being contacted on a stepped up campaign for organizational contributions, and a feeler has been put out for some professional help. Individual memberships are being sought, and the Annual Dinner is to be devoted in part to fund raising.

At the Annual Meeting in January some tentative figures were projected for next year's operation, and permission given to double the budget. During this next quarter the exact budget for next year will need to be established, and plans evolved for its support.

During this current quarter we began to strengthen our local groups and were invited to help establish one more new one. It is anticipated that some of the Exec. Dir.'s time during the next quarter will be devoted to this same end, and that Board members will particularly assist.

Development of an "Index to frictions" - a tool for pinpointing troublespots within a community- is in the hands of the president, and two sociologists. If such a thing can be devised it will be tested and then shared.

A questionaire has been developed by Robert Greenfield which gives an indication of (a) how the people feel toward desegregation of their schools,
(b) how intensely they feel.
Use of this questionaire is currently under discussion in Miami, and it may be adopted as one project.

Assistance will be given to the youth serving agencies as they address themselves to their own responsibilities. Opportunities for sharing of ideas and accomplishments are to be arranged. Questions of timing of program and policy changes will be raised, etc.

Every effort to buttress the inquiry into the Spanish speaking situation will be given. This committee will hold a series of hearings after it has accumulated some data, and has adopted the end of July as its target date for a full report, which will include recommendations.

A small group of religious leaders are to be called together to consider the next step in establishing the continuing communication between Christians and Jews. The NCCJ, of course, is to be involved in any venture of this sort.

The governor is to be re-approached about keynoting a conference of religious leaders in Dade County.

The next planning session for the Human Relations Workshop to be sponsored by the Fla. Council of Churches, the FCHR and UCW is projected for the third week in April.

The Annual Dinner will be held in May, presenting the community with a challenge and an opportunity - a challenge to a "do it yourself" program, and an opportunity to register feelings about the segregation issue.

As mentioned, an effort to get action on the Law Enforcement Conference will be made.

Almost everything done will be on a cooperative basis, involving as many other groups and agencies as possible.

Ja

The Congregational Christian Church of Fairfax County

2nd quarterly Report

Minister
HUBERT S. BECKWITH
P.O. Box 186
Annandale, Virginia

Save - Mrs.

Parsonage
203 Chapel Drive
Wakefield Forest
CRescent 3-1882

March 20, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh, Ass't. Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Mrs. Marion has just forwarded to me your memorandum for the second quarterly report to the Southern Regional Council. You are aware, I believe, of the fact that Dr. Marion is now hospitalized and has been so since February 15. Also since he was ill for some weeks before that our activities have been somewhat curtailed. However the rest of us have been trying to fill in the gaps and keep the program going and expanding.

You will understand, therefore, if this report is not as full and capably written as if it were done by Dr. Marion himself. I'm still quite new in this program but will give you the best that I can. If you would like a more fully detailed report on the first item of the climate of today's opinion, I will be happy to have Col. Benjamin Muse write you such a report. If, however, my brief outline is sufficient under the circumstance, I will not write to him about such an exposition. Any further questions you may have that this report does not answer please let us know.

We are having an Executive Committee meeting in Richmond on Monday the 24th at which time we will deal with a great many of the problems which face us, especially as to whether or not we can look for some part-time person to carry the ball through this period. It is also partly dependent upon the report of when Jack should return. We hope to get some report on this from the doctors by the 24th. Since, however, you desire this in by Friday I'm trying to get it to you before that meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

Hubert S. Beckwith

Hubert S. Beckwith

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL REPORT
January 1, 1958 to March 15, 1958

BALANCE ON HAND 1/1/58			$1406.93
Less unpaid withholding tax		$193.80	
RECEIPTS			
SRC grant (quarterly)	$1000.00		
Memberships	616.00		
New South Subscriptions	214.00		
Contributions	913.00		
Sale booklet	1.00		
	$2744.00		2744.00
Total available			$4150.93
DISBURSEMENTS			
Salaries, Social Security and Annuity		1179.55	
House and office allowance		300.00	
Travel		24.90	
Office supplies		5.95	
Printing and mimeographing		276.41	
Books, papers, pamphlets		7.60	
Telephone, telegraph		39.99	
Postage		61.78	
New South		148.00	
Refunds to local councils		73.00	
Miscellaneous		7.18	
		$2124.36	2124.36
			$2026.57
BALANCE ON HAND March 15, 1958			
Less New South subscriptions	66.00		
Less local refunds	14.00		
Less taxes withheld Jan., Feb.	151.65		
	231.65		
Estimated expenses to 3/31/58 for salaries, printing, telephone, etc.	600.00		
Unpaid pledges		325.00	
Anticipated receipts		500.00	
Estimated balance March 31, 1958			$1694.72

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Report

March 1958

2nd Quarterly Report

1. Todayb climate of opinion

The recent session of the legislature which has just closed has indicated that the official position is still definitely "massive resistance" with a spate of laws and resolutions to indicate that Virginia's policy is to stop any integration anywhere. That this extended beyond just the area of school desegregation was indicated by the controversy and activity around the law on voter registration. That it was not 100 percent wild spirit was shown by some modification on this. The original intention was to have an applicant be given only a blank sheet of paper upon which he was to answer the several questions required in the state constitution. He was to be given no help, no paper, to bring no notes and if the registrar gave assistance, the registrar was due to be fired immediately. This was moderated so that at least a copy of the constitution could be referred to!

There were some who seemed to have hope that the new Governor would bring a more moderating influence after he got into office. They seemed to feel that the inflammatory speeches which he gave in his campaign were purely to get elected and that we would see a change after inauguration. The inauguration speech, however, and those which have followed, give no indication of such change to this report. The main difference would seem to be cleverness substituted for stupidity, this being potentially far more dangerous.

The climate in the legislature seemed to be that of preserving harmony at all costs even to the point that when Delegate Katherine Stone, of Arlington, rose to question the policies, she was vilified 'til she had to leave in tears. The worst part seems to many, however, that none rose in defense except John Webb of Fairfax County. Another sign of hope, or at least fear on the part of the leaders, was that Delegate Thomson, who went so far with his investigating committees, was stripped of some of his power in this new legislature. Some of the extremist measures for which he pushed for the racial investigating committees did not get the approval of the House.

The Federal courts are moving ahead in Prince Edward and Arlington counties. Much concern has been expressed over the reports in the Wall Street Journal and Christian Century concerning the fact that churches are ready to take over a "private" white school system under the sponsorship of the "Prince Edward County Educational Corporation". I have not been able to fully confirm this report, but there certainly have been no outright denials of it and it seems entirely logical within the climate of that area. In northern Virginia, however, there is quite a different feeling and all eyes are eagerly watching what will happen in Arlington when the desegregation is finally ordered. This is a very cosmopolitan area, a great proportion of the citizens being Federal government workers from all parts of the country. The formation of a new council in Alexandria is indicative of the concern.

At the first annual meeting of the council in Fairfax County, the questions came fully from the floor about "What are we going to do when Arlington must desegregate its schools?" "What is our policy going to be when it comes to us?" "What can the council tell me to do besides going around and tearing out my hair?"

Certainly there are tremendous opportunities for council work in northern Virginia in such a way that it can take a real leadership position. This is also true in other areas of the state although we still face the basic problem of apathy among so many of the citizens who would not stand with the defenders of white citizens' councils.

2. Chief program emphasis

Due to Dr. Marion's absence some of the activities of the state council level have been curtailed. We have put out two newsletters, prepared a new brochure, a copy of which is enclosed. This brochure has been mailed to all members and next month will be mailed to all legislators, superintendents of schools and editors of newspapers with a covering letter introducing the council and presenting its purposes and program. More than 100 prospect suggestions were followed up with the enclosed letter. New members are coming in steadily and our present paid up membership is something more than 1,000 which does not include the some 200 members in the Fairfax Council, whose membership with the state council is through the local organization.

One of the chief emphases of the state council this year is the organization of local chapters or local councils. We feel that the most effective work can be done as people ban together in their own local areas. The state council is following every possible lead to spark an interest in each county or city and then stands ready to provide speakers, counsel, or other guidance as possible.

The president and executive director made a visit to Front Royal (Warren County) to investigate and counsel with a specific problem there. The president of the state council plus two board members of the Fairfax County Council have spoken at meetings of a Loudoun County group which started with some Friends but now has the leadership of the Baptist minister of Purcellville, plus a Howard University professor and others. The president of the council further spent another afternoon with the last two mentioned about specific relationships with the state council on human relations, a step which they are exceedingly anxious to take.

The president of the council plus board member David Scull met with about 35 persons in Alexandria who on the 11th of March decided to form a council of human relations there. Excellent leadership is coming from the professors in the Seminary, as well as from the community at large. A very happy prospect is that leaders from the Men's Brotherhoods of the Mt. Vernon Baptist Association had expressed interest in studying the area of human relations! They have been in touch with our state council for leadership and help also.

3. Further activities of local affiliates

Charlottesville and the Peninsula have continued regular meetings and have some projects under way. Richmond has gotten off to a good start with an able slate of officers, regular monthly meetings and a list of worthwhile projects for the year. This reporter does not have further information on them at this time.

The Fairfax County Council celebrated its first anniversary at its annual meeting March 10. Its membership is about 200; its first year's activities have included such things as letters to delegates, lawyers, community groups and leaders to commend or urge for activities in this field. It has set up committees on schools, recreation, housing and public utility, employment and health. The employment committee is by far doing the most work at this time, cooperating in a stamp plan for merit hiring, and encouraging full employment opportunities in integrated employment in the area. There have been some beginning results already. It has had a number of calls for speakers and resources from community groups such as the Council of Church Women, local churches, PTA's, and so forth.

Key persons are working also in Staunton, Fredericksburg, Blacksburg and other areas for new local councils. This in addition, of course to the Alexandria and Loudoun County situations mentioned above.

Study materials have been supplied also by the state council, upon request, to various study groups including a youth group at Washington and Lee University and St. Christopher's School in Richmond.

4. Meetings

An executive committee meeting was held January 27 in Richmond. Items on the agenda included the question of tax responsibilities, incorporation, the financial basis of affiliation of local councils, as well as other organizations which wanted to be identified with the state council, the matter of appearance in hearings before state legislature, and discussion of certain specific problem areas in the state.

5. Special fund raising program

The Fairfax County Council has exhibited a special concern for the financial program of the state council and on its own initiative has formed a northern Virginia committee to raise special funds for the state council. This is outside the membership program and beyond it. A sample letter is enclosed.

6. The financial report for the quarter is enclosed.

7. Conclusion

We are trusting that our director, Dr. Marion, will be able to return in the very near future, probably in this next month, and that our plans shall be more clear from that point. We appreciate the continuing support and guidance of the Southern Regional Council and pledge our support in turn to its program.

Respectfully submitted,

Hubert S. Beckwith, Pres.

Virginia Council on Human Relations

1409 CHOWAN ROAD
RICHMOND 26, VIRGINIA
Phone: ATlantic 8-1210

JOHN H. MARION
Executive Director

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Mr. M. C. Martin
Dr. Earl H. McClenney
Dr. Lambert Molyneaux
Dr. Alonzo G. Moron
Mr. Benjamin Muse
Dr. Harry T. Penn
Dr. J. Rupert Picott
Dr. Harry W. Roberts
Dr. C. Waldo Scott
Mr. David H. Scull
Mrs. Grellet C. Simpson
Mr. Gerald C. Speidel
Mr. W. R. Walker, Jr.
Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker
Dr. David C. Wilson
Mr. James B. Woodson
Mr. Thomas W. Young
Mrs. Arnold Zetlin

In these critical days of decision about segregation, we hope you believe, as we do, that a climate of understanding, good will and freedom is of vital importance to our state.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations is made up of Virginia citizens who are committed to a positive, educational approach to the race relations problem. There are no fanatical aims, desires or movements behind it. In a time when fears and tensions tend to cause disunity, it seeks to foster harmony between the races and to keep open lines of communication and avenues of cooperation.

We hope you will examine carefully the enclosed folder which will tell you more about the aims and beliefs of the Council. It would be good to have you as a member, and we cordially invite you to join with us in the support and furtherance of its program.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Marion

For the Officers and Board

A council that seeks—through fact-finding, discussion and action—to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

Virginia Council on Human Relations

1409 CHOWAN ROAD
RICHMOND 26, VIRGINIA
Phone: ATlantic 8-1210

JOHN H. MARION
Executive Director

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Dear Fellow Virginian:

The Virginia Council on Human Relations is the only statewide organization of general membership which is dedicated to the solution of our racial problems by peaceful means based on brotherhood instead of on prejudice, and on the supremacy of law and the Constitution instead of on the threat of violence. It urgently needs your help.

The Council has attracted many of Virginia's most distinguished religious and civic leaders, both Negro and white, and of both political parties. Its President is Rev. Hubert Beckwith, of the Congregational Christian Church of Fairfax County. His predecessor, Rev. W. Carroll Brooke of Staunton, is Chairman of the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Virginia Council of Churches,

The organization at first received substantial help through the Southern Regional Council. The time has now come, as originally planned, when its full support must come from Virginians themselves. The level of support is increasing but is not yet enough to insure continuation of the Council's vital program. Its membership is as interested as ever, and is growing steadily. But conditions in many sections make it difficult for sympathizers to solicit openly for its support.

We in Northern Virginia are blessed with a less tense emotional atmosphere, greater freedom to support a constructive viewpoint, and a generally higher income level than many other sections. Believing that these advantages also give us a greater responsibility, a group of Northern Virginians have formed a committee which is undertaking to raise by March 31 a minimum "lifesaver" of $3000 for the Virginia Council. We would like to raise even more so that its activities can be expanded and the movement strengthened. A part of the money received will be available to help organize local groups where needed. *

We are therefore soliciting your help. I know of no way in which a few dollars could contribute more to the cause of sanity and decency in inter-racial relations and to the welfare of Virginia.

Yours sincerely

Benjamin Muse

for the Committee

***If you are a member of the Fairfax County Council on Human Relations, you should know that this is an appeal for contributions in addition to your local dues, which you will soon be asked to renew.**

OFFICERS

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Rev. Hubert S. Beckwith

1st Vice-President
Dean Thomas H. Henderson

2nd Vice-President
Dr. J. Kenneth Morland

Secretary
Mrs. B. A. Makielski

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Dr. Harry T. Penn, Dentist, Roanoke
Dr. Harry W. Roberts, Virginia State College, Petersburg

Terms Expire in 1960

Rev. Hubert S. Beckwith, Congregational Christian Church, Annandale
Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle, Writer, Charlottesville
Mr. William M. Cooper, Public Relations, Hampton Institute, Hampton
Dr. Frank Daniel, Physician, Charlottesville
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Dr. Earl H. McClenney, President, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville
Dr. Lambert Molyneaux, University of Virginia, Charlottesville
Mr. Benjamin Muse, Columnist, Washington Post and Times Herald, Manassas
Mrs. Grellet C. Simpson, Fredericksburg
Mr. Gerald C. Speidel, Lane High School, Charlottesville
Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, Gillfield Baptist Church, Petersburg
Mr. James B. Woodson, Principal, Luther Foster High School, Nottoway
Mr. Thomas W. Young, President and General Manager, Journal and Guide, Norfolk

STAFF

Dr. John H. Marion
Executive Director

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

◆ ◆ ◆

What it is

What it believes

What it seeks to do

◆ ◆ ◆

Office
1409 CHOWAN ROAD
RICHMOND 26, VA.

INTRODUCING

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

WE ARE . . .

a non-profit, non-partisan, non-racial organization based on the belief that Southerners can—and will—work through their problems by constructive, cooperative action.

WE BELIEVE

—that all men are entitled to equal respect, equal rights, and equal freedom in the use and enjoyment of all public facilities provided by the state, and that laws and customs that deny these basic values to any group are an offense against God's law and against the ideals to which America is dedicated.

—that free speech, free discussion, and freedom of association must at all costs be preserved, unhampered by any personal action or public policy that tends to intimidate individuals or deprive lawful organizations of their civil and constitutional liberties.

—that our public schools must also be preserved, and that every community in the state should have the right to adjust its public school system to the highest law of the land, in accordance with local needs and conditions, without hindrance or penalty by the state government.

WE SEEK

—to create, wherever possible, an atmosphere in which independent citizens may meet, counsel, and work together toward overcoming the fears and customs that stand in the way of a more humane and democratic America.

—to foster and maintain active communication between responsible leaders of the races, to the end that misunderstanding and ill will shall be avoided and mutual trust and fair play shall be more widely established and extended.

WE OFFER

—a rallying point for all citizens who wish to bring the calm light of reason and openmindedness to our human relations problems;

—professionally trained leaders to help local communities find their own answers by intelligent planning and intergroup cooperation;

—practical assistance in the planning of programs, workshops, and institutes on human relations, along with books, pamphlets, films and other educational aids;

—an active association of concerned Virginians who seek to meet the challenge of desegregation with courage, dignity, courtesy and determination.

You Can Help

By Being a Member

of the Virginia Council (the membership card accompanying this leaflet may be used by any person who is in accord with the aims of the Council).

By Calling on Us

Our materials and consultant service are available to any community or individual.

By Enlisting the Interest and Cooperation of Others in the Council's Program and Activities.

LOCAL COUNCILS

Local Councils on Human Relations have their own programs directed toward local problems and at the same time provide strong grass-roots support for the Virginia Council. Such groups have already been organized in four areas — Charlottesville-Albemarle, Fairfax County, Hampton-Newport News, and Richmond—and there is interest in a number of other areas. Let us know if you would like to discuss the possibilities of a local council in your community.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.

March 20, 1958

HCF

Quarterly Report to the Southern Regional Council

Second Quarter

JAN. - MARCH

Perhaps the most significant development in the area of group relations in the past three months has been the exposure and arrest of Ku Klux Klan leaders. The incident at Maxton in January was viewed with some misgivings by thoughtful people, for the Indians came close to taking the law into their own hands. But every announced Klan rally since that time has run into difficulties of one kind or another, and not one has met with any degree of success. The Klan leader, James Cole, has been tried and convicted for inciting to riot, and klansmen in Charlotte are on trial for an attempted bombing of a Negro school. The Klan is pretty well discredited, and the police are alert to the dangers of violence on the part of desperate, disappointed leaders.

Another development, not without significance, has been the enunciation of policy with reference to unsegregated seating in the Charlotte coliseum. What brought out this policy statement was an inquiry from the Temple University basket ball team which was scheduled to play in the NCAA tournament on March 14 and 15. They wanted to know if there would be any segregation, since they have a Negro player on the team. They were assured that there was no segregation in the ~~the~~ coliseum (there had been some at times in the past), and that the team would be housed together (in a tourist court near the coliseum). No difficulties of any kind were reported during the teams visit to Charlotte.

An observation, for what it is worth, is that significant court rulings on segregation cases no longer is front page news in the Charlotte papers. When a Virginia law requiring racially segregated seating at public meetings was ruled unconstitutional recently, it was reported on the third page of the second section of the Charlotte Observer. When Virginia's so-called NAACP laws were declared

unconstitutional, the newspaper report was on a back page.

Another observation: When a minister speaks in favor of the Supreme Court decision and condemns segregation, it is no longer news. What now gets the headlines in these parts is a sermon denouncing the Supreme Court decision and quoting the Bible in defense of segregation. Such a sermon was reported recently in the Charlotte Observer. It's something we hardly expect to see any more.

So much for trends and atmosphere. In our December report we set up a six-point program for this quarter. Here is how it has worked out: (1) We have assisted the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council in its excellent program of monthly forems, and in its efforts to further encourage community organization for dealing with racial problems. The Helms proposal for a representative bi-racial council has been kicked around quite a bit, but no leadership has come forth to give substance to the idea. Helms is still making speeches about it but says that someone else has to organiza it. The Chamber of Commerce has refused to take the initiative. The latest proposal, supported by Helms, is that the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council act to convene the first meeting, at which the group itself would organize and get into action.

An interracial youth panel has been organized by the Charlotte Council and has already put on two programs in two churches. The panel consists of three white and three Negro youths of high school age. They discuss youth problems, including racial problems. The programs have been well received, although there has been some criticism on the part of old timers in some of the white churches.

(2) Progress is being made on the merit employment front. Since

the Chamber of Commerce turned us down when we suggested that they set up an interracial advosory committee (they said it was not in their field of operation) we decided to go back to them with just one phase of the problem--merit employment. Half a dozen members of the executive committee have been interviewed and have said that they would vote for this idea. A majority of the members of the committee will be interviewed before the idea is formally presented. It looks like a sure thing from where we sit today.

(3) We have not done any work this quarter in organizing other local interracial councils--have been too busy in Charlotte. We did have an interview with the chairman of the recently appointed interracial advisory committee in Durham, and discussed possible program and strategy. The committee is finding its role a most difficult one.

(4) The Charlotte Council has approached Dr. Omer Carmichael about coming to Charlotte in April or May. If we are successful in getting Dr. Carmichael, we will invite leaders of other local councils to join us in an institute with this nationally known speaker.

Following Staff Sho discuss H.

(5) We have added the names of forty school superintendents and their board chairmen to our mailing list as a result of a set of letters to these superintendents offering to send our bulletins and other materials to them. We now have eighty superintendents on this list by request--nearly half the total number in the state. We would welcome suggestions from the SRC as to appropriate materials to send them.

(6) To date, our membership campaign, carried on largely through the mails with the help of members, has brought in 55 new members. We hope to have one hundred new members before the campaign is considered closed. The total income from the campaign to date is $425.00.

Our total income for the quarter (Jan 1st to March 20th) including the $1,000 from SRC was $2,655.05. Disbursements have been $2, 534.84. The bank balance on hand is $121.88. Unpaid bills amount to about $500.00. (Expenses were unusually heavy during the quarter due to a printing bill for a year's supply of promotion folders, a re-stocking of office supplies and a $150 payment on a new mimeograph machine.)

The following will be our program emphasis for the next quarter--April through June:

(1) We will look into the possibility of organizing a new community council. Cities where this might be done are: Asheville, Monroe and Wilmington.

(2) Will try to find significant materials to mail to our list of school superintendents and school board chairmen. This, we feel, is very important. Will also visit some of them to find out what they are thinking about school desegregation.

(3) Our Human Relations Bulletin, due in February, was postponed because of a lack of both time and money. Will get out an issue this month, and in May.

(4) We will continue to work on membership, though not as intensively as in February and March. We have over 700 names on our prospect list sent in by members. Will write letters as we have time.

(5) Will make visits to all the interracial committees and councils in the state, and if possible will organize a one-day institute for the leaders of these councils.

(6) In cooperation with the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council, will give attention to the following: (a) the approach to the chamber of commerce on the employment on merit committee; (b) follow-up on the Helms proposal for a representative bi-racial council; (c) monthly forems; (d) the continuation and development of the youth panel program; and (e) a study of junior college education--a proposal to build new plants for two separate colleges has been made.

Mar. 20, 1958

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE ~~MONTH OF~~ 2nd Quarter, Jan 1 - Mar. 20.

PART I: INCOME

	Number	Amount	Total for the year
CONTRIBUTIONS		744.50	
MEMBERSHIP DUES		707.00	
NEW SOUTH SUBSCRIPTIONS		144.00	
Sale of Literature		22.80	
Miscellaneous		36.75	
From Southern Regional Council		1,000.00	
TOTALS		2,655.05	

Balance at the beginning of the month	$ 1.67
Plus receipts for the month	2,655.05
Total available cash	2,656.72
Less disbursements for the month	$2,534.84
Balance on hand	$ 121.88

March 20, 1958

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE ~~MONTH OF~~ 2nd Quarter, Jan 1 - Mar. 20.

PART II: DISBURSEMENTS

	Amount	Total for the year	Budget for the year
RENT	105.00		$ 420.00
POSTAGE	197.00		575.00
TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH	55.24		320.00
OFFICE SUPPLIES	117.32		600.00
PUBLICITY & PROMOTION	—		250.00
TRAVEL	107.11		500.00
OUT-OF-STATE CONFERENCES	—		150.00
PRINTING	—		100.00
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, NEWSPAPERS	70.83		125.00
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	150.00		225.00
MISCELLANEOUS	9.34		35.00
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO the NEW SOUTH	98.00		300.00
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	909.84		3,300.00
SALARIES: Executive Secretary	1,125.00		6,000.00
Office Secretary	500.00		2,400.00
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2534.84		~~11,700.00~~ 12,000

The Southeastern American Studies Association

invites you

to attend

its spring conference

on the subject

The Changing Image of the South

WESLEYAN COLLEGE

MACON, GEORGIA

Friday and Saturday

March 28th and 29th, 1958

under the auspices of the

Eugenia Dorothy Blount Lamar Lectureship

In 1955 Mrs. Walter D. Lamar bequeathed a fund to Wesleyan College for a lectureship in all areas of Southern culture, particularly in Southern literature and history. This fund is being used to defray part of the expenses of the conference.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Friday, March 28th

1:00-300 p.m. Registration. Porter Family Memorial Auditorium, Wesleyan campus.

3:00 Porter Family Memorial Auditorium

Chairman: C. HUGH HOLMAN, Professor of English, University of North Carolina

Speaker: C. VANN WOODWARD, Professor of History, The Johns Hopkins University

Subject: THE MAGNOLIA AND THE BULLDOZER

Discussion:

Manning J. Dauer, Professor of Political Science, University of Florida

Robert D. Ochs, Professor of History, University of South Carolina

Carl Benson, Professor of Literature, Alabama Polytechnic Institute

John A. Hague, Professor of American Studies, Stetson University

* * * * *

6:00 p.m. Banquet

(President's Room in the Olive Swann Porter Student Activities Building, directly west of the auditorium)

Chairman: ARTHUR W. THOMPSON, Professor of History, University of Florida

Welcome: PRESIDENT B. JOSEPH MARTIN, Wesleyan College

Speaker: ROBERT E. SPILLER, Professor of English, University of Pennsylvania

Subject: AMERICAN STUDIES AND THE STUDY OF AMERICA

8:30 p.m. Porter Family Memorial Auditorium

Introduction of Speaker: G. W. Gignilliat, Jr., Professor of English, Wesleyan College

Speaker: MISS KATHERINE ANNE PORTER

Miss Porter will read some of her stories.

10:00 p.m. There will be a reception honoring Miss Porter in the art gallery to the right of the foyer as you leave the auditorium. Members of the Macon Writers Club will serve as hostesses.

Saturday, March 29th

9:30 a.m. Porter Family Memorial Auditorium

Chairman: ARLIN TURNER, Professor of English, Duke University

Speaker: RUPERT VANCE, Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina

Subject: THE SOUTH'S IMAGE IN THE AMERICAN DREAM

Discussion:

Marian D. Irish, Professor of Political Science, Florida State University

Edd W. Parks, Professor of Literature, University of Georgia

Rembert W. Patrick, Professor of History, University of Florida

OFFICERS OF THE SOUTHEASTERN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

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C. Hugh Holman, Professor of English, University of North Carolina—Vice President

Thomas F. Gossett, Professor of United States Language and Literature, Wesleyan College — Secretary-Treasurer

Program Committee—Current officers and Arlin Turner, Professor of English, Duke University

SPEAKERS

MISS KATHERINE ANNE PORTER. Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship; Fellow of Library of Congress; visiting lecturer at University of Chicago, Michigan, Liege (Belgium); Hon. D. Litt., Woman's College, University of North Carolina; Hon. D. Lit. Hum., University of Michigan; one of representatives of American Literature to International Festival of the Arts, Paris, 1952. Publications: *Flowering Judas,* 1930; *Hacienda,* 1934; *Noon Wine,* 1937; *Pale Horse, Pale Rider,* 1939; *No Safe Harbor,* 1941; *The Leaning Tower,* 1944; Essays, *The Days Before,* 1952.

DR. RUPERT B. VANCE. Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina. President of the Southern Sociological Society (1938); the American Sociology Society (1944), and the Population Association of America (1952). Visiting Professor at Texas, Louisiana, Columbia, Chicago, and Harvard. Publications: *Human Factors in Cotton Culture,* 1929; *Human Geography of the South,* 1932 (received the Mayflower Cup Award for 1932); *All These People: The Nation's Human Resources in the South,* 1945.

DR. ROBERT E. SPILLER. Professor of English, University of Pennsylvania; Guggenheim Fellowship; visiting professor at Harvard, Duke, Minnesota, Oslo (Norway); editor, *American Literature,* 1932-1940; chairman, editorial board of *American Quarterly;* President, American Studies Association, 1955. Publications: *The American in England during the First Half Century of Independence,* 1926; *Fenimore Cooper, Critic of His Times,* 1931; *The Roots of National Culture* (anthology), editor, 1933; co-editor, *Literary History of the United States,* 1948 (rev. 1953); *The Cycle of American Literature,* 1955.

DR. C. VANN WOODWARD. Professor of History, The Johns Hopkins University. Visiting professor at Harvard, Chicago, Tokyo, Oxford, London, Columbia. Received Literary Award, National Institute of Arts and Letters, 1954. Author: *Tom Watson, Agrarian Rebel,* 1938; *The Battle for Leyte Gulf,* 1947; *Origin of the New South* (1877-1913), 1947; *Reunion and Reaction,* 1951; *The Strange Career of Jim Crow,* 1955.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Location

The Conference will be held on the Rivoli campus at Wesleyan College which is approximately seven miles from downtown Macon. It is west of Macon on Highway 41. If driving, go out Vineville Avenue about two miles past the city limits and you will see the campus on the left of the highway.

Accommodations

It is recommended that as many delegates as possible stay at the Hotel Dempsey, 515 Cherry Street. Special buses for transportation to the sessions at Wesleyan will leave from there. Rates for single rooms begin at $4.64; for double rooms at $7.21.

Another hotel recommended is the Hotel Lanier, 555 Mulberry Street, a block and a half from the Hotel Dempsey. Rates for single rooms begin at $4.12; for double rooms at $7.21.

Should you prefer a motel, there are several conveniently located. The Pinebrook Inn, Forsyth Road, is approximately a mile from the college campus on Highway 41, between the campus and town. Rates begin at $5.15 for single rooms; $7.21 for double rooms. There is a restaurant.

Other motels are located on the outskirts of the city. Two are the Ambassador Motel, 2772 Riverside Drive, and the Holiday Inn, 1044 Riverside Drive. Both have restaurants.

Transportation

Special buses will leave for the campus from the Third Street entrance of the Hotel Dempsey, according to the schedule below. (On Friday, please come prepared to spend the afternoon and evening at the college since there will not be time to return to your hotel between meetings.)

The college bus (known to the students as "The Purple Turtle") is instantly recognizable as it is painted the college colors of purple with white background. If a large number of delegates require bus transportation, other buses may be used but all will leave from the same entrance according to the schedule.

Registration

Please return the enclosed card if you plan to attend the conference.

Cost

There is no registration fee for the conference.

The price of the ticket for the banquet is $2.25. This will be payable at the time of registration.

BUS SCHEDULE

Friday, March 28th		
	Leave Hotel Dempsey:	1:15 p.m.
		2:00 p.m.
	Leave Wesleyan campus:	10:15 p.m.
		11:00 p.m.
Saturday, March 29th		
	Leave Hotel Dempsey:	8:15 a.m.
		9:00 a.m.
	Leave Wesleyan campus:	12:00 noon
		12:45 p.m.

GEORGIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS

AN AFFILIATE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 AUBURN AVE., N.E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA
TELEPHONE JACKSON 5-4063

A Council of Georgians dedicated to strengthening Democracy and extending human understanding among all persons in our great State.

March 22, 1958

To: Mr. Fred Routh, Assistant Director

From: Dr. Guy H. Wells, Chief Consultant
Georgia Council on Human Relations

Quarterly Report for second quarter, Jan. 1, 1958 to March 22, 1958

There has been little visible change in the area of race relations since the last report. The only good thing of note is the absolute ill repute of the Governor and his bad reputation stems as much from his out-spoken opposition to any effort to improve human relations as from wide-spead accusations of dishonesty. Perhaps some of the revulsion toward his administration will cause some quiet questioning of the soundness of his ideas on racial issues.

Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution has continued to write columns designed to create better understanding. Just this morning he had an excellent article on Little Rock and the highly publicized New York and Brooklyn school problems.

The mayor of Atlanta has brought a suit in Federal Court challenging the county unit system. The Atlanta papers are exposing the fallacy of the claim that the system was necessary for the preservation of segregation. No other southern state has it.

The dismissal of the Lanier County teacher for permitting a small boy to ride home on a Negro school bus has also received wide publicity, most all of which has been unfavorable. In fact, I have not seen any comment that was favorable. We not only wrote Mrs. Baskin, but wrote many letters to individuals and newspapers. A few replied.

The Augusta unit has taken on new life and reported two encouraging meetings with new membership since January. The Macon group continues to hold regular meetings and, at least, is not going backward.

The Atlanta Council is making progress on three projects. There have been unofficial reports that the public library has decided to de-segregate and this is now being tested. The officials at the airport have been in conference with members of the Atlanta Council about the restroom facilities there and there is some indication that they are about to remove the discriminatory signs. Negroes can be served in the restaurant, but have to exert some determination not to be placed behind screens.

In connection with the state office the Atlanta Council is making preparations for a state-wide workshop to be held here April 9.

DR. E. C. PETERS
Chairman

DR. J. McDOWELL RICHARDS
Second Vice Chairman

DEAN B. R. BRAZEAL
First Vice Chairman

MRS. A. A. McPHEETERS
Secretary

MR. L. D. MILTON
Treasurer

DR. GUY H. WELLS
Executive Director

DR. MOZELL HILL
Associate Executive Director

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DR. E. K. WEAVER

GEORGIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS

AN AFFILIATE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 AUBURN AVE., N.E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA
TELEPHONE JACKSON 5-4063

A Council of Georgians dedicated to strengthening Democracy and extending human understanding among all persons in our great State.

I have spent some time helping Mr. Paul Rilling with his work with Southern colleges. We now have plans to send three groups from Georgia colleges to visit on desegregated campuses for several days, conferring there with student leaders. Two of these are from denominational colleges, Mercer and Oglethorpe, but the third is from the University of Georgia. In this instance, however, the group is composed of the leaders of the various religious organizations, not undergraduate students. Even so we feel that this is an achievement.

I have spoken to several college assemblies using the life of Dr. Albert Scweitzer as a basis for discussion.

We are continually working to keep up our membership and to increase it. This is not an encouraging task, but so far we have been able to meet all our financial obligations.

We will have our spring Board meeting on the same day as the Workshop on Human Relations mentioned earlier, and hope at that time to stimulate our Board members into accepting the responsibility of raising enough money to keep the Council going.

Since completing this report I have received a letter from Dr. Gossett, immediate past chairman of the Macon chapter. He is chairman of the spring conference of the Southeastern American Studies Association, meeting at Wesleyan College this week-end. Their subject is The Changing Image of the South, and he tells me in his letter that the president of Wesleyan has decided that any Negroes attending the meeting will be seated quietly. A Negro delegate from Fort Valley has indicated that he will be present, but Mrs. Johnson will entertain him for the evening meal when there will be a formal dinner at the college. The evening meeting has to be held in the auditorium, however, so that Negores will be welcomed at all sessions except the dinner. Dr. Gossett wrote that it seemed wise to Dr. Martin to proceed with some caution. Even so, it is a first.

DR. E. C. PETERS
Chairman

DR. J. McDOWELL RICHARDS
Second Vice Chairman

DEAN B. R. BRAZEAL
First Vice Chairman

MRS. A. A. McPHEETERS
Secretary

MR. L. D. MILTON
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DR. GUY H. WELLS
Executive Director

DR. MOZELL HILL
Associate Executive Director

CONSULTANTS

DEAN WHITNEY YOUNG
DEAN B. R. BRAZEAL
REV. LUCIUS H. PITTS
DR. RICHARD HENDERSON
DR. E. K. WEAVER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

REPORT FORM FOR STATE ORGANIZATIONS

REPORT FROM Alabama Council on Human Relations FOR Jan. 1, 1958 – March 31, 1958.

RECEIPTS

DATE	CONTRIBUTIONS	MEMBERSHIPS	NEW SOUTH SUB.	SALE OF LITERATURE	REFUNDS	MISC.	FROM CENTRAL OFFICE	TOTAL FOR DAY
Jan. 10	9 60	28 00		1 25			1000 00	1038 85
Feb. 19	19 00	148 00		7 70				174 70
Feb. 27	7 00	26 00						33 00
Mar. 3							1200 00	1200 00
Mar. 12	4 00	51 00		5 70				60 70
Mar. 25	10 00	66 00						76 00
Mar. 28	47 00	16 00						63 00
Feb. 7	43 98	81 00						124 98
TOTAL FOR ~~MONTH~~ (QUARTER)	140 58	416 00		14 65			3200 00	2771 23
Previous Quarter Cumulative	173 01	68 00					1000 00	1241 01
CUMULATIVE FOR YEAR	313 59	484 00		14 65			3200 00	4012 24

DISBURSEMENTS

DATE	RENT	POSTAGE & Petty C.	TEL. & TELEGRAPH	OFFICE SUPPLIES	TRAVEL	Electricity ~~PRINTING~~	BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES	MISC. & Reimb.	New South	Salaries	TOTAL FOR DAY
Jan. 13	62 50				30 30						92 80
Jan. 15										456 41	456 41
Jan. 21					47 06						47 06
Feb. 3										300 66	300 66
Feb. 5	62 50			46 35		3 64				29 17	141 66
Feb. 6		30 00									30 00
Feb. 7								Reimb.	20.00		
Feb. 13			82 40	4 27	29 90		5 00	18.00			139 57
Feb. 15										269 67	269 67
Feb. 18				11 48			9 13				20 61
Feb. 21					12 71						12 71
Feb. 28										269 67	269 67
Mar. 3	62 50			6 00	38 11	2 66	4 10	misc. 3.09			116 46
Mar. 4					10 00				88.00		10 00
Mar. 5				27 10							27 10
Mar. 10					50 00						50 00
Mar. 14					4 47						4 47
Mar. 15										254 97	254 97
Mar. 21					7 68						7 68
Mar. 22			42 41	7 50	25 00		11 75				86 66
Mar. 25				6 48	38 10						44 58
Mar. 31									78.00	276 41	276 41
TOTAL FOR ~~MONTH~~ (QUARTER)	187 50	30 00	124 81	109 18	293 33	6 30	29 98	21.09	186.00	1856 96	2659 15
BUDGET	750 00	200 00	540 00	615 00	1,325 00	46 52	55 00	100.00	–	7668 48	11,300 00
CUMULATIVE	375 00	40 48	243 85	119 83	463 13	15 70	42 22	21.09	288.00	3387 38	4,708 68
BAL. IN BUDGET	375 00	159 52	296 15	495 17	861 87	30 82	12 78	78.91	–	4281 10	6,591 32

Non-Budgeted Items

ALA

PH - Read + pass on to EV + FBR
gc

CONFIDENTIAL

QUARTERLY PROGRAM REPORT FROM THE ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Second Quarter 1957-1958
Jan - Mar.

The following numbered paragraphs correspond to the numbers of specific questions requested for inclusion in Mr. Routh's memorandum of December 5, 1958.

1. Climate and Development:

The "climate" in Alabama during the past quarter is best likened to a "lull" pervaded by relative calmness. There have been no particular incidents receiving wide publicity which might serve to suddenly increase Negro frustration, nor have there been any aggressive Negro moves which have generally been interpreted as an immediate threat to white security. However, a feeling of futility has been felt among white moderate elements since Little Rock which is best described as "If that is the way integration cases are ending up in Arkansas, how are they going to end up in Alabama? Where is there room for the moderate?"

The most important constructive development has been the meeting together of some eighty ministers of both races in Mobile for the past six months. This had its climax during the first week of March in separate petitions to the city commissions of Mobile, Pritchard, and Chickasaw from 38 Negro and 31 white ministers asking for voluntary vacation of city bus seating ordinances in view of the "inevitability" of desegregation and the tension and possible violence attendent to the only other alternative, a Federal Court suit. The reactions of white parishioners to their pastors' actions constitute a remarkable story yet to be told. The essence of it is that even though church members may heatedly disagree with the principle they have shown unexpected respect for a clergyman who has the strength of conviction to stand regardless of consequences. Whether voluntary or legally enforced compliance subsequently results, the joint ministerial move will have a definite influence on community attitudes and reactions. The petitions themselves received only limited coverage in the Alabama press with no follow-up and practically nothing outside of the state. Due to this fact this development has done little to provide an answer to the dilema of the moderate.

The gubernatorial race has produced surprisingly little "race baiting" to date although the more desperate candidates can be expected to lose some restraint as the campaign nears its finish five weeks hence. Each candidate has established himself as a segregationist in varying degrees with debate centering largely around other issues.

The Macon County "gerrymander" plan has been barely kept alive by a series of recently concluded public hearings in Macon's surrounding counties. During the quarter more white merchants went out of business bringing the actual "closed door" total to approximately twelve. No real break in the situation is anticipated during the foreseeable future.

Two Federal court suits have been filed during the quarter with practically no reaction. One seeks desegregation of the Birmingham public school system and the other to block an urban renewal plan by the city of Gadsden which admittedly is partially designed to strengthen residential segregation and subsequently school segregation. In setting a hearing before the Birmingham Negroes had fully negotiated the intricate administrative processes,

Judge H.H. Grooms ignored a major feature of Alabama's newly enacted student placement law.

The conviction and meting out of a maximum punishment for the fourth emasculator by a state court in Birmingham serves as a continuing deterrent influence to white extremists. The Klan is currently at a low ebb due to this mutilation and the Lumbee Indian fiascos. A few relatively inactive local Citizens Councils have held meetings recently for the purpose of hearing the spring primary candidates. State politics is the primary concern for local and state Citizens Council units although they will probably have little influence in this primary unless a serious racial incident occurs.

2. Major Program Emphases:

The chief program emphases of the Alabama Council during the past quarter have been the holding of our annual meeting and continuing work with the clergy. The annual meeting program this year was designed specifically to meet the problem of frustration referred to above, especially among our members. There is every indication that in those present this intangible purpose was definitely fulfilled with each of our five chapters discussing the program reports of other chapters at length during their March meetings and in some cases planning similar program development.

The work with the clergy has been primarily involved in the fulfillment of plans adopted at the state ministers meeting late last quarter- the holding of several "area" meetings prior to another state conference next quarter.

This latter program emphasis is related to the climate and developments in the state in that we are now in the midst of a temporary calm between "storms" which is the logical time to gather strength. The clergy of the state offer much the greatest potential of any group or element in our society as a constructive force, hence our efforts to stimulate this group.

3. Cooperative Efforts With Other Groups

Our work with the clergy has been carried out primarily by indirection through individual Alabama Council leaders and members, although in some cases it ensues from local chapter clergy committees. The Executive Director has informally taken the responsibility for the "area" meetings in North Alabama and when area leadership has been weak has taken the initiative at the last moment in setting up clergy meetings in Decatur, Tuscaloosa, and Birmingham. The Florence Ministerial Association to which he spoke last quarter has accepted the four local Negro clergymen as members this quarter with complete satisfaction after three meetings. The Executive Director spoke to the Sheffield Ministerial Association which has scheduled a joint meeting with local Negro clergymen to "explore possibilities" etc.

In South Alabama the Executive Director addressed the East Alabama Council of Churches centered in the Tuskegee-Auburn area, attended the Montgomery area clergy meeting, and spent two days in conferences with the leaders of the Mobile ministers groups soon after their petition move.

The Alabama Ecumenical Student Conference was found to be confused and faltering in early March and the Executive Director assisted the scattered student leadership in setting up and executing an executive committee meeting which completed plans for their annual state meeting for May. He is presently serving with a student in seeking to establish a United Student Christian Council for the state which would officially involve the major denominational student movements.

Early in the quarter the Exeuctive Director attended a small off-the-record leadership conference sponsored by the Social Science Division of Tuskegee Institute designed to establish a frame-work for authoritatively gathering information on intimidation. The state office will dooperate with this embryonic although vital program.

4. Cultivation of "Key" Individuals

No effort has been made during the quarter to cultivate important personalities outside of our "circle of sympathy."

5. Program Use of Officers and Board Members

Half of our board members are district officers and as such have been variously active within the organization and to a certain extent active in program development of their units. Little can be said beyond this.

6. Information

The state office has supplied background, confidential, or other types of information to "Southern School News", "Birmingham News", and "Post-Herald", "Wall Street Journal," Assocaited Press, United Press, "Birmingham World", "Tuscaloosa News", "Tri-Cities Daily," and offices of the following organizations: the National Conference of Christaians and Jews state, Anti-Defamation League local and regional, American Jewish Committee regional and national, N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Education Fund national, American Friends Service Committee regional, American Civil Liberties Union national, YMCA regional, Fellowship of Reconciliation national, F.B.I. local and the S.R.C.

7. Violence Documentation

The state office is compiling extensive information and clippings on racial violence in the state utilizing a state clipping service. There has been no time to compile this material.

8. Use of S.R.C. Program Assistance

Program assistance from S.R.C. staff members has been sought during the quarter but to the knowledge of the state office none has been forthcoming. The only staff visit to the state has been on the occasion of a devotional talk at Stillman Institute in Tuscaloosa, an activity unrelated to the Alabama Council.

9. Organizational Meetings Held

During the quarter we had our Annual Meeting, semi-annual Board of Directors, Executive Committee and Finance Committee and two temporary board committee meetings. Our five active local affiliates held fourteen meetings which approximately 445 persons attended. One geographical district met with 32 persons in attendence. The annual meeting to which for the first time only members were invited had 110 persons. Each of the above local meetings were preceded by executive committee meetings. On February 1 there were 571 persons affiliated with the Council in single and joint memberships.

10. Decisions Made At Organizational Meetings

A report on the Annual Meeting, Board, Executive Committee and finance committee meetings will be made in memorandum form to our Board of Directors in the near future and a copy sent to the S.R.C.

11. Program in the Coming Quarter

Subject to change by the Executive Committee, during the next three months the clergy emphasis will be continued and there is the probability of new opportunities opening up in the Tennessee Valley District of which we will attempt to take maximum advantage.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE CAPITAL 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

GALEN A. MARTIN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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CHAIRMAN

CHARLES T. STEELE
VICE CHAIRMAN

MISS JULIET J. POYNTER
VICE CHAIRMAN

MRS. JAMES STRAUSS
SECRETARY

DR. R. B. ATWOOD
TREASURER

DIRECTORS

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DR. D. E. BARTLETT
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KELLY J. DAY
MRS. LOIS DEAN
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SAM TAYLOR
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REV. ROBERT T. WESTON
WHITNEY M. YOUNG

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HERSCHEL MARTIN
HOWITT C. MATHIS
MILBURN MAUPIN
MRS. JAMES G. SHEEHAN
C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

QUARTERLY REPORT, January-March, 1958

The picture for Kentucky continues to look encouraging although there are many ways in which progress can yet be made. There has been practically no move in the direction of teacher integration in the public schools.

A meeting of the local white citizens council was held on the first of February. To this meeting representatives were invited from all parts of the country for planning purposes. As Executive Director of the Council I attended the meeting to see what was happening. My impresssion was that at least for Kentucky there is little to be concerned about so far as the white citizen group is concerned.

Kentucky Council is cooperating with other intergroup organizations in the state in the production of a brochure to be distributed to libraries and to key persons throughout the state. This will describe briefly the several organizations and their work and also lists some recommended books for information on human relations.

There have been two meetings of a committee to plan for a workshop on merit employment in May. This workshop is being planned in cooperation with Mr John Hope of SRC and will bring to the state University persons from industry, labor, education, vocational guidance and related fields. A prospectus of this meeting has been forwarded to the Atlanta office.

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As per instructions from the Board of Directors of the Council, the Executive Director is to prepare a brochure on merit employment in Kentucky. This is to be distributed principally to industrial leadership in the state. It is anticipated that information for this will come largely from the workshop in May and production will get under way after that time.

There have been two removals from the list of directors. Mrs James Straus died and Mr Kelly Day asked to be relieved of his responsibilities because of his age.

Hugh A Brimm

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Kentucky

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

REPORT FORM FOR STATE ORGANIZATIONS

REPORT FROM

FOR 2nd Quarter – Jan., Feb., Mar. 1958

RECEIPTS

2nd Quarter DATE 1958	CONTRIBUTIONS	MEMBERSHIPS	New South Sub.	Sale of Literature	REFUNDS	MISC.	From Central Office	Total For ~~Day~~ Quarter
	25 –	52 –					750 –	827 –
TOTAL FOR ~~MONTH~~ Quarter	25 –	52 –				~~3 69~~	750 –	827 –
CUMULATIVE FOR YEAR	63 –	121 –				3 69	1600	1956 72

DISBURSEMENTS

Check ~~DATE~~ no.	RENT	Postage	Tel. & Telegraph	Office Supplies	Travel	Printing	Books, Newspapers & Magazines	MISC.	Consultant Fee	Total For Day
#273								(a) 50 00		50 00
#274								(b) 12 50		12 50
#275								(c) 50 00		50 00
#276								(d) 25 00		25 00
#277		– 55	1 35	1 25	8 00			(e) 1 50		12 65
#278								(f) 50 00		50 00
#279								(g) 25 00		25 00
#280							1 00			1 00
#281								(h) 50 00		50 00
#282								(i) 25 00		25 00
#283							3 00			3 00
#284								(j) 10 00		10 00
#285					6 85					6 85
#286		– 80	1 87		12 65					15 32
#287		15 00								15 00
					Month:		Cumulative:			
Mrs										
					Salary – Executive (a – Dec. 57)		300 –			
					(b)					
					Salary – Secretarial (c – Dec. 57)		311 73			
					(e) P.O. box rental fee		1 50			
					(f) arrangement of flowers to Strauss family		10 00			
Others										
					Mr. Smith Subscription		16 00			
					Petty Cash		5 00			
					Withholding Income Tax		34 00			
					Social Security		10 80			
					Auditor's Fee		75 00			
					Morning Fee		51 50			
					[illegible]		8 15 [illegible]			
TOTAL FOR MONTH	– –	16 35	3 22	1 25	27 50	– –	4 00	299 00		351 32
BUDGET										
CUMULATIVE	42 23	31 35	18 31	1 25	109 20	– –	4 00	815 [illegible]	54 [illegible]	1076 37
BAL. IN BUDGET									45 50	

Incomplete - where's cited appendix, financial rept, discussion of staff arrangement? HCD

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Report
January - March, 1958

2nd Quarterly Report

Work On A Person-To-Person Basis

Having made adjustments to the relatively static scheme of human relationships which has existed in South Carolina for many years, top level leaders in South Carolina are caught at present in the dilemma of trying to keep their cake and eat it too. As new forces emerge which challenge the status quo, this dilemma intensifies the struggle which is taking place in men's minds and hearts. Unfortunately, instead of seeking solutions by fact-finding, creative communication and constructive action, men have sought by unyielding, inflexible, unimaginative responses to stem the rising tide of demands for first class citizenship, for a voice in policy making and/or law making and for other democratic advances. These responses have included the projection of such subjective reactions as fear, confusion, feelings of inadequacy and guilt, often unconscious, to any objective situation, person or condition which could be used as a scape goat. The result has been not only to block reasonable progress in human relations and related areas, but also to cause retrogression, primarily in interracial group relationships and practises. As a result, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations has found it necessary to work during this quarter, almost exclusively on a person-to-person basis. It is this behind the scene activity which hopefully contributes to bringing to bear upon critical situations

and developments fact-finding, suspended judgement, critical analysis, definition of issues, awareness of positive points of view in others and possibilities for constructive coordinated effort.

Attack Upon Negro Colleges

Copies of the Fourth Annual Message Of The Honorable George Bell Timmerman, Jr., Governor Of South Carolina, To The South Carolina General Assembly, Columbia, South Carolina, January 15, 1958 and of the Journal Of The Senate Of The State Of South Carolina for Wednesday, January 29, 1958 which contained a special Message From The Governor have been mailed to the Southern Regional Council. Approximately one-fourth of the Governor's annual message was devoted to a discussion of a record of supposed communist front activities of three Allen University professors which was given by the Governor and presumably offered as an explanation of the action of the State Board of Education in withdrawing its approval on September 9, 1957 of Allen University for teacher training.

This message recommended, among other things, the "establishment of a permanent legislative committee to investigate communist activities in our State....". The Governor's message on January 29 concerned itself primarily with records given in support of his statement, "There also is information that Benedict College has several communist workers and wives of communist workers on its faculty." The Governor did not name the faculty members referred to, but did call by name Dr. J. A. Bacoats,* now President of

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*Dr. Bacoats is a member of the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Benedict College, about whose Communist "religious front" activities, he quoted from the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Students Apply for Admission to University of South Carolina

The Governor's action in making a second address to the South Carolina General Assembly so soon after the first one has caused considerable comment and speculation as to why he did not make his attack on both colleges at the same time. Between the two addresses, News media reported that eleven Allen University students visited the University of South Carolina on January 15 and subsequently that three of them applied for admission. Also, there were news reports that about a week later, four Benedict students also tried to apply at the University of South Carolina and were refused application forms. Later two of the Benedict students are reported to have filed applications for entrance examinations, by registered mail. Presumably all applications have been rejected. According to John McCray, correspondent for the Afro American, Allen and Benedict students who were thus denied the right to stand entrance examinations for admission to the University of South Carolina for the second semester, are now "Ready to launch suitnik", having taken final steps toward court action.

Governor's Charges Against Benedict Refuted

President Bacoats issued a comprehensive statement to the press which received full coverage. The role of the local white members of the Benedict bi-racial Board was a constructive one. After prompt consideration of the Governor's charges, they issued

a public statement also saying that they had been unable to find any evidence of communist activity at Benedict. Although these Board members are a prominent, recently retired banker, and two highly respected and beloved Baptist ministers, Governor Timmerman countered publicly that his charges were being whitewashed!

Two of the Benedict professors also made public statements denying any communist affiliations and later conformed to regulations initiated by Dr. Bacoats requiring them to answer questions affirming or denying being communistic. Such "loyalty oaths" will be required of faculty employed by Benedict in the future.

The Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance (N) lauded Dr. Bacoats in a public statement.

Will Allen University Seniors Be Scape Goats?

The State Board of Education which met in January refused to give reporters any further information on its action taken in September 1957 withholding from Allen graduates the right to certification for teaching in the schools of South Carolina. (Mr. Jesse T. Anderson, State Superintendent of Education, is offering for reelection to his present position and presumably does not wish to make this a campaign issue.) It has been reported informally by those in position to know that the State Superintendent of Education as well as members of the State Board of Education have received numerous inquiries about and complaints of Board action.

It is not clear how the Governor who is an ex-officio member of the Board, and the Board will "save face" without making scape

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(See Appendix Exhibit A for mounted clippings on the Allen and Benedict cases. Additional data and reports available from South Carolina Council on Human Relations files.)

goats of Allen's graduates. However, the Executive Director of South Carolina Council on Human Relations has conferred with the senior partner of the law firm employed by Allen University and been assured that some way will be found not to penalize students who might otherwise suffer for conditions, imagined or real, over which they have no control and for which they are certainly not responsible.

It has been heartening to learn that, in spite of the Board's ruling, Allen seniors are at present doing practise teaching in South Carolina schools. Dr. George Hopkins, State director of teacher certification, is quoted as saying that some district school boards had been hesitant, especially those in the lower part of South Carolina.

Permanent Legislative Committee To Investigate Sought

South Carolina Council on Human Relations staff and Board members have been approached to help educate the public as to the dangers of the bills which have been introduced in the House and the Senate of the South Carolina General Assembly, to provide for a committee to investigate communist activity in South Carolina. Because such a function has been considered capable of being construed as engaging in political activity, the Council has not undertaken this role. Rather it has continued to serve as an information and laison service, which is being sought by numerous organizational leaders, and others.

The Greenville News has pointed out editorially that while the situation needs investigation by the Boards of trustees, Allen and Benedict "have contributed immeasurably to the uplifting of the

Negro race." It stated, "we are dubious, however, that an investigation by a state legislative committee offers the best possible solution to the problem." We have no state group " with broad experience in the difficult job of investigating Communism" and "the United States Supreme Court has severely limited what a state may do in curbing subversive activities." The editorial concluded that "directly or indirectly" this question "affects every person in South Carolina."

Conferences by South Carolina Council on Human Relations staff and Board members with attorneys, members of the South Carolina General Assembly and others have indicated that there is little interest on the part of legislators in the passage of the bills. The Senate version is in the Judiciary Committee, and a hearing has not yet been scheduled. However, a House bill was passed. Mr. Emmett Jerome, former Mayor of Rock Hill, introduced the House bill!

Although there has been little public discussion of the bills, political use is being made of them. For example, the chairman of the Richland county Democratic party urged support of the bills, in his keynote address to the county convention, held in Columbia on March 3. Also, the commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars won support for his resolution urging passage of the bills. The commander is a brother of the candidate for the chairmanship of the South Carolina State Democratic Party, who is being backed by the Independents.

South Carolina Politics and the Race Issue

The political cauldron continues to boil. As the closing date for entrance into races drew near, it became increasingly clear that the race issue will continue to be exploited. Also, the struggle for

political realignments and power clashes continue to inhibit free expression , to creat fears and confusion.

The Independents have announced their determination to recapture the Democratic Party. A new state chairman will be chosen at the convention to be held in Columbia on March 25. Julian Dusenberry of Florence is their candidate. Thomas H. Pope of Newberry is the candidate of the regular Democrats. Efforts made at the Richland county Democratic Convention by the Independents to seize power, and to prevent the election of Negro delegates to the state convention were blocked by a small margin of votes. Leadership in opposing the Independents came from a relatively new, unknown, younger-than-usual leadership, which fought with evident determination.

In the recently held municipal races for Mayor and two councilmen ~~held~~ in Columbia, Negroes were accused of block voting, which brought election to Lester Bates for Mayor with a margin of only 14 votes. Ward number nine (9) , which is largely Negro, voted 690 for Bates, but gave only 45 votes to his opponent.

Re-registration and Negro Voter Education

Re-registration has proceeded so slowly in South Carolina that the General Assembly has recently made provision for deputy registrars. County boards of registration have also found additional ways of increasing and speeding registration. Volunteers have given yeomen services in urban areas. Registration books, originally set up at county court houses are being carried to other places.

A report has been made from Greenville that favoritism is being showed white people in the selection of places for registration.

Doubtless fear of the relatively larger number of Negroes registering helped to resolve the power clash which had blocked passage of the bill to speed registration. Both Senate and House

members had wanted the right to appoint deputy registrars; the deadlock was broken only after the Senate had held a lengthy closed-door session!

Defeats at the polls of John Wrighten , Negro, in his race for a seat in the South Carolina House of Representatives from Charleston county, and of Alex Alford, Negro, in his race for a seat on the City Council of Georgetown are said to have spurred the Negro voter drive.

Key persons in the South Carolina Political Action Committee say that greatest interest in Negro voter registration is taking place in Sumter, Columbia, Beaufort, Georgetown and Charleston. Beaufort county elected two Negroes as delegates to the state Democratic convention; Mr. M.T. Wildy, only Negro member of a district school board in South Carolina, and the Rev. Mack Sharpe. Both are members of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. Also, three Negroes have filed in the race for a seat in the House of Representatives from Richland county. They are the Reverend W.M. Bowman, president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance; Mr. A.P. Williams, funeral home director; and Mr. Wilson Miles, a public printer.

A long-time Republican leader, Negro, states that progress is being made in resolving differences between leaders who have been allied formerly with divergent political factions.

The national office of CORE announced through South Carolina daily newspapers the presence in South Carolina of its field representative, Mr. James T. McCain, saying that he would assist Negro voters to register.

The Greenville Council on Human Relations has worked on the registration of Negro voters.

The Executive Director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations has held numerous interviews used as a basis of a progress report requested by Mr. Pierce Fredericks of the New York Times, and

has performed laison services as requested by groups mentioned above.

White Citizens Councils to Be kept Alive in South Carolina

Activities of the White Citizens councils have been linked with the Independents.There may be significance in the fact that a change has been made in the leadership at the state level. The first state chairman was Mr. Micah Jenkins of Charleston. The next chairman was Mr. Tom Keels of Sumter. Recently, Mr. B.A. Graham of Olanta, a small town in Florence county, has been elected state chairman. To quote an editorial from the News and Courier of February 18, 1958:

"The aims and objectives of the Citizens Councils, in our opinion, are good, though frequently misunderstood because of hostile propaganda. The Councils represent the solid citizens of the state. They need better organization, more support and constant appraisal of conditions as they develop.

"The Councils by no means should be considered anti-Negro. Unless they fall into the wrong hands they will protect colored as well as white people from crackpots and agitators of both races. Mr. Graham is a farmer and insurance man. He once served as master of the South Carolina Grange. He will set up state offices in Olanta of the Citizens Councils to keep the movement alive." (underscored for this report)

Much Former Bi-racial Activity Not Being Kept Alive

The Columbia Young Women's Christian Association has closed its building to meetings of bi-racial groups, except those of its own members.

The Christian Action Council, of which the Rev. Howard McClain is Director, held its annual meeting at Fort Jackson because of failure to secure a place to hold its sessions in Columbia.

The Inter-collegiate Group,which has functioned in Columbia for at least the past six years, has not been reorganized this year.

The provisional Council of Churches of South Carolina has not held a meeting this year.

The United Church Women of South Carolina did not hold the annual convention in Columbia this year. Although it is still bi-racially constituted, projects and programs no longer deal with current issues in the area of race relations.

The annual conference of the student Young Women's Christian Associations, in the planning of which the Executive Director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations had helped, and which was to have been held at the Penn Conference Center was cancelled. Delegates were invited rather to participate in the North Cardlina Conference. Not a single white student from South Carolina accepted the invitation.

The South Carolina Psychological Association, which last year met in Columbia, and was composed of both white and Negro members will meet at the Citadel in Charleston this spring as an all-white conference.

Harbinson Junior College, a Negro school located at Irmo, near Columbia, which has been operated by the Presbyterian church, U.S.A. will be closed at the end of the present school year.

Acute Problems in Rock Hill

The Mayor's Committee on Human Relations has been inactive for about two years.

A bus boycott has dragged on for many months. The owner of the bus system has gone out of business. Negroes are operating one or two station wagons and private cars on the basis of voluntary contributions.

Requests for legal assistance in bringing a suit for use by Negroes of the Nature Museum have not yet been satisfactorily met.

Several Negroes are seeking financial assistance to make application for admission to the summer session of the University of South Carolina.

Continuous efforts are being made to undermine the influence of outstanding Negro leaders.

The Executive Director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations has made one visit to Rock Hill this quarter and is keeping in touch with the situation through correspondence and by telephone.

New Methods and Approaches Being Sought

With confusion, fear and disillusionment at an all-time high, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations through its strategy committee, executive committee and staff is seeking new methods and approaches.

Interviews which had been proposed for the purpose of calling together "conservative leaders"(white) to consider objectives as suggested by S. Andhil Fineberg of the American Jewish Committee (See Appendix, Exhibit B), have had to be revised in the light of community developments. Many of these leaders are now being asked to sign a statement opposing the bills which would set up a legislative investigating committee of supposed communist activity in South Carolina, by persons trying to exert political pressure. (See Appendix - Exhibit C) Because of this, the Executive Director has been holding interviews in an effort to learn at what level white persons in Columbia can hopefully be involved constructively, and what their attitudes and opinions are for democratic advances. Findings and suggestions include the following ideas:

(1) Negroes should apply for admission to graduate and professional schools as rapidly as qualified persons wish to do so.

(2) Negro and white leaders should lend encouragement to Negroes to use bus transportation on a desegregated basis.

(3) Citizens of both races belonging to upper socio-economic levels should devise ways of assisting the masses in both races to make progress.

(4) Participation of qualified Negroes on policy-making boards, and in professional associations should be sought.

(5) Where possible , lines of communication should be opened or

re-opened.

(6) Ways of emphasizing the moral and religious significance of the segregation question should be sought.

(7) "Come and See Columbia Trips" to include visits to schools, urban rehabilitation projects, recreational facilities, etc. might prove possible and effective. Several suitable persons have expressed a willingness to assist with such trips, if such a group as United Church Women, the Jaycees or others can be persuaded to organize them.

(8)"It is not too early to seek to place trained Negro secretaries in government offices and private service organizations which employ Negro professional staff." *

Cooperative Efforts

Cooperation continues between the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and Penn Conference Center, the Waverly-Good Samaritan Hospital, denomitional workers with students and young adults, YWCA and YMCA student workers, the social planning division of the United Community Services of Columbia, the Men's League of Columbia (Negro), the Palmetto Education Association (Negro)-- the Executive Director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations will be a speaker at a sectional conference at the forthcoming Convention, the Colored Congress of Parents and Teachers, the South Carolina officers of the National Council of Negro Women, the South Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs,and others.

Assistance in planning and executing a visit and public address by Dr. Frank Lauback, who emphasized the international aspects of the racial situation, was given the World Fellowship Committee of the Columbia Young Women's Association.

"Concerned South Carolinians"have suggested that the South

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*The Richland County Employment office reports that most of the graduates in business education from Allen University and from Benedict are placed through them on civil service jobs out of South Carolina, shortly after graduation.

Carolina Council on Human Relations send copies of South Carolinians Speak to all members of the United States Congress. The Executive Committee has authorized this project if funds can be found for it.

Finance

Slight advance in fund raising over this same period in 1957 has been made, in spite of obstacles which have arisen. The local finance chairman in a piedmont county writes that she believes that there has been some agreement to refuse to contribute to any agency which has received contributions which came from the Fund for the Republic. Wives of leading industrialists who had showed sincere interest have admitted interference from their husbands. Faculties of private schools have reported pressures direct and indirect from their administrations.Many of the independent colleges are seeking funds for their own expansion and including on the Boards industrialists and financiers. One of our long-time generous contributors has refused to contribute and Mr. J.M. Dabbs suggests that his connections with the National Manufacturers Association is likely to account for his change of practise.

There are a few communities which are in the process of conducting campaigns, or will conduct them soon. However, the financial future is not very bright at present.

Enlargement of the Board of Directors

The Board will be increased from approximately 25 -30 persons to a maximun of 50 persons as rapidly as possible. The committee on nominations and the Executive Director with the advice of the Board is focusing on this enlargement before the annual membership meeting which will be scheduled for late April.

Other Plans

Mr. John Hope and a team of consultants have been invited to conduct a workshop in Columbia. However, developments in the legislature and elsewhere will doubtless determine the timing.

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DR. A. C. MILLER, PRESIDENT
REV. WILLIAM A. DENNIS, VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. J. A. McDANIEL, VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. HUGH MORGAN, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. MATTHEW WALKER, SECRETARY
WALTER SHARP, TREASURER

416 TWENTY-FIRST AVENUE SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

MRS. VIRGINIA GRANTHAM
OFFICE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE BROADWAY 7-5721

March 25, 1958

QUARTERLY REPORT January, 1958 - March, 1958

1) In Nashville desegregation has taken place in the first grade smoothly. The City School Superintendent, Mr. Oliver, attributed a great deal of the success to the level-headedness of the Negro parents. Also the the fact that the community had moved swiftly against demonstrators at the opening of the schools. Interviews with parents of the 9 Negro children who are in white schools showed satisfaction with the manner in which the children were being reated in the schools. Interviews with some parents of the white children showed that while most have accepted the change, many have not changed their "attitude "deep down inside."

Federal District Judge William E. Miller has rejected the Nashville School Board's proposal that it be allowed to comply with the court's order to desegregate by using the Pupil Assignment Act, of which he said there is nothing in the act "which is in any manner inconsistent with a continued policy of racial segregation." Judge Miller also rejected the Parents Preference Committee's plan which was in essence the same as the other plan. The Judge declared it unconstitutional. The Board is ordered to submit a plan for ending segregation by April.

School Board members in Knoxville are continuing to work on a proposed plan for desegregation after being granted additional time by the U.S. District Judge. Other communities, except for Clinton, have made no apprent efforts along this line

The Committee on Racial Equality, along with several other organization, drew up a statement to be submitted to the Nashville Board of Education asking that all grades be desegregated by September, 1958. So far 26 organizations have signed this statement, most of them Negro organizations. The Tennessee Council did not feel that they could sign this statement -- it was thought wiser to make known ~~the~~ to the Board that we would support them in carrying out whatever plan they might formulate as long as it is toward compliance with the Supreme Court decision.

The dynamiting of the Jewish Community Center and the treats to Jewish leaders and to Judge Miller have shocked the Nashville Community. This has jolted many people out of their complacency and helped to crystallize the feeling that something positive needs to be done. The Community Center has received many letters and contributions to bear this out.

Many organizations have made strong statements which have been published in the newspaper, condemning not only the violent acts, but also the climate of the community which has allowed such feelings to grow. Most of the statements are similar to this one of the Nashville Assocation of Churches board of directors -- "... we believe that many sincere citizens have unwittingly contributed to the attitude which leads to such violence by their refusal to express themselves firmly in favor of law, order and justice." Other good statements were made by Nashville Ministers assocation's executive committee, the Baptist Ministers' conference, the Nashville Community Relations conference, the Nashville chapter of the American Assocation for the United Nations and members of the Vanderbilt ~~university~~ Divinity School faculty. The Board of the United Church

Women wrote a letter to Police Chief Hosse commending him on his action in this regard. And the Nashville Board of the Tenn. Council wrote a letter to the editor of both papers, of which a copy is enclosed.

Desegregation of public transportation has taken place in Nashville without incident. This also includes the waiting rooms at the railroad station.

When the movie of Albert Schweitzer's life was shown in Nashville the theater received many request that the theater be desegregated. This was not done, but an organization is now working to bring the movie back and show it under such conditions.

One of our newspapers continues to be helpful in trying to create the right climate for all these steps. The other newspaper is completely on the other side.

2) Our program emphasis is still organizational. We have developed our membership materials and have sent out over 500 mailings this month and have approximately that many more in readiness to be mailed. There has not yet been time to get a substantial response from this first mailing.

Our chief concern is still to obtain an executive director. We have made several contacts, but none has worked out yet. We feel we cannot have a co-ordinated program until this office is filled.

3) The Council, along with other community organizations, will co-sponsor a Community Relations Institute in early May. This idea was begun by the Nashville Community Relations Conference, which will continue to take the lead, but has already received promise of support from 15 or more organizations in the Nashville Community. The Institute will have workshops or discussion groups covering such areas as housing, recreation, education, health and welfare, and employment. The Tennessee Council has offered in addition to leadership and financial support, to make available to the Institute our many materials in the area of Community relations.

Many of our members, as individuals, are helping with a study conference called "The Church and Race Relations" to be held May 1-2, sponsored by the faculty of the Vanderbilt Divinity School. This is designed to draw churchmen and laymen from the Middle Tennessee area.

4) This quarter our only contacting of key people has been through the mailing our of the membership materials, and in working for the above-mentioned conferences.

5) Many of our members are serving on the various committees in connections with these conferences. Also many members have been invited to speak and to be on panels, mainly at PTA meetings and church meetings.

6) As stated above, the Nashville Board members have drawn up a strong statement in the form of a "letter to the editor" regarding the dynamiting of the Jewish Community Center. Here we took the opportunity to set forth the objectives of the Tenn. Council as they are stated in our new brochure. (A copy of this is also enclosed.)

7 & 8) No further activity since last report.

9) We have had a combined Membership, Finance, and Personnel committee meeting; a Board of Directors meeting; and a Special Committee meeting

10) The Personnel Committee conducted an interview with an applicant for the position of executive Director at which the Membership and Finance Committees were present. Unfortunately, the candidate did not "work out."

The Special Committee meeting consisted of six members who agreed to underwrite the salary of an executive, so that the Council could feel confident to hire a man even if the membership dues and contributions do not come up to our expectations.

The Board meeting discussed further suggestions in finding the proper person for the job of executive, and a few names were submitted to the chairman of the Personnel Committee, Mr. Harold Drummond.

At this meeting it was voted to co-sponsor the Community Relations Institute and to contribute the sum of $25.00. Also the statement for the newspapers was drawn up.

11) Our objectives are the same as reported last quarter, with emphasis on getting a director. The Personnel Committee has been in touch with the National Assocation of Intergroup Relations which is supposed to give aid along this line. Our Board is also hopeful that the Southern Regional Council can provide some suggestions that we can pursue.

To the Editor:

The recent bombing of the Jewish Community Center brings vividly to the attention of this community and of our state as a whole the necessity (1) for seeking ways of prevention of such outrages, (2) of upholding more firmly the American tradition of law and order, (3) of providing better solutions to our mutual problems, and (4) for promoting better human relations. Since these are some of the specific objectives of our organization we with at this time to make them known to the community. As a state group we express to Nashville our hope that its climate will become one in which all of our citizens can grow in understanding, appreciation and cooperation.

Twice within the present school year -- first at the Hattie Cotton School and more recently at the Jewish Community Center -- Nashville's long tradition of racial and religious tolerance has been flaunted by acts of violence. We condemn both of these acts as repulsive to Nashville citizens and completely inconsistent with its high standing as a religious and educational center. We believe that the perpetrators of these outrages (or acts of violence) upon a peaceful and law-abiding community seek to win by intimidation and fear what they cannot hope to win by democratic processes of free discussion and the observance of law and order.

We urge that our law-enforcement officials spare no effort to root out this cancer on our community. We call upon our fellow citizens, of whatever faith or race, to stand united against racial and religious intolerance. We also urge that all Nashvillians give strong and unflinching support to our City Board of Educationin its difficult task of developing a gradual but continuing program of bringing our public school system into full conformity with the Supreme Court decision of May, 1954.

Nashville Members of the Board of
The Tennessee Council on Human Relations

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

REPORT FORM FOR STATE ORGANIZATIONS

REPORT FROM Tenn. Council on Human Relations FOR January 1, 1958 — ~~195~~ March 25, 1958

RECEIPTS

DATE	CONTRIBUTIONS	MEMBERSHIPS	NEW SOUTH SUB.	SALE OF LITERATURE	REFUNDS	MISC.	FROM CENTRAL OFFICE	TOTAL FOR DAY	
Jan. 1 - on hand									734 33
Jan 3		20 00							
4							750	770 00	
March 3		32 00						32 00	
Mar 23		50 00						50 00	
TOTAL FOR MONTH								852 00 →	
									1586 33
CUMULATIVE FOR YEAR									

DISBURSEMENTS

DATE	RENT	POSTAGE	TEL. & TELEGRAPH	OFFICE SUPPLIES	TRAVEL	PRINTING	BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES	MISC.	TOTAL FOR DAY
Jan 3	50 00		11 39				16 00		77 39
Feb. 1								(Postal permit) 10 00	10 00
Feb 3	50 00		11 39						61 39
March 5	50 00	5 00	11 39	5 00		138 13	(brochures)		209 52
March 24						20 60	(stationery)		20 60
TOTAL FOR MONTH									378 90
BUDGET									~~378 90~~
CUMULATIVE									
BAL. IN BUDGET								On Hand	1207.43

158633
37890
1207.43

OFFICERS:

DR. A. C. MILLER ..... *President*
Executive Director, Christian Life Commission, Southern Baptist Convention, Nashville

REV. WILLIAM A. DENNIS ..... *Vice-president*
President, Baptist Ministers Conference, Chattanooga

REV. J. A. MCDANIEL ..... *Vice-president*
Minister, Bethel Presbyterian Church, Presbyterian U.S.A., Memphis

DR. HUGH J. MORGAN ..... *Vice-president*
Chairman Dept. of Medicine, Vanderbilt University, Nashville

MRS. MATTHEW WALKER ..... *Secretary*
Council member, Cumberland Valley Girl Scouts, Nashville

MR. WALTER SHARP ..... *Treasurer*
Chairman, Dept. of Fine Arts, Vanderbilt University, Nashville

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

East Tennessee

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Dr. James Colston
Mr. Herman Daves
Mr. Galen Martin
Mr. Neil McDade
Mr. Clarence Robinson

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Dr. Edward E. Brewster
Mr. Lucius E. Burch, Jr.
Mr. Earl A. Crowder
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Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr.
Mr. Dan May
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Mr. Matthew Lynch
Dr. William H. Nicholls
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
Mrs. James M. Todd

STAFF

Executive Director:
Office Secretary: Mrs. Virginia Grantham

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
416 Twenty-first Avenue, S.
Nashville, Tennessee

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

416 Twenty-first Avenue, S.

NASHVILLE 12, TENNESSEE

Objectives

To strengthen democracy

To uphold the American tradition of law and order

To help find thoughtful and just solutions to problems in the field of human relations

To attain equal opportunities for all the people of Tennessee

WHO WE ARE—

A statewide, voluntary organization of Tennesseans who support the objectives of the Council.

Among our members are people of all races, people who live in rural areas as well as in cities, people who engage in many different occupations and professions, and people of all faiths and denominations.

WHAT WE DO—

Promote better human understanding

Keep lines of communication open

Seek to reduce racial tensions

Improve economic and civic conditions

Try to solve mutual problems

HOW WE WORK—

Through the central office and staff personnel—

- Offer consultation service by phone, correspondence or visit
- Provide resource materials on loan or by purchase
- Conduct research projects and fact-finding surveys
- Provide opportunities for like-minded people to discuss and help solve problems in their local communities
- Help with program planning for any local group wishing to hold a workshop, institute, forum, conference, or other adult education project
- Make available library materials
- Work in the field of public relations: advising with the press, radio and TV in improving their coverage of human relations

CURRENT EMPHASIS

The School Problem

The Council is aware of many problems in areas of health, recreation, housing, employment, public services and others, but feels that current emphasis should be put on the situation in the public schools.

The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled, " . . . in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place."

The State Attorney General has said, "It is the responsibility of each local school board to determine . . . the way in which it is going to meet the problem."

A pattern of segregation, deeply rooted, separates our people. New appraisals and adjustments need to be made as tradition and law come into conflict.

The solution must be worked out by the citizens of each local community.

The Council can offer experienced help and advice as these local citizens meet their problems.

LOCAL GROUPS

The Council encourages the organization of local groups. These groups will set their own objectives to be carried out in their own way.

They will undoubtedly use many of the methods listed above, and will cooperate where possible with other community groups, government officials, professional associations, religious leaders, educators, etc.

INVITATION TO MEMBERSHIP

An invitation to join the Council is hereby extended to all citizens of Tennessee who support its objectives.

The Council is an incorporated, non-profit, non-political and non-denominational organization. It derives its support from membership dues and gifts from individuals. (These are tax-deductible.) Initially it received a grant from the Southern Regional Council.

Membership Blank

Fill out and mail to

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
416 Twenty-first Avenue, S.
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

☐ LIMITED MEMBERSHIP $2.00
(This does not include subscription to the monthly magazine *New South*)

☐ REGULAR MEMBERSHIP 5.00

☐ CONTRIBUTING MEMBERSHIP 10.00

☐ SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP 25.00 and up

(The last 3 classes of membership include a yearly subscription to the *New South*)

FBR - for your info
~~then~~ file

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Summary of Finances
January 1 - April 30, 1958

Balance ---------- December 31, 1957			$ 743.18
INCOME			
SRC grant	$2250.00		
Special grant SRC	1000.00		
Grant through SRC	8000.00		
TOTAL		$11,250.00	
Contributions	$ 926.10		
Membership	126.10		
Literature	40.86		
		$1093.06	$12343.06
			$13086.24
DISBURSEMENTS			
To saving account			$ 6000.00
Checking account			$ 7086.24
Expenses			
Salaries	$2166.19		
Telephone	128.08		
Rent	130.00		
Office supplies	106.73		
Travel	522.20		
Office repairs	47.20		
Office furnishings	88.58		
Postage	45.00		
Literature	93.51		
Film	184.70		
Conference	153.87		
New South	79.00		
Tax	486.73		
Hospitality	6.41		
Miscellaneous	5.00	$4243.20	$ 4243.20
Checking account			$ 2843.04

MONTGOMERY COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

Montgomery Council on Human Relations
Montgomery, Alabama

"An Organization to Attain Through Research and Action, Equal Opportunities for All the People of Montgomery"

OUR NEXT MEETING - AUGUST 14, 1958
PLACE: COMMUNITY HOUSE FOR NEGROES
409 SOUTH UNION STREET

We do have a program, a rather unique one. By request, we cannot say much about it. But we can reccommend it unreservedly and in advance we feel sorry for those of you who cannot tear yourselves away from your air-conditioned TV sets to attend. Once again, meetings are now on the second Thursday of the month instead of the fourth. Same time: 7:30 P.M. NOTE THE CHANGE IN MEETING PLACE, FOR THIS TIME ONLY.

MAXWELL QUERIED ABOUT SPEAKERS

As a result of the concern expressed several times in our meetings about the position of Maxwell Air Force Base with regard to providing Air Force speakers to Negro groups on an equal basis with white groups, an informal inquiry was made at the base. We were told that to the knowledge of the officials no request had been denied to such group where the meeting itself was in keeping with local laws. Speakers have been sent to Negro schools and colleges when they were requested. In one case Tuskegee requested a certain Negro officer by name, since he was a graduate of that institution, and special arrangements were made so that he could fulfill the request. It was also pointed out that requests from Negro groups and institutions were rare, and and that more would be welcomed. Experts are available not only on purely military subjects but on various aspects of foreign relations, technical subjects such as rocketry space travel, orbital mathematics, etc. Anyone interested in requesting a speaker can address his request to

Office of Information Services
Headquarters Air University
Maxwell AFB, Alabama

THE LAST MEETING

The July meeting took place on Thursday, July 10, with some 24 persons in attendance. There was a discussion of the United Community Services: the need in the modern city for organized giving and an integrated program of social assistance, the voluntary joining together of the many separate agencies into the common purpose and planning of the United Community Services, a review of the program, and a discussion of some of the problem areas and additional work that is needed.

LET'S ATTEND

Aside from the usual reasons for urging that everyone attend this month's meeting, there is an additional but very good reason why we should all be there: this will be the last meeting that the Graetzes will attend before they leave for new duties in Columbus, Ohio. Let's all show up to say goodbye.

A THOUGHT OF AFRICA

For anyone interested in the racial and political problems of Africa as it struggles toward self-determination, we recommend the current best seller by Nicholas Monsarrat, The Tribe That Lost Its Head. The following quotation is indicative of its argument:

"There's no single answer to Africa. Out of any (of it) we can make, or try to make, one of three things: a black dominion, a black-and-white partnership, or a purified white enclave. I think we can write off the last alternative, as a matter of common sense. It goes directly against the historic trend; Africa is moving the other way. And in any case, if you inflict permanent subjection on a people, telling them that not only they themselves, but their children's grandchildren, will never have any political or economic advancement whatsoever, then there can only result - an explosion."

. . ."there is one thing never to be forgotten, and that is the pace of Africa. It is not the pace of Europe, and God forbid it should ever be the pace of America! But it is a pace which we have always had to follow. . . If we delay freedom, there is an explosion. If we hurry it, there is disaster."

STILL UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Last month we mentioned that the new management of the newsletter hope for suggestions or contributions, What happened? Nothing, that's what. So we repeat. To get the widest coverage of what's happening in our group or of interest to it we need many eyes and ears. Please call any tidbits to Mrs. F. W. Anderson AM4-0640

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MIAMI, FLORIDA

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SEPTEMBER 30, 1958

HAROLD S. BAMBERG
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
MIAMI, FLORIDA

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MIAMI, FLORIDA

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SEPTEMBER 30, 1958

HAROLD S. BAMBERG, C. P. A.

HAROLD S. BAMBERG
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
CONGRESS BUILDING
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
FRANKLIN 4-0487

December 4, 1959

Board of Directors
Florida Council on Human Relations
213 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Miami, Florida

Gentlemen:

We have examined the records of the

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1958. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenses present fairly the financial position of the Florida Council on Human Relations at September 30, 1958 and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceeding year.

Respectfully submitted,

Harold S. Bamberg
HAROLD S. BAMBERG
Certified Public Accountant

HSB/vg

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MIAMI, FLORIDA

BALANCE SHEET

SEPTEMBER 30, 1958

ASSETS

Cash in Bank	$ 860.70
Cash on Hand	11.50
Furniture and Fixtures	656.81
Utility Deposits	10.00
TOTAL ASSETS	$1,539.01

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	$150.00	
Payroll Taxes Payable	309.71	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$ 459.71
SURPLUS		
Balance, October 1, 1957	$563.96	
Excess of Income over Expenses	515.34	
TOTAL SURPLUS		1,079.30
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS		$1,539.01

EXHIBIT "A"

HAROLD S. BAMBERG, C. P. A.

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MIAMI, FLORIDA

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

OCTOBER 1, 1957 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1958

INCOME		
Contributions	$8,633.86	
Memberships	3,110.00	
Subscriptions to New South	329.50	
Sale of Literature	30.00	
Dinner	1,341.50	
Miscellaneous	539.43	
TOTAL INCOME		$13,984.29
EXPENSES		
Office Supplies	$ 524.02	
Subscriptions	72.50	
Payroll	8,057.29	
Travel	521.88	
Telephone	582.28	
Postage	428.26	
Payroll Taxes	125.01	
Dinner	934.75	
Printing	353.51	
Rent	1,229.80	
Books, Magazines, Etc.	107.80	
Entertainment	176.79	
Miscellaneous Expense	38.81	
Special Study	77.00	
Auditing	150.00	
Casual Help	73.18	
Bank Charges	16.07	
TOTAL EXPENSES		13,468.95
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSES		$ 515.34

EXHIBIT "B"

HAROLD S. BAMBERG, C. P. A.

October 3, 1958

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF CURRENT FISCAL YEAR

(February 1, 1958 - September 30, 1958)

INCOME

Contributions	$ 2,608.75
Memberships	1,127.50
Sale of Literature	18.50
Refunds	68.28
Misc.	254.86
Southern Regional Council	2,000.00
TOTAL	$ 6,077.89
Plus cash on hand at close of previous year, January 31, 1958	1,562.53
TOTAL	$ 7,640.42

(Average monthly income during period approximately $760.00)

DISBURSEMENTS

	Cumulative	Balance in Budget
Rent	$ 500.00	$ 250.00
Postage & Petty Cash	157.12	42.88
Telephone	386.85	163.15
Office Supplies	484.44	130.56
Travel	601.72	723.28
Electricity	24.41	11.59
Literature	82.81	-27.81
Salaries	5,034.49	2,465.51
New South	531.50	318.50
Misc. & Contingency	24.24	75.76
TOTAL	$7,827.58	$4,153.42

(Average monthly expenditures approximately $975.00)

QUADRENNIEL FINANCIAL REPORT

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

	INCOME	DISBURSEMENTS
Funds on hand September 30, 1954	$ 515.75	$ -------
October 1 - September 30:		
1954-55	4,709.85	4,402.60*
1955-56	3,849.24	4,225.37*
1956-57	5,371.00	3,560.73*
1957-58	8,358.72	10,221.06**
TOTAL	$ 22,804.56	$ 22,412.27

$22,804.56
- 22,412.27

Income over Disbursements	$ 392.29
Less checks outstanding September 30, 1958	-393.06
Bookkeeping error written off	- .77

* During these years the Southern Regional Council paid all salaries direct from their offices. These ammounted to approximately $7,500.00 per year.

** At Annual Meeting in February 1958 the fiscal year was changed to run Feb. 1 - Jan. 31. However, this report is made in this form to complete the quadrenium.

Sept. Nov, 1958

C O N F I D E N T I A L

PROGRAM REPORT - ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Rev. Robert E. Hughes, Exec. Dir.

ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS, ETC. IN ALABAMA

I EVENTS: During the past quarter Negroes have launched and initially lost Federal court suits against urban renewal programs in Gadsden and Eufaula and suits have been filed but not heard against Montgomery recreation facility laws and the Tuskegee gerrymander law. No Negroes petitioned for or actually attempted to enter any public school systems in the state this September. A report that Civil Rights Commission agents were investigating voting registration procedures in Montgomery resulted in considerable but momentary indignation generally.

Far overshadowing all of these developments has been the brooding presence of Little Rock which has provided the real stimulus for public opinion and segregationist activity. Each Negro legal victory has been matched by a rise in bitterness as reflected by editors who, refusing to face reality, sustain their position now only with "we won't stand for it here." Paradoxically, there is no expression of the futility of attempting to preserve segregated schools in the state. No increase in Klan activity is apparent although Citizen Council activity has picked up with three or four local reactivations. "Ace" Carter spoke at one meeting recently, making his first public appearance in over a year.

II PROSPECTS: At such time as legal evasion of integration in Little Rock proves fruitless, confidence in Alabama's resistance legislation will falter. In a matter of months the Federal judiciary will doubtless rule against the state in the Montgomery and Tuskegee cases while there is the possibility that the Supreme Court may overturn a District Court's finding that the state's pupil assignment law is valid and may instruct that lower court to secure appropriate relief. (This case questions only the law's constitutionality on its face without reference to intent or operation. In doing so the case is very weak.)

A transit system suit may be filed at anytime during the quarter in Mobile following the tacit refusal of that city's officials to accede to clergy pressure

for voluntary compliance with legal precedents.

These prospective developments, some of which will doubtless come within the quarter, will serve to generally increase the sense of futility with and confidence in legal methods as a means of preserving segregation. From such breeding grounds are spawned Klan intimidation, police permissiveness and public apathy to principle.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT REPORT

During the past three months program development has declined to the lowest point of the year, although this writer's lack of knowledge of the work of several local groups should be taken into consideration.

I LOCAL CHAPTER ACTIVITY: Each of the five chapters which hold monthly meetings met regularly through the period and one area (district) group met once.

A. The Tuscaloosa Council on Human Relations held two programs on the subject of a proposed zoning regulation which it was assumed would have the effect of decreasing the local Negro housing supply. In response to Negro discontent and tension, the group had the chairman of the city planning board as a speaker at one meeting and a general discussion of the subject at another. Outside of providing for authoritative first-hand information, clarification of issues, and a calm presentation of grievances, it is not known at this time if any program projects have ensued.

B. The Montgomery Council on Human Relations has concentrated on a study of city racial laws and the possibility of such being applied against the group. The 25 persons in average attendence have resolved to continue their meetings dispite possible police interference and a research project has resulted in a memeographed sheet of instructions to be followed in the event of arrest. These have been mailed to all members.

When officials at Maxwell Air Force Base refused to permit a Jewish chaplain to participate in a "Judeo-Christian concept of Human Relations" panel program in the last quarter, the group inquired into the matter this quarter and found that the denial was based upon the group's non-observance of segregation at its meetings.

One meeting was held on the subject of the United Community Services and problem areas and needs involving race.

A Montgomery Council Newsletter edition is attached.

C. The Greater Birmingham Council on Human Relations has done little more than maintain itself as a small nucleus. Attendence during the quarter has ranged from 5-12 with very low morale. No formal meeting programs have been held. In cooperation with and on the initiative of the State Office, the group has worked upon one survey and two program projects.

The survey involves a compilation of the official statements and the organizational provision made for Negroes by state-level units of church denominations.

One program project concerns a mail protest to the minor league baseball commissioner in Columbus, Ohio and the Corpus Cristi (Tex.) baseball club for the latter's agreement to drop the Negro players from the Corpus Cristi club's active roster in order to play the Birmingham Barons in the "Dixie Series." A Birmingham city ordinance prohibits mixed atheletics. The commissioner opposed the move, but the series was played regardless. Letters then asked for a firm permanent policy to prohibit the recurrence of such practices in the future.

A second project has involved the mustering of adequate law enforcement against mobs in front of local high schools to which Negroes have petitioned for entry. Three local white members, two men and a lady, went into the mob to observe and to attempt to calm feelings.

D. Mobile District, Alabama Council on Human Relations - no reports.

E. Tri-Cities Chapter, Alabama Council on Human Relations - no reports.

F. District II, Alabama Council on Human Relations Some thirty persons in September heard a review of Tilson's book, Segregation and the Bible, and a talk on "Contemporary Negro Literature."

II STATE LEVEL ACTIVITY The Executive Director has attended some of the meetings referred to above, served as a resource person at a National Student Association seminar in

Ohio, serviced and stimulated the Birmingham Brotherhood of Clergy and has performed field work for and initiated a meeting to plan for a state-wide ministers meeting next quarter.

The State Office is collecting information for the "church stands" survey referred to above along with its continueing intimidation survey. In addition newsmen have been oriented along with foriegn visitors.

The Executive Director provided laison between the Montgomery Improvement Association and prospective legal counsel in the Jimmy Wilson case (death sentence for a $1.95 robbery).

See attached report on the Birmingham school mob scene.

There have been no meetings of any state-level A.C.H.R. bodies during the quarter. A four month membership drive designed to double the Feb. 1st membership total of 575 ended during the quarter. On September 1st instead of 1,150 or 575 members we had a net total of ~~395~~ 418, a drop of ~~180~~ 157. Half of the Birmingham chapter's membership of approximately 100 expired and failed to renew after repeated four communications apiece from the State Office.

FOOTNOTE: Program activity by local groups has been affected by the "summer slump", the "climate" and the lack of prompting by the State Office. State Office program activity has been seriously hampered by the lack of funds for travel on one hand, add the necessity for a large amount of time being spent on fund raising on the other. For the entire month of September the State Office has existed strictly on a "hand to mouth" basis.

PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR 1958-59

The proposed program for the Alabama Council for the coming year is similar although not as ambitious as last year. Less demanding and less specific, it leaves the State Office with more flexibility to cope with unforseen problems and trouble-

shooting - a change necessitated by bitter experience.

I WORK WITH AFFILIATES: District and local affiliates will be serviced administratively and programs coordinated by the State Office with the Executive Director visiting these groups according to need and resources. A new memorandum will be circulated to some eighty persons occupying leadership positions within the Council which will report on meetings held, program development undertaken, program ideas, etc.

Reorganization of several districts and chapters will be undertaken and new chapters organized where preliminary cultivation has already been made.

II THE TENNESSEE VALLEY: Emphasis will be placed upon the "moderate" Tennessee Valley area in the hope of bringing forth constructive precedents which will have meaning for the rest of the state. Until Citizens Councils and Klan groups are organized in this area advantage will be taken of the opportunity to work with some degree of freedom.

III "TROUBLE - SHOOTING": Programwise, trouble-shooting will receive the highest priority with the State Office's resources. The Executive Director will endeavor to stimulate responsible action on the part of local persons in areas where incidents occur, counseling with such persons on strategy and bringing to bear constructive forces from the outside where possible and advisable.

IV INFORMATION SERVICES: At the end of the calendar year the results of the State Office's intimidation survey covering the past three years will be released to the press and the project continued with annual reports anticipated. Other surveys will be undertaken according to need as they arise.

Tips and back-ground information will be furnished to selected newspaper men over the state as well as nationally and general orientation provided for out-of-state newsmen and visitors.

The Council's "Newsletter" will be published at least bi-monthly and special editions provided for financial prospects.

V WORK WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:

A. The State Office will continue to cooperate with the Southern Regional Council

in compiling information and executing coordinated program efforts when possible.

B. Work with the bi-racial state clergy conference and servicing of several local bi-racial ministers groups will be continued. Organization of new clergy groups will be undertaken where possible in cooperation with local clergy members of the Council and in a manner consistent with the purposes of the state clergy movement.

C. Work with the Alabama Ecumenical Student Conference and the South-wide inter-racial student movement will be continued, servicing these organizations where possible and feasible.

D. Cooperative action with the Fellowship of the Concerned will be undertaken with emphasis upon the establishment of a chapter in Mobile.

E. The cooperation of other responsible organizations working in this field within the state and nationally will be saught, especially in critical problem areas where their influence may be felt.

SPECIAL PROGRAM REPORT

BIRMINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL MOB SCENE

According to the pattern established in September, 1957 it was anticipated that the Klan would assemble men en masse in front of Phillips and Woodlawn High Schools in Birmingham to forcibly, and if necessary, violently prevent any Negroes from enrolling on registration day, Tuesday, September 9th. It was determined that the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth who has led the legal effort to enroll Negroes in these schools would not present any students for this purpose prior to securing a favorable Federal Court decision.

On Saturday night, September 6th, eighteen crosses were burned in front of Jefferson County schools. The one "talkative" Klansman with whom we had contact was approached on Monday and revealed that the Klan was going to "meet" at the above mentioned schools with emphasis on Phillips.

This prospective situation involved danger, not to Rev. Shuttlesworth, but to unsuspecting Negroes who by chance would pass through the areas. The Klansmen, after standing around in the hot summer sun for several hours without any obvious targets, could be expected to take their frustration out on these Negroes.

On Monday a crash plan was formulated to: (1) mobilize the most effective weapon available, the press; (2) build up pressure upon the Birmingham Police Department to disperse the mobs; (3) secure white individuals who would go to the scenes to observe and witness for reason and calmness according to opportunity.

On Monday afternoon calls were placed to contacts in the Birmingham News, Birmingham Post-Herald, United press International Bureau, WABT-TV and WBRC-TV apprising them of the facts and deductions. No agency had as complete a picture as we were able to present and all agreed to staff one or both schools.

Two attorneys, a merchant a labor leader and a Protestant minister who were known to be personally acquainted with the police commissioner were informed of the facts and urged to communicate their concern to this official. The chairman of the

Birmingham Council on Human Relations and the chairman of the Birmingham Brotherhood of clergy were informed and asked to secure individuals who would go to the scenes, each person being asked to be responsible for seperate schools. In addition the local Federal Bureau of Investigation office was alerted.

At 8:00 A.M. on registration day some sixty Klansmen were assembled in front of Phillips High School deployed in small groups on the four corners of each adjacent street intersection and strung out on the sidewalk across the street in front of the block-long building. A total of eight uniformed policemen in cars patrolled the vicinity but made no effort to disperse the men.

A check at Woodlawn High School revealed only three obvious Klansmen who contented themselves with sitting in a parked car. Two detectives and five uniformed policemen patrolled the area, but their services were never needed as any demonstrations that may have been planned there failed to materialize.

Back at Phillips, by 10:00 A.M. the mob had grown to around 75 men and 15-20 students, who having completed their registration, joined them. Some fifteen uniformed policemen were on hand. By 11:00 A.M. the mob had become more restless and began cat-calling at Negroes in passing vehicles. A group of four teen age Negro boys, in passing across a street near the mob, were challenged by white students. As the white students advanced across the street the four boys fled, one lobbing a half brick over his shoulder which landed on a white student's head inflicting a minor laceration but necessitating ambulance removal.

This incident incensed the mob which by now had increased according to varying estimates to 125-150 persons. A Birmingham News truck driven by a Negro was stopped and the driver accepted a challenge to fight. Dismounting from the cab he opened a switch-blade knife but hastily retreated when more men approached, he drove out of the area under a rain of rocks, bottles and lengths of bicycle chains.

Tension rose sharply as a Negro pedestrian was manhandled but quickly rescued by a policeman. The officer was hit on the head with a beer can filled with rocks and quickly summoned help by phone. Sizeable police reinforcements quickly arrived at the school from all directions and ordered the crowd dispersed. Four men were quickly arrested for loitering after warning. One man challenged a policeman's order to move on by producing a deputy sheriff's credentials and asserting, "I've got as much right to be here as you have."

Within thirty minutes the block was cleared of all but about a dozen persons dressed in civilian clothes. By 1:00 P.M. some 15-20 of the Klansmen remained on the two intersections at the ends of the school while an equal number of policemen silently watched them.

As the confusion and tension was subsiding a burly member of the mob addressing this writer asserted, "Look at that nigger man walking over there. He knows better than to be around this school. Somebody ought to go over there and beat his _____." When asked if the white men were Klansmen he replied, "No, we're just everyday people like me who came up here to protect the school." In vehemently explaining what had happened he stated, "Shuttleworth sent some nigger kids up to the school to register, but we ran 'em off. One nigger fractured a white boy's skull with a brick and he's in the hospital about to die right now. The cops let the niggers go and then turned around and arrested four white men for lottery!" When asked why the men were there he stated, "To keep the damned niggers out of the school. If they try to get in, well, we just won't stand for it." When it was suggested that the police were the proper authorities to enforce the law he retorted with, "But they can't keep 'em out of the schools. The Supreme Court won't let us run our own affairs so we have to do for ourselves."

In summary, the following observations can be made:

1. At least three of the five persons asked to contact the police commissioner are known to have done so directly or indirectly, and two of these initiated other

approaches. Throughout Tuesday the police commissioner rode in a police car issueing direct orders by radio. When diversionary calls were made to police headquarters reporting fictitious racial fights at Negro schools, he was heard on the police radio ordering cars to "get over there and arrest everybody you see and find out what those whites are doing around there." Breaking up the mob at Phillips High School, although belated, represents the first time since 1954 that any mobs have been actually dispersed ~~, although belatedly,~~ in Birmingham. In contrast to mob violence at the same scene last year, a police officer "remembered" who he had arrested and, for the first time in years, whites were convicted for their mob participation.

2. Press and TV reporters and photographers carried detailed accounts of most of these events. The Post-Herald did not carry an editorial on the subject on Tuesday morning, but did condemn the mob action later in the week.

3. Three white ministers were present at Woodlawn High School on Tuesday morning. Three Birmingham Council on Human Relations members were present at Phillips and reasoned with several members of the mob.

4. The Executive Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations was present at both schools, talked with members of the mob, and fed accounts of events back to each of the news agencies previously referred to throughout the day.

5. Generally it is felt that the primary purpose of this effort was partially accomplished. Namely, this purpose was regarded as an effort to establish a precedent of mob control, public reaction against mobs and a mobilization of responsible forces, all looking to that future September when every possible resource will be urgently needed.

FINANCIAL REPORT

I Attached are copies of:

A. Income and disbursements by fiscal years for the period October 1, 1954 - September 30, 1958.

B. Financial report for the fourth quarter for the past fiscal year.

II The following constitutes the organizational budget and prospective sources of income for 1958-59. This budget was adopted by the Board of Directors and the membership in annual session last February for the Alabama Council fiscal year, February 1, 1958-January 30, 1959, and is to be regarded as authoritative for the purposes of this report as no significant change is anticipated in any item during the 1958-59 S.R.C. fiscal year.

A. Budget:

Rent	$ 750.00
Postage & Petty Cash	200.00
Telephone	540.00
Office Supplies	615.00
Travel	1,325.00
Electricity	45.00
Books, Newspapers & Magazines	55.00
Misc.	100.00
New South	850.00
Salaries	7,668.78
	$12,148.78

B. Anticipated Income:

Contributions	
Alabama Sources	$ 3,500.00
Non-Southern Sources	1,500.00
Memberships	1,650.00
Southern Regional Council	5,500.00
	$12,150.00

III Summary:

A. There are three state-wide race relations organizations operating in Alabama, the U.S. Knights Ku Klux Klan, the Association of Alabama Citizens Councils and the Alabama Council on Human Relations. The Alabama Council's program constitutes virtually the only bridge between the races in this state.

B. Income during this past year was significantly under expenditures, this income including $4,000 from the S.R.C. x $1,800 carried over, resulting from the far-sighted financial campain during the previous year in anticipation of our paying our own salaries during the past year, enabled us to meet obligations. The 1958-59 year is commenced with no funds carried over. In addition to increasing our fund raising efforts

we are also aksing for an increase in funds from the S.R.C. Obviously, last year we applied for no more than were actually needed. This year we do the same.

C. If this strategic program is to be maintained without further loss of quality a grant of $5,500 from the S.R.C. is virtually necessary.

PROJECT "RESOURCE"

PURPOSE: To supply information and evaluation quickly yet carefully relative to the various problems and proposals which may be anticipated during the next several months as regards racial tensions.

PROPOSED PROCEDURE:

A. To set up teams of four to five individuals which would include a sociologist, a person from the School of Education, someone with a legal background and perhaps a political scientist. If none of these persons happen to be Negro, then an appropriate individual who is a Negro should be added.....team to be established at Tallahassee, Gainesville, DeLand and Miami.

B. Inform the major cities (Mayors, etc.), the Governor's Race Relations Commission, etc. that this service is available.

C. When our assistance is requested by someone we will assign the problem to one or more of those teams. They will put together a statement indicating:

1. the results of research, case studies, etc. already done which are pertinent

2. such implications as they may visualize resulting from action or inaction suggested by either the question or the situation involved.

3. those statements will NOT endorse or oppose actions or legislation. We are not interested in making decisions for people or pressuring for decisions. We are interested in providing a means of making available the rich resources known to the people who would make up these teams.

D. Though we will have to lean on the patriotic zeal of those making up these teams, we will need to foot the bill for secretarial assistance and materials. This should not be a large item, however for we trust that the teams will be resourceful and conservative.

November, 1958
Florida Council on Human Relations

QUARTERLY REPORT
VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
September 1, 1958 -December 1, 1958

I
Officers and Board Members

The Board of Directors of the Virginia Council, in connection with the annual meeting in Charlottesville, November 12, re-elected for another one-year term the present officers of the Council, including the Rev. Hubert S. Beckwith as president, Dean Thomas H. Henderson as 1st vice-president, Dr. J. Kenneth Morland as 2nd vice-president, Mrs. B. A. Makielski as secretary, and Mr. Jo K Higdon as treasurer. Re-elected as directors to three-year terms expiring in 1961 were Mr. Harold O. DeWitt of Williamsburg, Dr. John M. Ellison of Richmond, Mrs. I. G. Gladden of Hampton, Dr. Rachel Henderlite of Richmond, Dr. Thomas Henderson of Richmond, Most Rev. Joseph H. Hodges of Richmond, the Right Rev. William H. Marmion of Roanoke, Dr. Alonzo Moron of Hampton, Dr. J. Rupert Picott of Richmond, Dr. C. Waldo Scott of Newport News, Mr. David H. Scull of Annandale, and Mr. W. R. Walker, Jr. of Newport News.

Elected as new directors were Mr. Nelson Greene of Alexandria, Dr. Hugo Owens of Portsmouth, the Rev. M. F. Robinson of Covington, the Rev. Paul Stagg of Front Royal, Dr. William Battig of Charlottesville, and Mrs. A. J. E. Davis of Arlington, and Rabbi Emmet Frank of Alexandria.

Paul Stagg has been the Baptist minister who has spearheaded liberal forces in Front Royal at no slight cost of his security and position. Emmet Frank is the outspoken rabbi whose criticisms of the Byrd regime received wide publicity throughout the state. Hugo Owens is a Negro dentist in Portsmouth, active in civic and political work, a one-time candidate for the legislature. Mrs. Davis is an indefatiguable worker for civic and liberal causes in Arlington. She is currently responsible for the organization of a new Council on Human Relations in Arlington.

II
Organizational Meetings

A. Meetings of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors, Richmond, September 12, 1958. At this first meeting of the 1958-59 program year the Board heard a summary from the director concerning developments of conditions in Virginia and a general discussion followed. The Board adopted a statement on the current crisis which was reprinted in the press and aired fairly widely over radio and television. The Committee and Board approved the fund-raising plan proposed by the state finance committee under the chairmanship of Wilson Brown. The plan calls for a pledge card system wherein each Council member will be given an opportunity to pledge donations over and above his dues in semi-annual or quarterly installments. The program committee under the chairmanship of Dr. J. Rupert Picott was urged to meet and seriously consider the overall emphasis of the state organization.

B. Meeting of state nominating committee, Richmond, October 13, 1958. This committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Harry Penn of Roanoke, proposed a selection of officers and board members that were accepted by the Board on November 12.

C. Meeting of the state program committee, Richmond, November 8, 1958. A copy of the report of the program committee is enclosed with this report.

D. Meetings of the Executive Committee, the Board, and the membership of the Virginia Council in Charlottesville, November 12, 1958. The Board revised the by-laws to permit the maximum limit of the number of members of the Board to be raised from fifty to seventy-five. The by-laws were also revised to provide that in the future the Executive Committee of at least five members shall be appointed by the president with the concurrence of other officers. Previously this committee had been limited to from five to seven members plus the officers and had been elected directly by the Board.

At this meeting the Board elected new Board members and officers as noted above. They authorized the Executive Committee to formally recognize Lynchburg and Prince William County groups as affiliated Councils on Human Relations at whatever time the Executive Committee felt that the groups were ready for such status.

At the annual banquet reports were heard from various local councils and from crisis areas in Virginia. Fred Routh from the Southern Regional Council participated in the meeting and brought a report on developments throughout the South.

III
General Developments in Virginia

During this quarter events in Virginia have moved rapidly. During September, under the state's massive resistance statutes, schools were closed in Warren County, in Charlottesville, and in Norfolk. A total of nine schools have closed with some 13,000 children thrown out of school. The majority of these students are being taken care of in tutoring groups or in "private" schools, but at least several thousand have dropped out of school and are receiving no instruction whatsoever. In the wake of school closures citizen's committees to save the public schools were organized in all the affected communities patterned somewhat after the model of the committee which had been previously active in Arlington. These committees received spontaneous and widespread initial response but this response receded somewhat as the communities became accustomed to living with the matter and as private school systems proved surprisingly effective in the communities concerned.

In late November the state moved toward a legal showdown on massive resistance legislation as ~~two~~ several cases went to court. In one case the state has brought a "friendly" action to determine before the state Supreme Court of Appeals whether or not its statutes are consistent with the state constitution. The other actions, brought by two groups of white parents and the NAACP in the Norfolk situation are testing the constitutionality of state massive resistance statutes before a special three-judge federal court. Decisions from one or both courts are expected in December.

As helpful developments should be noted the organization of committees to preserve the public schools. These committees have succeeded in involving a number of previously uncommitted white citizens. These committees are currently moving toward a statewide organization and are presently coordinating their efforts through Dr. J. L. Blair Buck of Richmond. A similar local committee is being organized in Richmond and in several other areas.

As things move rapidly toward a showdown increasing numbers of Virginians are coming to realize that there is no magic formula and that the state will have to choose between no schools and some degree of desegregation. Newspapers in Roanoke, Lynchburg, and Norfolk have recently shifted their positions to become more critical of massive resistance. The two Richmond papers, often considered as semi-official mouthpieces of the Almond administration, have

called for a revision of state policy including some elements of local option. A number of statewide organizations have come out openly in criticism of the present policy, including such groups as the League of Women Voters, The American Association of University Women, the state white P-TA, and the state white Virginia Educational Association. Previously these groups were frightened of the controversy and scrupulously silent. There are increasing signs that some elements in the legislature and of the Byrd machine itself are in favor of retreating to new positions which would feature strong pupil assignment laws and local option features permitting some degree of token desegregation. According to stories appearing in the Christian Science Monitor and the New York Times, Governor Almond and Senator Byrd are divided on this point, with Almond in favor of a strategical retreat. Newspaper sources in Richmond report their information bears out this interpretation although the public figures concerned continue to deny the rumors.

As harmful developments should be noted the apparent receding of the high tide of protest which occurred directly after the school closures, the difficulty and apathy meeting efforts to organize preserve-the-schools committees in areas which have not been faced with school closure, and the continued firm posture of the public positions of the state political leaders. Liberal elements received a significant setback in late November when Norfolk, by a 3-2 vote, voted against petitioning the Governor to return the schools to local control. The vote was as expected and can be explained by many factors. It was nonetheless a defeat. I believe it is still true that the vast majority of white Virginians do not feel directly concerned and are not prepared to take any position or action one way or another on this whole matter. Most people believe that it will not happen in their communities and will not become involved unless and until it does, and perhaps not even then. The people in Norfolk have been so complacent about private schools and tutoring groups that Norfolk teachers have felt it necessary to announce that they will not teach past January 1 lest the people become lulled into a permanent acceptance of the present situation.

IV
General Program Report

During the last quarter the emphasis of the Virginia Council has been in four principal directions, crisis assistance, inter-agency efforts, extension, and finance.

A. Crisis assistance. The Council has spent considerable time and effort during the past quarter attempting to keep in touch with developing crisis situations around the state and to lend the assistance of the Council where this seems helpful or feasible. In Charlottesville the state office has played a very minor role with the Charlottesville Council itself carrying the major responsibility for crisis action there. The director has sat in on several strategy sessions in Charlottesville and along with the state director of the NAACP attended a Charlottesville meeting of leaders of the two groups to coordinate action and strategy. In Norfolk the Council has no local operating group although we have been cooperating with the Women's Interracial Council, the Ministers' Interracial Fellowship, etc. We consulted by invitation with the leaders of the Public School Committee in Norfolk. At their request we attempted to arrange for a staff professional to work in Norfolk for several weeks. We were unsuccessful and the Norfolk group ultimately decided that they did not desire such a person at this time. We have also consulted with them concerning the problem of financial support for the legal effort of white parents. If the money is not available in Norfolk and in Virginia we will do what we can, working through the SRC, to find outside sources of support.

The Council has been quite active in the Front Royal-Warren County situation. The director helped prepare the Ministers' Statement which was issued in the wake of school closing in Front Royal. Since that time the director has made a number of trips to Warren County and has been in close touch with liberal white sentiment and with the Negro community, which groups are not in touch with each other in any continuing way. One problem in Warren County had been the lack of educational facilities for the twenty-two Negro children who are litigants in the Warren County case. This is the only group in Virginia for which some educational arrangements had not been made. The Virginia Council is currently spearheading an effort to find funds to provide some sort of tutoring for these children, either in Warren County or by bringing the children into the Washington school system. It looks as though this effort will be successful and a committee has been set up in northern Virginia to coordinate the effort.

As a contribution to the crisis situation the Virginia Council is working on a brochure which will highlight the effects of the school closing in Virginia communities in hopes that other communities can be moved to avoid such a situation. Financing for the preparation and distribution of such a brochure is a problem.

B. Inter-agency cooperation. The state office of the Virginia Council has been making an intensive effort to become informed of and in touch with all groups working in the problem area in Virginia. We have been in frequent and continuing contact with the state NAACP, the various committees to preserve the public schools, and the state office of the NCCJ. Through regular inter-agency meetings we have also kept in touch with other such groups as the Anti-Defamation League, the Virginia Council of Churches, etc. There have been conferences with specialists in the field of human relations working with the Episcopal churches, the United Presbyterian Church, and the Congregational Christian Church. The state director attended and participated in meetings of the state Negro Voters' League, the state NAACP, the state directors and officers of Jewish community centers, statewide meetings of committees to preserve the public schools, and the National Association of Inter-group Relations officers.

The director met with and addressed independent interracial groups in Fredericksburg and in Roanoke. He attended an inter-agency meeting in Arlington involving officers and board members of the Fairfax County Council on Human Relations, the Alexandria Council, and the Arlington Community Council on Social Progress. The state office has also made contact with the national field representatives of CORE who have been working in Virginia.

C. Extension activities. During this quarter the state office has made organizing efforts in Prince William County, Arlington, Lynchburg, and Danville. As a result of these efforts local councils have been organized in Lynchburg and in Prince William County. It seems likely that a group will be organized in Arlington in the very near future.

D. Finance. There has been considerable emphasis during this quarter on implementation of the plan of the state finance committee to enable the Virginia Council to meet a budget of twelve to fifteen thousand dollars during the current year. This effort was intended to get under way early in the fall but is just now beginning to move. The plan involves a system of pledge cards wherein each present member of the Council as well as many non-member friends will be given an opportunity to pledge an amount of money over and above his dues on a semi-annual or quarterly basis. The Richmond and Charlottesville groups have begun implementation of the plan and the initial responses are encouraging. The main drawback at this point seems to be the inability of the local groups to organize an effective plan of personal solicitation for

all members. All members were solicited in Petersburg with very satisfying results. It seems probable that Fairfax County and Alexandria groups will not get under way with a full-fledged effort until spring, which will be a year since their last major effort. Pledge cards and a letter of solicitation went out in the mail to all those members not living in communities with organized affiliated councils.

* * * *

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Financial Report

September 1, 1958 - December 1, 1958

Balance on hand September 1			$1175.48
Receipts			
Memberships	$880.50		
New South	256.00		
Contributions	583.00		
SRC grant	1000.00		
Refunds from annual dinner	7.50		
	$2727.00		2727.00
			$3902.48
Disbursements			
Salaries - Paul M. Rilling @ $562.50 per month		$1341.72	
Martha M. Sharp @ $80.00 per month		424.93	
Extra help at $1.00 an hour		24.50	1791.15
FICA & Social Security taxes			279.34
Travel			576.20
Rent			111.69
Telephone & telegraph			224.00
Postage			80.10
Office supplies			251.42
Printing, mimeographing			175.74
Books, papers, pamphlets			43.40
Refunds to local councils			56.00
New South subscriptions			204.00
Miscellaneous			19.40
			$3812.44
Balance on hand December 1, 1958			$90.04
Less taxes withheld to be paid in January			276.12
Net balance			- $186.08

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date December 8, 1958

THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING December 1, 1958

INCOME

$2122.35		
From SRC	$ 1000.00	
Memberships	677.00	
New South Subscriptions	188.00	
Contributions	257.35	
Other (specify)		
		$ 2122.35
TOTAL INCOME		

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 2708.73	
Travel	90.00	
Rent	283.80	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	95.51	
Postage	69.79	
Office Supplies	210.59	
New South subscriptions to SRC	30.00	
Other (specify)		
Books	$ 10.00	
Equipment	183.00	
Entertainment	50.76	
~~Part time help~~	4.50	$3736.68
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		

- * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * -

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 1858.03
Income for Quarter	2122.35
Total	$ 3980.38
Expenditures for Quarter	3736.68
BALANCE	$ 243.70

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

DEDICATED TO THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH, AND THE FREEDOM OF MANKIND

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213 N. E. 2ND AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

PHONE FR 9-4145

December 12, 1958

QUARTERLY REPORT TO: Southern Regional Council
For: September, October & November, 1958

CLIMATE - The "climate" in Florida continues to be rather difficult to assess. The Holland-Pepper campaign saw more anti-semetic and race hate propaganda distributed throughout the state than at any other time in our history. Not only so, but this literature seemed to influence the vote. The defeat of John B. Orr, Jr. who sought to be returned to the state legislature, was also a new high in this same kind of literature with similar results. There is much talk of new legislation segregation next April when our state legislature convenes.

Contrasting decidedly with this is the admission of the first Negro to the University of Florida Law School without any sign of protest. A fair amount of preparation went into this, and the quiet was almost startling.

In Dade County, the Board of Education, for the first time, began to speak in terms of possible desegregation in terms of a pilot school. The State Superintendent made his most forthright and favorable comment as a result of the Dade County situation. This has been followed by positive statements by both the Attorney General and his assistant.

Add to this the State Convention of the PTA where General Lowry (who came in second in a field of five in the last Governor's campaign, running on the one plank of segregation) endeavored to introduce a resolution favoring the closing of public schools if ordered to desegregate. Some 1500 people attended the convention and Mr. Lowry was not allowed to present his resolution. He could not mobilize more than 40 supporters. Last year's convention was the scene of a similar kind of struggle with a very strong group backing the segregationist position.

The pressures of NAACP suits in Miami and West Palm Beach are obtaining results, and it does appear that we may be turning a corner with prospects that, though threatened by the next session of the legislature, may nonetheless be brighter for public school desegregation.

CHIEF PROGRAM EMPHASIS - We did all we could to buttress the preparation for desegregation at the University of Florida - conferences with college administration, city administration, public officials, etc.

(cont'd)

QUARTERLY REPORT (cont'd)

We have started working on a state-wide basis to help three groups establish liason committees - clergymen, PTA groups, and teachers organizations. If we are getting a shift in general, then this kind of communication, which was always needed, may now be possible. Dade County teachers groups are now taking the step, and the clergy seem ready to begin.

We have established two teams of consultants for Project "Resource" (copies enclosed). Two more are being formed. This project will help encourage the positive and minimize the negative from now to April particularly.

We have worked with other human relations agencies in an effort to establish a fully official Community Relations Board for Dade County. This seems to have been stalled by the County Commission at this point, but is worthy of pursuit any time. Some strong community leadership was united in the effort.

We have projected a conference for January involving on a state level civic and religious groups. Through this conference, we hope to persuade these groups that they have a responsibility in establishing and maintaining a positive approach to our racial and religious difficulties.

The Religious Leadership Conference for Dade County projected a year ago has finally been tied down to February 16th, and preparations are going ahead.

In Dade County discussion groups for teachers have gotten underway. We are providing informal but planned sessions to provide opportunities for teachers to freely address the segregation issue. This, they have not been allowed to do.

The Dade County Council on Community Relations is participating in a Community Audit in connection with the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights (programs enclosed.)

KEY PERSONS - During this quarter we have had an extended conference with the Governor and spent a day and a half with the Executive of his Race Relations Commission. The Executive Director of the Florida Council on Human Relations met with the Governor's Commission. Through all this, the Florida Council on Human Relations is now in a position to regularly communicate with these people on an effective basis.

Ralph Odum, Assistant to the Attorney General, has been further cultivated - again with positive results.

Don McLeod, head of the Sheriffs Bureau, was contacted for the January conference and responded favorably.

Dr. Ludd Spivey, past President of Florida Southern College, has agreed to chair the steering committee for the January conference, and Senator Harry P. Cain will serve with him.

Individual conferences with the past chairman and the current chairman of the Dade County Board of Public Instruction were helpful in re-interpreting our role to them, and seems to leave us in a better position to work with the Board. This same thing will be done with each of the other members.

(cont'd)

INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO: 1. Wall Street Journal - relative to actions of the Dade County School Board, and the County Commission as it considered the Community Relations Board.

2. Committees investigating aspects of community life in connection with the Community Audit.

3. County Commission, the County Planning Dept., and other pertinent people - A luncheon was provided by the Dade County Council on Community Relations to give these people an opportunity to hear from and talk with Mr. Charles P. Taft from Cincinnati. Mr. Taft has been involved in an expressway situation in his town, and we are having an expressway program here in Dade County which will uproot 10,000 people. Result - recognition of need for a relocation agency.

4. We distributed copies of South Speaks Out to local press and this resulted in an article in the Miami Herald.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS: Monthly meetings of the Executive Committee of the DCCCR.
Executive Committee of the FCHR (regular quarterly session)

NEXT STEPS:
1. Follow through on fund raising activities begun this quarter.
2. A fund raising dinner has been projected.
3. In January we will have - a clergy orientation program in Dade County.
4. " " " " " - a membership meeting for DCCCR.
5. " " " " " - a membership meeting for FCHR.
6. " " " " " - a conference of civic and religious groups.
7. In February we will have a conference of religious leaders for Dade County.
8. Our project for establishing a liason committee will be continued and a determined effort to make full use of our consultant teams will be made.
9. The DCCCR will shoulder much responsibility in following through the Community Audit. (Persuading organizations to adopt projects to correct or improve situations brought to light in the reports.)
10. The implementation of the program to meet the needs of Spanish - speaking persons in South Florida will receive further attention. During this past quarter we have established the structure for such a continued program and spelled out its initial objectives, namely; an exchange program with Puerto Rico for police officers, public health nurses and teachers, intergroup emphasis in the public schools and a health and welfare program especially geared to this group.

Enclosures.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

December 13, 1958

TO: Fred Routh, Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Rufus B. Atwood, Chairman, Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.

SUBJECT: Final Quarterly Report -- September 1 - December 1, 1958

The newly elected chairman was absent from the country during a portion of the period covered by this report. However, the work of the Council was directed by Dorcas Ruthenburg, outgoing chairman, who consented to hold the reins of affairs until the chairman returned in the middle of October.

The Council continued its emphasis in the general program of Merit Employment including, of course, employment of teachers on a merit basis. This latter situation is referred to specifically because reports show that desegregation of pupils in the public schools has occurred in many districts without, at the same time, including desegregation of the teachers. Actual figures show that 11,496 Negro children are attending classes in desegregated schools while only 138 Negro teachers are instructing in desegregated schools. The Council, therefore, may be said to be continuing its emphasis upon Merit Employment, but with special concern for the plight of the Negro teacher.

Specifically, during this quarter the Council received the Report of the Lexington-Fayette County Employment Opportunities Committee, copy of which is attached hereto. Copies were made and placed in the hands of members of the Executive Committee, et al, for study, evaluation, and discussion as to next steps in the Lexington community.

A second and similar project has been authorized for Louisville upon the request of Charlie Steele and Mansir Tydings, the Executive Committee authorizing $1,000 for consultative, clerical, and other services. At the moment, the project sponsors are drawing up their proposal for final submission to the Council Chairman and the Executive Committee before getting underway. Copy of the project will be forwarded to SRC as soon as approved.

It is believed that projects of this type may constitute the major work of the Council during the year. The economy of the State, once 70% rural, is slowly changing to urban-rural, with new industrial plants locating throughout the state. The position of the Council is to provide leadership and encouragement to Merit Employment and to influence education to prepare school and college graduates who measure up to the requirements of this new employment.

The Council believes that if it can show success in a few communities, the successful ideas and practices will spread. The Council desires to help any

community requesting its services, but hesitates to enter when local initiative is absent. Already some interest is being shown in Maysville, a northern Kentucky community, and Hopkinsville, a western Kentucky community. Perhaps, during the year, projects may develop in these two communities, in addition to the one about to get underway in Louisville, and the first one, a year old in Lexington.

During the period when the Council was giving its chief emphasis to public school desegregation, there was developed in the State quite a back-log of qualified consultants who were able and willing to assist any community needing such services.

The Council now faces the task of developing consultants and techniques for encouraging and assisting industrial plants in effecting Merit Employment, and in influencing superintendents, school boards, and teachers to prepare their graduates for these new tasks.

The work which the Council is now undertaking is not going to be easy, nor can it be accomplished readily. Every gain, however, may become a milestone; if enough of these are made, the job in time can be done.

Certainly, it is believed a job such as this is one which should be challenging to the citizens of a border state.

Financially, the Council will be asked to raise all the funds it possibly can. It would be fine if we could match the SRC grant of $2,000. This matter will be explored at the next meetings of the Executive Committee and the Directors.

The treasurer's report for the quarter came to you separately.

RBA:wts

OCCUPATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND RESIDENCE PLANS OF NEGRO HIGH-SCHOOL SENIORS IN LEXINGTON AND FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SPRING, 1958

A Report of the Lexington-Fayette County Employment Opportunities Committee

(Prepared for the Committee by A. Lee Coleman, University of Kentucky, November, 1958)

In Fall, 1957, about a dozen Lexingtonians came together and formed the Lexington-Fayette County Employment Opportunities Committee. The group consisted of school principals, a physician, ministers, a social worker, university staff members, and housewives -- white and Negro -- and was convened by Rabbi Joseph Rosenbloom, on behalf of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. The Council was interested in sponsoring a "pilot" community effort toward merit employment. The committee that was formed also received the sponsorship of the Public Affairs Department of the Lexington Y.W.C.A. Rabbi Rosenbloom and the Reverend James Angell became the co-chairmen of the group.

After discussing various ways of making a start toward the elimination of employment discrimination in the community, the committee decided as a first step to look for well-qualified Negro high-school seniors whom the committee might sponsor for merit employment, particularly in jobs that have not usually been open to Negroes locally. It was decided to undertake a screening operation, by having all seniors fill out a questionnaire, using this as a basis for selecting the better-qualified ones and personally interviewing them, and finally selecting from those interviewed the "best bets" for sponsorship by the committee. It was felt that relatively few would be both highly qualified and available for permanent employment, since some would have definite plans to go on to college or to go elsewhere for employment. But the committee felt there was a certain community readiness for the acceptance of Negroes in non-traditional employment, and that

employers and the local public were interested in keeping the best-trained youth at home rather than losing them to other communities after educating them.

The cooperation of school authorities was obtained and the seniors in Dunbar and Douglass high schools (both all-Negro) filled out the brief questionnaires in school. The three Negro seniors in Lafayette High School were contacted by mail. There were no Negro seniors in other high schools. Completed questionnaires were received from 91 students (44 girls and 47 boys), three-fourths or more of the Negro seniors in the community. The committee then went through the questionnaires and eliminated those who had definite plans to go into military service or move to another community right after finishing high school and those who reported very low school grades or otherwise seemed "poor bets" from the evidence on their questionnaires. Those who had definite plans for college but were available for summer or part-time employment were put in a separate category.

The 25 or 30 students who remained after this preliminary screening were then personally interviewed by members of the committee. Where possible, their scores on I.Q. and aptitude tests were obtained from the schools and from the state Employment Security office. The interviewers made notes and recommendations concerning each student.

After a final screening on the basis of the interviews and additional information, the committee took some action in the case of about 12 or 15 students. However, this action involved only vocational and educational counseling in some cases. Several were placed in touch with prospective employers; but the committee is unable to report at this time how many, if any, were actually placed. The final stages of the enterprise were not carried out until after the school term had ended, which was two or three months later than would have been desirable. Also, the recession then in

progress made for fewer job openings than usual. The committee feels, however, that the enterprise was useful as a "pilot," if the experience is used as a basis for further organized activities toward nondiscriminatory employment in Lexington, and if more people participate in the committee's work and give more of their time. An earlier start needs to be made in a given year, and there is need for a long-range program of counseling, planning, and preparation. The employment opportunities workshop put on in the spring by the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, at the Lexington Y.W.C.A., was one step toward this end.

Although the primary purpose of the student questionnaires was to obtain information about the employment qualifications and interests of individual students, the collected data should be useful in planning further activities to bring about equal employment opportunity in Lexington. For this reason, the responses have been tabulated and the main findings are summarized below.

Occupational Hopes, Plans, and Expectations

The students were asked: "Do you have definite plans or hopes about the kind of work you will do after you finish school?" Those answering "yes" were asked to specify and to name second- and third-choice occupations, if any. Then each student was asked: "Regardless of what you hope or plan to do, what kind of work do you expect you really will do?"

Most of the students indicated that they had vocational plans or hopes and were able to specify one or more occupations. Only two girls and five boys said they had no definite plans or hopes about a vocation.

Nursing was the field chosen most often by girls -- 15, or more than a third, listed this as a first choice, and 7 others gave it as a second or third choice. Thus, about half of the girls apparently have some interest in nursing. Other health occupations mentioned, but by only two or three girls, were medical technology and bacteriology. In some cases it was not clear whether those listing nursing had in mind graduate nursing, practical nursing, or nurse's aid work. That plans are not too definite is indicated by the fact that only half of those listing nursing as first choice said they expected they really would do this kind of work.

Other leading choices of girls were secretarial and other office work (9 first choices and 7 others) and beauty culture and barbering (8 first choices and 4 others). Most of those listing office work as first choice thought they really would end in this occupation, while the number who thought they really would do beauty work was larger than the number listing it as first choice. Apparently there is a realization that this field is easier to get into, or that some first choices were unrealistic.

The only other occupations mentioned by several girls were teaching, social work, and physical education, each given two or three first choices and a similar number of second and third choices. Occupations listed by only one or two girls included dietitian, seamstress, home economist, cateress, cashier, model, librarian, interior decorator, musician, speech therapist, dramatic artist, and "Air Corps." The only mention of domestic service was by one girl who expected she would end in that work, though it was not her choice.

Among the boys, the most frequent single response was military service. Eleven gave some branch of military service as first choice, and 8 made it a second or third choice. Several boys indicated intentions to

make the military a career if they liked it, while others were planning to use military service as a means to vocational training, either in a service trade school or in attending college as a veteran. But it must be assumed that for many -- if not all -- choice and necessity were intermixed in the listing of military service as a vocation.

The skilled trades, as a group, were somewhat more frequently listed by boys than was military service. There were a dozen first choices and 8 second and third choices, besides 6 who gave "attend trade school" as a second or third choice. There was considerable overlapping of the trades and military service, in that a boy would give a trade as first choice and military service second, or vice versa -- or indicate that he hoped to learn and follow a given trade either in the service or afterwards. Specific trades mentioned included auto mechanics, masonry, carpentry, cement finishing, painting, blacksmithing, contracting, and construction work in general. Most of the boys who planned to go into a trade thought that they really would carry out the plan.

Five boys gave engineering (civil, electrical, and architectural) as first choice, and 2 others gave it as a second choice; but only 2 expected that they really would make it into this profession. That there was reason for their doubt was indicated by the mediocre grades in mathematics reported by some of those making this choice. Two boys gave physician as first choice. Six gave "attend college" as a first or second choice, without specifying a field. Other occupations mentioned by only 1 to 3 boys, often as second or third choices, included business administration, pharmacy, art, music, teaching, law, police work, post office clerk, farming, professional athletics, factory work, custodial work, stock clerk, cooking, and domestic service.

Work Experience

The students were asked whether they had had any training or experience that they felt would help them in their chosen occupations. About half each of the boys and girls listed something they thought would be a help. The boys listed mostly work experience; helping skilled tradesmen was the most frequent type. The girls listed principally school courses in typing and business subjects. There were only scattered mentions of other kinds of work experience, other school courses, and special training courses.

They were also asked to list all work they had done for pay since starting high school. The great majority of both boys and girls had worked for pay, mostly part-time or in the summer. The girls listed babysitting and various kinds of domestic service, primarily. A few had worked in commercial food establishments, as clerks, or as elevator operators. One each had been a file clerk, a sterilizer operator, and a cashier. The principal kinds of work reported by boys were porter and delivery, housecleaning, helper to skilled tradesmen, waiter and bus boy, farm work, stock work in stores, janitor, dishwasher, handyman, cook, service station helper, and general laborer. One person each listed the following: salesman, grocery clerk, florist's helper, musician, driving instructor, skating instructor, projectionist, lawn mower, and shoe-shine boy.

Plans for Future Education and Training

Another group of questions related to plans to attend college or take other special training in the future, the kind of training, and how definite these plans were. A great deal of indecision and/or inability to foresee financing further education were apparent in the responses. The majority who stated a plan indicated that it was probable or "maybe" rather

than definite. More of the boys than of the girls were indefinite. Furthermore, only 2 girls said they had no plans for further education, as compared with about a quarter of the boys.

In keeping with their occupational choices, the girls were interested principally in nursing, secretarial, and beauty culture training. Significantly, those planning a course in beauty culture stated more definite plans than the others. Only 2 of the 10 listing nursing education said their plans were definite. The other kinds of courses listed covered the range of the occupations chosen, but no one course was listed more than once or twice.

Among the boys, trade courses and engineering were in the lead. Those listing engineering were quite indefinite about their plans, however. Some listed skilled trades or other occupations as first choice and engineering second or third. Trade courses of all kinds accounted for more boys than engineering, and more of the plans seemed definite. Masonry, auto repair, radio and TV repair, and tailoring were mentioned. Several boys indicated definite or indefinite plans for college, without specification as to field. Two indicated definite plans for medical school, and 3 mentioned business education.

Quite a few gave the specific school or college they had in mind. Kentucky State College, Hampton Institute, and Oakwood College (Huntsville, Alabama) were mentioned by girls. No girl listed the University of Kentucky. The boys gave the University of Kentucky most often (mostly those choosing engineering), Kentucky State College second, and Central State College (Wilberforce, Ohio) next. Tennessee State, Hampton, Jackson State (Mississippi), and LeMoyne College (Memphis) were mentioned.

Among those choosing trade schools and other noncollege courses, West Kentucky Vocational School was the leading choice of both boys and

girls and was chosen for instruction in a variety of fields. Only 1 person mentioned Lafayette Vocational School. Three girls planning to nurse listed General Hospital, Louisville, and 1 mentioned St. Joseph's Hospital, Lexington. The rest of the choices specified were for out-of-state schools. Fugazzi and Bluegrass business schools in Lexington were listed by 3 students. Madame Walker's Beauty College (Indianapolis) received 2 choices.

Other Plans

The students were asked if they had plans to go into military service or be married right away, or what other definite plans they had. About a third of the boys and 3 girls anticipated immediate military service. Only 2 boys and 2 girls had definite marriage plans, and 1 each was already married. No other specific plan was mentioned by more than one or two persons.

In answer to a question as to whether they had a job promised them, 4 girls and 12 boys said they had. The type of work promised was mostly below that aspired to, although several boys who wanted to go into the trades had the promise of apprentice-type work in the desired field. The work promised was mostly in Lexington and promised by employers for whom the youths had already worked.

Preferences and Plans as to Where to Live

The first question on this subject was: "If you had your choice, where would you like to live after you finish your schooling?" The students were then asked to state a second choice and to say where they expected they really will live. This was followed by a series of questions about the conditions under which the person might remain in Lexington.

About two-thirds each of boys and girls indicated a preference for leaving Lexington. Only about a quarter of each definitely preferred to live in Lexington-Fayette County; the rest said it "makes no difference." About half of each group said they expected they really would live in Lexington, however. Apparently some felt that their first choices were unrealistic.

Like most Kentuckians who migrate, these youths more often planned to go to Ohio than to any other state. However, girls chose Ohio much more often than boys; the latter chose California as often as Ohio. It is interesting that only 2 would-be migrants to Ohio specified Cincinnati, while Dayton, Cleveland, and Columbus were mentioned much more often. Other leading choices of girls were California, Florida, Michigan, Illinois, New York, and Indiana. Besides California and Ohio, boys chose New York, Indiana, and Michigan -- in that order. Three foreign countries -- Japan, Italy, and Canada -- were mentioned; those listing them were a girl and 2 boys. Louisville was mentioned by only 1 boy and 1 girl, as second choices. No other Kentucky places were mentioned. Some of the places were listed primarily as first choices and some principally as second choices, but no particular pattern was apparent. It seems likely that the preferences did not represent definite migration plans.

On further questions about expectations and plans for leaving Lexington or staying, only 7 girls and 6 boys -- about 1 in 6 -- were unqualified in stating an intention to stay. About the same proportion of girls stated unqualified plans to leave for another state; but twice as many boys -- a third of the total -- had definite plans to leave. The rest reflected varying degrees of indecision or contradiction.

The reasons given for leaving related primarily to economic opportunities thought to exist in the places named, and discrimination or poor job

chances at home. Several mentioned that military service or further schooling would take them away; and a few listed desire to see the world, to join relatives, or to live in a larger city. The most frequent reason for staying in Lexington was that of family ties. Two boys planned to stay, for the time being, because they could go to college cheaper at home.

Despite their general orientation toward trying their luck elsewhere, about two-thirds each of boys and girls said they would likely remain in Lexington if they could get the kind of job they wanted. Over half of the boys said they were sure they would stay in that event, but the girls were less sure. More of the girls said "probably, but not sure." About 1 in 5 of boys and girls said they would leave in any case, even if they could get the desired work at home.

But most of those indicating an interest in staying made it clear that they would stay only if the job were just as good as elsewhere. In response to another question, only a few indicated a willingness to stay for a job "not quite as good" as might be obtained elsewhere. The lack of appeal of other places in Kentucky to the potential migrants is indicated by the reactions to another hypothetical situation. Most said that if they couldn't get the desired job in Lexington but could get it elsewhere in Kentucky, they would prefer to go on to another state.

Some Implications and Conclusions

The main things which the data show are not altogether surprising, except in degree. The intended migration of the Negro seniors out of the community and state is truly startling. If actual migration is as high as indicated, it will constitute a heavy drain on Kentucky taxpayers who have paid for the students' education only to have them leave on reaching the productive years. But one cannot blame anyone for going where opportunities are best and conditions more congenial. That is at the heart of the American Way.

Kentucky is used to losing many of its youth to out-migration, but the proportion of the Negro seniors thinking of trying their luck elsewhere and the number who give job discrimination as a reason leave little doubt that the rate will be much higher among Negroes, unless the community takes positive action. Most of the would-be migrants say they would stay if economic opportunities were as good as elsewhere, but they plainly believe that this is not likely to be the case. If they leave Lexington, they are almost certain to leave the state, since few indicated any interest in going to Louisville or other Kentucky points.

It would be useful to have comparable data for white high-school seniors, on migration and other plans. There is, of course, a tendency among youth in general to choose the "glamour" places and occupations in higher proportion than will become reality. No doubt many white students would also state a preference for living in California, New York, and the other places listed by the Negro seniors.

As to occupations, however, these students do not seem to have chosen the glamour ones disproportionately. Perhaps some of the choices of engineering are of that nature and the persons will settle for a trade. The fact that so many of the boys chose a skilled trade is heartening, in that such work pays well, few Negroes are in it, and there has sometimes been a tendency among Negroes to overlook the solid, lower middle-class occupations in favor of those carrying white-collar status. Similarly, those considering making a career in the armed forces and those planning to use military service as a means of learning a trade or furthering their education are probably making good use of available resources and opportunities. The strong interest of the girls in nursing is probably justified in terms of the demand and opportunities, but it seems improbable that so many have the aptitude or qualifications or would be making their best choice to go into nursing.

The proportion of seniors with definite, likely to be realized plans to go on to college is almost certainly smaller than that for white students and the proportion planning to go to trade schools is probably larger. It seems likely that the proportion planning to be married right after high school is smaller, and that this reflects the greater insecurity of the Negro students. The proportion who have had experience working for pay is probably larger than among white students, particularly for the girls. The range of jobs in which the students have been employed is surprisingly large, although much of the experience has been in domestic service and similar work.

Undoubtedly one of the major needs disclosed by the data is that for vocational and educational counseling and guidance. The questionnaire responses reflected a great deal of indecision about work, further education, and place of residence, even though graduation was but a few months off. There were many mentions of college, but very few seemed to have made definite arrangements or to know how they would finance it. Also, some of the occupational choices seem unrealistic, in view of the background and training required, or the aptitude of the particular student. For example, several boys aspiring to be engineers, physicians, or lawyers reported low grades in key subjects and expressed themselves poorly in writing. Some of the girls planning secretarial careers made bad spelling or grammatical errors, while some of those planning to go into beauty culture or nursing wrote quite well.

It was surprising that so few planned to attend the University of Kentucky or Lafayette Vocational School and that so many planned to attend out-of-town schools yet had no idea how they would finance such education. One of the committee members who talked with many of those hoping to go to college found they knew very little about the opportunities available at the University of Kentucky.

In the absence of a good school program of counseling, a committee or qualified and interested individuals might meet an important need by providing such service, particularly if they could reach the students before their senior year and keep in touch with them throughout the rest of their school career. Because of the more limited range of occupations in the Negro community and the social and communication barriers that exist, Negro students probably have fewer people to whom they can turn for advice and fewer occupational "models" that are psychologically close.

Besides doing something to fill the counseling void, those interested in promoting merit employment will find opportunities in repeating (and doing a better job of it than in the first year) the discovery and sponsorship of qualified Negro students, in obtaining comparable information for white students, in following up the students screened and surveyed this year -- to see what has happened to them after a year or several years, in making available the information in this report to employers and school personnel, and in working with local employers to provide more openings for which qualified Negro young people in the community can compete along with others.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
TELEPHONE: JACKSON 5-4063
DR. W. C. COWART
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DR. J. MCDOWELL RICHARDS
CHAIRMAN
DR. RICHARD HOCKING
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN
MR. LUCIUS H. PITTS
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. PHILIP HAMMER
SECRETARY
MR. DON L. HOLLOWELL
TREASURER

December 15, 1958

QUARTERLY REPORT SEPTEMBER 1-NOVEMBER 30, 1958

To: Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director, SRC

From: Georgia Council on Human Relations
W. C. Cowart, Executive Director

One of the first group contacts made by the director after assuming office was with ministers of both North and South Georgia Methodist Conferences at their annual meeting at Wesleyan College in September. An opportunity was given for him to present briefly the work of the Council and to extend an invitation to those interested in further information to meet him later. It was gratifying that at least fifteen came together for a lengthy and fruitful session.

The regular monthly meeting of the Macon Council was held during the same week and the director addressed that group and received a cordial welcome from them.

As a result of the ministers' meeting the director was invited to speak to the Atlanta Methodist ministers at their regularly weekly meeting in Wesley Memorial Church. The response was encouraging, the atmosphere one of deep concern. Apparently it will not be long before these ministers, or some of them, will be having discussion groups within their own churches.

Two joint meetings of the Executive and Finance Committees were held in October to plan to budget for 1958-59 and a fund raising campaign to implement it. A copy of the budget, as adopted by the membership at their annual meeting in Macon, is attached.

Attached also is a copy of the program of that meeting held in Christ Episcopal Church in Macon October 31. Despite a fair amount of publicity about Mr. Parham's participation and much effort on the part of the local Council the number of Macon people present was disappointing. The entire program, however, was excellent. Following Mr. Parham's presentation there was a splendid give-and-take session with many shades of opinion expressed, none with acrimony, all with courtesy. It was a fine illustration of communication.

Two towns visited during October were Marietta and Columbus. An interracial group under the leadership of Rev. Jesse Cook had been meeting together in his home for several months and they invited the director to meet with them and explain the work of the Georgia Council. Interestingly enough, this group had been a spontaneous

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result of the breakdown of an interracial ministerial alliance. When this group completes its organization they will likely affiliate with the state Council.

In Columbus a small group met in the home of Mrs. J. Watkins Dimon, a longtime member of the Georgia Council and wife of an influential business man, to initiate plans to organize an interracial unit and to affiliate with the Georgia Council.

Dr. Peters and the director went to Augusta in November to meet with the Augusta Council and to stimulate them in an effort to raise the annual budget. An active program is under way there under the leadership of Rev. James Budd, pastor of St. Mark Methodist Church. They are increasing their membership and have several Chinese members. They confidently expect to double their number this year - they now have thirty-seven members. Dr. Peters was successful in getting contributions of $50 each from three business men not previously interested in this work.

Through the good offices of Lucius Pitts and Rev. Robert Lark, of Augusta, and Bishop Shy of the C M E Church, the director addressed two of their annual regional conferences, one in Barnesville and one in Atlanta. Bishop Shy, presiding Bishop, joined our group and recommended it to the assembled delegates, some fifteen of whom also joined.

Although our fund raising campaign has not been completed within the time designated our finance committee continues to work at it. Sixty-eight new members have been added to our membership this quarter, half of whom had formerly been on our rolls.

The director has a clearer picture after four months of the difficulties which lie ahead and there have been disappointments. However, there is no doubt in his mind that the climate of opinion is changing rather rapidly for the better.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date December 15, 1958

THE Georgia COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING November 30, 1958

INCOME		
From SRC	$1,000.00	
Memberships	682.50	
New South Subscriptions	96.00	
Contributions	985.25	
Other (specify)		
TOTAL INCOME	$2,763.75	$2,763.75

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$1,140.38	
Travel	247.33	
Rent	120.75	
Audit ~~Postage~~	15.00	
Phone & Telegraph	60.84	
Postage	80.00	
Office Supplies	23.27	
New South subscriptions to SRC	68.00	
Other (specify)		
Bank exchange, petty cash	10.30	
Printing	196.62	
Refund to local units	120.00	
Social Security and withholding tax	154.93	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$2,237.72	$2,237.72

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	
Income for Quarter Total	$2,763.75
Expenditures for Quarter	2,237.72
BALANCE	$ 526.03

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Proposed Budget for 1958-59

Salary of Executive Director.....	$6,000
Expenses of Director (travel, etc.).....	1,200
Salary of Administrative Assistant.....	3,500
Program.....	5,000
Office expenses (rent, phone, supplies).....	1,300
Total.....	$17,000

Grant-in-aid from Southern Regional Council.....	$4,000
To be raised by Georgia Council on Human Relations	13,000
	$17,000

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
ANNUAL MEETING

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
MACON, GEORGIA

October 31, 1958
2:00 P.M.

2:00 P.M. -	Board of Directors meeting	
	Invocation	
3:00 P.M. -	"Facing the School Crisis from the Segregationist Point of View"	Joe E. Parham, Editor The Macon News
3:45 P.M. -	"Practical Projects for Local Interracial Groups"	Dr. Edward K. Weaver Department of Education Atlanta University
4:15 P.M. -	"Strategy We Need for These Times"	Dr. Walter C. Cowart Executive Director Georgia Council on Human Relations
4:40 P.M. -	Business	
	Minutes	Mrs. W. W. Weatherspool Secretary
	Financial Report	Mrs. William Knox Administrative Assistant
	Report of Nominating Committee	Mrs. William Pauley Chairman
	RECESS	
6:00 P.M. -	Dinner ($1.00)	
8:00 P.M. -	Address	Dr. Harry V. Richardson President of Gammon Theological Seminary
	Adjournment	

Georgia Council on Human Relations
Macon - Annual Meeting

Action for Responsible Leadership
Edward K. Weaver

Plans for work in local groups should be based on the methods of democracy and the principles of Judeo-Christianity. The work of the group should seek to deepen and broaden these two bases -- that is, the local council must develop awareness, in those who are serious and genuinely desirous of seeing democracy survive in a Christian frame, or in the Hebrew tradition, of the increasing threats to the applications and implementation of the Judeo-Christian ethic, and the serious nature of the present crisis in democratic participation or access to the benefits of the American (and southern) culture.

Thus the councils must stress the method of democratic deliberation, use the tools of analysis of social situations involving human relations, develop skill in the use of group techniques and processes, and develop sufficient discipline to build common agreement concerning the values which the Georgia Council and the local councils strive for.

For the leadership of the local council this means developing skill in maintaining continous and astute awareness of the issues confronting the community, state, and region, and making practical judgments about what the group is to do about them. This means resolving the uncertainties about the issues into some plan of action. If the plan is specific and particular, this involves making a decision; if the plan relates to a variety of situations, it means developing policy; when a rule of conduct for the council or its leadership is involved, this means deriving a generalization. Making and re-making all these forms of judgment is the function of the local leadership. Since all these forms of judgment are interdependent, the soundness of anyone depends on the soundness of the others; the best test as to soundness of judgment is common agreement, stable common mind, or consensus.

The major types of problems most local groups face are: a) developing common mind about what the local council desires or thinks is desirable for this years work, or this months work - sometimes technical experts (consultants) must be called in and help the group decide on how to do all that the group wants done; b) a second kind of situation, quite likely to become accentuated in the near future, arises when the common mind is shaken by some disturbing conflict or controversy (such as the bombings, or someone losing a job, or threats, or loss of friendship) - the job here is to re-discover the basic character of the common mind, the clear common ideals, beliefs and goals; c) a third kind of problem arises when there is a deep cleavage in the groups orientation -- fragments or factions arise, some want to go one way, others another - the job here, again, is to re-structure the group, to re-educate it, to change the way these people see themselves in their relations to others.

A complete act of practical democratic and Judeo-Christian judgment leading to effective local council operations for the betterment of human relations involves at least three phases, and ability to know these phases is an important function of the leadership. These phases are:

1. Formulating purpose to a desired end - setting the chosen or preferred goals
2. Describing the existing conditions - getting the facts, defining relationships, noting possibilities
3. Forming a plan of action - setting out the steps which promise best to do what "we want done."

Each of these phases is a possible focus for the membership to play the various roles and assume the required functions. Some of the membership works best in clarifying purpose, for fusing the contradictory goals, for identifying the interpenetration of outlooks. These members are creative, and participation in this phase will enable them to release their energies, and help the group to

rise to new heights. It may well be that this is all that some members can do (all some people can do well is to identify the problem and formulate purposes) but other members may do more than this -- likewise, some members are unable to operate at this time, they are unable to identify the problems and state purposes-- they too must be permitted to release their enegies somehow.

Some members of a council prefer to come into the activity at the stage of describing the existing conditions -- that is, they prefer to collect facts, make surveys, and share knowledge and information. A danger here is that a major problem may be that the group (or member) believes it (or he) knows the facts, when in reality it doesn't. One rule which is good to follow is for the group to never say that it knows all of the facts, or that it has enough facts. Getting the facts are relatively easy in terms of the process; but getting a committee or small group together to collect the facts is quite another thing. Some of the members do not like the tedium, detail, and other factors associated with fact-finding. These members must be permitted to release their energies also -- just as some will work only at the goal-setting level, others will want to work only at the fact-gathering or finding level, while some will not want to work at either of these levels.

The formation of a plan of action , the setting out of steps which promise to best change the existing situation to the one we desire, involves another phase. This phases involves means and ends -- the blending of purposes and facts into a course of action for the group, or a subcommittee. At this stage some of the members will appear and want to work, for this appears to be "practical" and some members desire to engage in the more "practical" aspects of the council's work.

The major thing for the leadership to recognize - at all times - is that these three phases are really a whole: purpose without fact is either fantasy or stupidity; facts claiming to be neutral often hide purpose; plans for action not based on accurate understanding of the factual conditions and not directed by considered purpose are only leaps into the dark. The leadership must not become disturbed over the situation in which some members of the council will want to work on one phase of this whole; while some will want to work on two or more phases; and others will want to work on all phases. Further, the leadership must know the members so that those who work best at one level will come to know that this is wherein they can make their best contribution. Thus, not everyone will or should go see the Mayor, or an industrialist or businessman; not all will sit in on the decision-making and policy-making; not everyone will do the same thing at the same time. The council is much like a symphony orchestra, composed of different instruments, which sometimes practice alone, sometimes in sections, sometimes as a whole -- together they blend, together they harmonize. Although they play different parts of the symphony, they work together in the performance.

A final warning is that sometimes a group"bogs down" in dealing with symbols, especially verbal symbols or words. Words such as integration, desegregation, intergroup relations, human relations and the like sometimes confuse a group. In order to keep the group "healthy" the leadership must know the practical meanings of these words in the community, and use only those words which are commonly understood and which are acceptable to all concerned.

In summary - The leadership and the group should work together according to the ethics of the Judeo-Christian faith, seek to deepen and broaden the applications of democracy in a community so that all the people may participate in the community benefits; analyze the local situation, form a plan of action, and put into motion those steps believed to be best for achieving its goals.

A Proposed Program of Action for Responsible Community Leadership

1. Economic activity. A good bit of knowledge is known in most communities about the activities of extremist groups, and how these have caused economic dislocation in the community. A study of such situations will indicate the dangers which face the community if moderate responsible leadership does not prevail. A study of the Tuskegee, Alabama community is a good case in point. These facts should be communicated to the entire council, and if possible the community, and group discussions planned of the harm than can come to the community.

2. Self-surveys of the Community. It is extremely important that the local council know where the community is now. Answers to the following questions will give some idea of the underlying economic factors:
   a. What is the proportion of white and Negro population?1940?1950?1955? now?
   b. What do the larger department stores and retail businesses report about the proportion of Negro dollars to white dollars spent therein?1950?1955?now?
   c. What has been the relative growth per capita income of whites and Negroes in the community?1940?1950?1955?now?
   d. What proportion of Negro business is done in Negro neighborhoods? with white owned businesses? with Negro owned businesses?
   e. What proportion of the transit companies receipts come from the Negro community?
   f. What proportion of automobile sales receipts come from the Negro people?
   g. What are the real leadership groups and who are the real leaders of the Negro community? the white community?

3. What does the Supreme Court's decisions actually mean to this community? There has been so much conjecture, rumor, smoke screen prejudine about what the Supreme Court said, that very few of our people actually know what these desegregation decisions actually require. Also, the state legislature has passed some conflicting laws, and the political leaders have issued so many conflicting statements, and the various courts are making so many decisions, that very few people really know where they stand legally in what is required of their community. To cut through this obscurity, it is important that the local council members understand clearly what the Supreme Court has said, and what is and is not required of the community. It is also important to understand how state legislative action may hamstring local community action so that local initiative is inhibited. The group should read the pamphlets of the SRC, GCHR, and of the Anti-Defamation League. The groups answers to questions raised should be communicated and discussed fully so that the legal requirements and processes can be fully grasped.

4. What changes in our Community would result from Legal Compliance with Law? The local council (if it is serious about trying to answer this) should secure a map, drawn in answer to the following questions (such a map is probably already available at the Board of Education Offices or Superintendent's Office): (Do the following to your map)
   a. Outline the present school district lines
   b. Shade in the location of the white and Negro population areas
   c. Pinpoint the location of all school buildings (designate white-Negro)
      1. Note the age and condition of each building as to physical facilities (gym, auditorium, classrooms, curriculum offerings, cafeteria, library)
      2. Determine student population for each building, degree of over or under-crowding, number of pupils/teacher -for each school
      3. Determine the standing of Negro and white teachers regarding seniority, degrees held, years of experience, salary scale, and the like
      4. Ascertain the various rights of these teachers under state tenure law
   d. In which schools would actual desegregation be required
      1. The proportion of Negro-white children in each of these schools
      2. How many students would be involved in transfers due to desegregation?

5. How may avenues of communication be kept open? Once we have facts, such as would be gathered above, the next step is to discover how this community can move towards compliance with the Supreme Court's decisions. One of the most important aspects of this effort is to keep lines of communication open between responsible Negro and white leaders and groups. As groups engage in such action, efforts will be made to close previously open lines of communication, to be suspicious of every one, and especially for distrust to develop between Negro and white leadership. One of the most important things to do at this time is to become a community center of reliable factual information to counteract the unfounded prejudicial rumors which will begin to do the community harm.

If an effective job of communications can be done (speakers bureaus, pamphlets, editorials, news reports, television casts, and the like) many people in the community will begin to realize that the situation is not nearly so difficult as has been thought. This may lead to the responsible leadership "getting together."

One of the greatest functions any human relations council can perform is to establish and maintain contact between the white and Negro communities.

****

HOW ONE COUNCIL PROGRAM FOR THIS YEAR LOOKS

This council, is not a model one, proposes the following program for the year:

1. Quarterly meetings for the total membership.
   a. Two of these will be for the community, and will feature regional or national speakers or great repute, noted for their outstanding human relations activities.
   b. Two of these will be "workshops" at which time members and others who are invited will "learn" how to use audio-visual and others aids in resolving intergroup tensions; how to organize and conduct meetings, especially neighborhood and other small-group meetings; how to conduct fact-finding surveys, and the like

2. Organize the total membership into sub-committees which will work on plans in the following areas:
   a. Education
   b. Transportation
   c. Communications
   d. Public libraries
   e. Legal
   f. Others

3. Compile and distribute and provide a "speakers bureau"

4. Conduct surveys of city or state-wide groups (civic, religious, organizational) interested in any aspect of human relations work

5. Attempt to coordinate representative groups into a city-wide organization or representative group for the purpose of serving as a clearing house on information progress, projects, programs, projections of the future, and the like.

   Attempt to get this group to have the Mayor to appoint a Mayor's Commission on Human Relations

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the causes of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."

—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Officers

Chairman:
RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

1st Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
RALEIGH

2nd Vice-Chairman:
W. W. FINLATOR
RALEIGH

Secretary:
WILLIAM M. BOYCE, JR.
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LAURINBURG

A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE

MRS. EDNA B. TAYLOR
PINEHURST

December 15, 1958

Sept. - Nov.

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Herewith, my report -- at least one day late, for which I wish to make excuse as follows:

I planned to do this report after finishing the annual meeting in Raleigh last Wednesday night. I spent the night in Raleigh, and when I looked out Thursday morning, Raleigh looked like Vermont on a February morning. I started home but after traveling six blocks in about an hour, I turned around and went back to my hotel. I managed to get to Charlotte late Friday, and on Saturday we had our annual Christmas Party at our home for our Sunday School class. So--no report until today! Hope it will not put you to any great inconvenience--or give me too many demerits.

The annual meeting went off well--sixty five or six present. Incidentally Marion Wright said that the North Carolina Council, in his judgment, was the best operation of its kind in the South!

Have a Youth Forum tonight, and must hurry.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date Dec. 12, 1958

THE North Carolina COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING November 30, 19 58

INCOME		
From SRC	1,000.00	
Memberships	643.00	
New South Subscriptions	104.00	
Contributions	701.00	
Other (specify)		
Misc.	5.00	
TOTAL INCOME		2,453.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	2,550.00	
Travel	315.21	
Rent	70.00*	
Utilities	-- --	
Phone & Telegraph	74.70	
Postage	248.50	
Office Supplies	223.69	
New South subscriptions to SRC	96.00	
Other (specify)		
Books, Pamphlets	27.55	
Printing	72.07	
To FICA	43.71	
Commission on Membership	12.50	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		3,733.93

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	3,834.41
Income for Quarter	2,453.00
Total	6,287.41
Expenditures for Quarter	3,733.93
BALANCE	2,553.48

* September rent paid in advance in August

Harry S Jones.

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N.C.

Report to SRC

Program Report: September, October, November, 1958

(1) Three mailings were made to our membership and leadership lists during this three months period. They were the September Human Relations Bulletin, the Wallace-Dabbs Interview, and the November Human Relations Bulletin. Our mailing list now is about 1600.

(2) Merit employment projects are under way in Charlotte and in Durham. Mayes Behrman spent a week in Charlotte in September, renewing former contacts with employers and making new ones. The editorial on job opportunities (attached to this report) taken from the Charlotte News was mailed to some 350 business men in connection with the advance announcement of the December Forum which was on the topic of Merit Employment. Charles Lowe, the chairman of our merit employment committee, spoke to the board of the Junior Chamber of Commerce in Charlotte on November 18. At their next meeting this board will consider what help they can give to this project.

In Durham, we found so much interest and leadership on the part of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, that we decided to concentrate on Durham, and Mr. Behrman spent all of his available time there in October and November instead of dividing his time between Charlotte and Durham. The city observed "Job Opportunity Day" on November 19 with a proclamation from the Mayor and support from the newspapers and the radio stations. Talks were made in some of the schools. Many visits have been made to employers, and some promises of cooperation have been obtained. It is believed that tangible results will be obtained in the near future.

(3) The Charlotte Council has been active with monthly meetings of the executive committee, monthly forums and committee assignments. At the September meeting of the executive committee, a check for $4,000 was presented to the

council by a local foundation.

The speakers at our three forum meetings have been: Marion Wright, James and Wilma Dykeman Stokely, and Dr. Samuel Duncan. Attendance has ranged from 60 to 100.

The Education Committee has worked on the matter of the desegregation of Charlotte College. There are two segregated colleges in existence now, but neither have plant facilities of their own, and a move is on to build and equip two separate institutions. Conferences are being held with members of the college board and, as a result of our last discussion, Negro organizations in the city are making known their opposition to segregated colleges. At the present time, a majority of the members of the executive committee of the Charlotte Council do not feel that it would be wise to make this a public issue. But they are deeply concerned about it, and are devoting much time to it.

An interracial youth forum now meets monthly and promises to be an important addition to the Charlotte Council programs. The interracial Youth Panel appeared at two white churches in November.

(4) Some initial contacts have been made in Asheville to discover whether further work should be done to establish an interracial council there. Contacts have also been made in Monroe where there seems to be an uneasy racial situation. It is hoped that one other council of the kind that we have in Charlotte can be established in the next six months.

(5) Our executive committee met in Asheboro on October 9th with ten members present. The committee adopted the budget and gave its approval to the proposed program previously submitted to SRC. A committee was appointed to study the possibility of establishing local councils over the state, and to make recommendations at future executive committee meetings.

(6) Plans were made for the Annual Meeting to take place in Raleigh on December 10. The main speaker: Dr. Julius Thomas, Director of Industrial Rela-

tions for the National Urban League. The topic: Equality of Opportunity in Employment. The nominating committee has been at work contacting prospective new members for the executive committee.

Harry S. Jones

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.

EDITORIAL from the CHARLOTTE NEWS, Nov. 12, 1958

JOB OPPORTUNITIES MUST BE EXPANDED

It is still immensely fashionable in the goatee and julep set to view the southern Negro as a burden and a bother. His economic value to the region is either downgraded or ignored completely, and if he boards the next daycoach for Detroit, well, suh, that's one less to fret about.

Fortunately, the South has progressed in spite of this ideological nonsense. It would progress more if it made better use of its human resources.

Dr. George B. Tindall, associate professor of history at the University of North Carolina, touches significantly on this theme in an article in the November issue of CURRENT HISTORY.

The South's boom in economic development received great impetus from World War II, Dr. Tindall noted. But the war years also started the migration of displaced rural workers, especially Negroes, to northern urban centers. This migration may have cost the region a labor supply which will be "sorely needed if present trends of development continue," he wrote.

Creation of economic opportunities for Negroes in the South could bring about changes in race relations "much more profound than those brought about by court decrees," he added.

Of course, the Negro is going to be a burden if he is kept in poverty and in ignorance. But these same conditions tend to impoverish the region itself and form a drag both on the consumer market and on technical development. Furthermore, it means a social system haunted by formal taboos and alternating moods of anxiety and aggression.

North Carolina has perhaps done more to raise the economic status of the Negro than most of its neighbor states. It has, for instance, provided better schools--particularly on the level of higher education. Expanding college attendance, greater mobility and more participation in government and civic affairs in urban areas have helped, too. But employment opportunities have not expanded rapidly enough. Jobs with any kind of a financial future are still cruelly limited. Technical training for these jobs is also limited.

Speaking of the region as a whole, Dr. Tindall made a similar point:

"There have been recent reports of the employment of Negroes in a number of factories on a nondiscriminatory basis, and other reports of a willingness in some others to employ Negroes in skilled positions, but a difficulty in finding enough who have the training and experience."

It's a vicious circle. Negroes often can't get the jobs without experience and they can't get experience without the jobs.

Dr. Tindall's findings are not unlike those of a 1955 National Planning Association survey of job opportunities for Negroes in 94 selected southern industrial plants. Commenting on the situation, H. Christian Sonne, chairman of NPA's board, summed up the challenge.

"The nation must seriously consider ways to make the best use of existing abilities of all its racial groups, to extend educational and training facilities, and to improve employment opportunities--whether to cope with a national emergency or to assure that in peacetime the country can continue to increase its standard of living."

Big gaps remain. The South particularly, must strive to fill them despite the sound and fury of the unfortunate school desegregation squabble. To do so would serve the best interests of whites and Negroes alike.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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416 TWENTY-FIRST AVENUE SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

LOUISE YOUNG
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
TELEPHONE BROADWAY 7-5721

December 15, 1958

TO: Fred Routh

FROM: Tennessee Council On Human Relations

QUARTELY REPORT: September 1st to December 1st, 1958

During the month of September Mrs. Sue Hardison was in the office as acting director. She worked on membership invitations and made a trip to Memphis in the hope of organizing a human relations group there.

The directors considered employing Mr. John Pate as Executive Director but were unable to reach agreement on this matter.

On September 23rd the Executive Committee to whom the selection of the director had been referred voted to invite Louise Young to become Executive Director. She agreed to assume the directorship as of November 1st on a salary of $4,000 for a ten month's term. It was understood that the ten months of service would include the months of August and September when school desegregation problems are most acute. It is likely that April and July will be-off months, but decision in this will depend in large measure on the relative urgency in needs in the office throughout the year.

Mrs. Hardison submitted her resignation as of September 30th leaving the Tennessee Council without staff for the month of October. Miss Young therefore agreed to give such time as she could to the requirements of the office although previous commitments would keep her out of the city for most of October.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held on October 14th. Eleven members from Nashville were present (Miller, Morgan, Walker, Sharp, Fensterwald, Hawkins, May, McCall, Nicholls, Smith and Todd) and Vice-President Dennis from Chattanooga. The Board confirmed the employment of Miss Young and accepted Mrs. Hardison's resignation. Dr. Miller agreed to prepare a memorandum to be sent members of the Tennessee Council announcing Miss Young's appointment and also to prepare a release to the press. Dr. Morgan, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, gave a progress report listing offices for which consent of nominees had been obtained, President Walter Sharp, Secretary Mrs. John Hull, Treasurer Dan May. Progress was also reported in securing nominees for membership on the Board of Directors. In accordance with Article 5 of the Constitution the Nominating Committee is preparing a ballot for membership on the Board to be mailed to members of the Tennessee Council at least thirty days before the Annual Meeting when the newly elected board will take office,-not later than December 15th. The Nominating Committee will also complete its slate of officers to be presented to the Board for its vote at the time of the Annual Meeting. The following chairmen of committees were appointed with power to add to their respective committees from among members and friends of the Council: Refurnishing of state office,

Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald; Revision of the Constitution, Mrs. James M. Todd; Annual Meeting, Mrs. John McCall. January 16-17 was agreed upon as the time for the Annual Meeting, from 2:00 o'clock Friday to noon Saturday, with meetings of the Board of Directors immediately preceeding and following the general membership meeting. Mrs. Matthew Walker was appointed Chairman of a committee to secure an office secretary. It was thought highly desirable that a colored woman be secured for this position, that our two-member staff may indicate our biracial composition. The Board took advantage of Mr. Dennis' presence to learn from him of the readiness of certain Chattanooga citizens to participate in the program of the Tennessee Council.

It was noted that no request for a grant of financial aid for 1959 had been sent to the Southern Regional Council although the dead line for such a request was October 1st. Miss Young agreed to help members of the Board in the preparation of this request in so far as she could do this between her necessary absences from the city.

On the day following the meeting of the Executive Committee Miss Young left town to attend the annual meeting of Fellowship of the Concerned at the Southern Regional Council. At this time she was able to confer briefly with Mr. Fleming, Mr. Routh and Mrs. Tilly concerning the program in Tennessee and with fellow Tennesseans.

On her return to Nashville Miss Young, with the help of Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Grantham, prepared the required documents in support of the request for a grant from Southern Regional Council, including a tentative budget for the calendar year of 1959.

Early in November the press release and the memorandum to members announcing Miss Young's appointment were sent out (see attached copies). It was found that our members numbered 115, not 200 as previously reported.

Fred Routh's visit on November 5th and 6th provided the ideal occasion for planning for the months ahead. Nashville members of the Board met at the office on November 6th for informal consultation with Mr. Routh. He also had luncheon and individual consultations with Dr. Miller and Mr. Sharp who has accepted nomination for the presidency for the term beginning in January 1959. There was general agreement that emphasis should be placed on enlargement of our membership with preparation for and promotion of the Annual Meeting as our immediate task.

The four committees named in October each had one or more meetings during November in which more than 20 persons participated. The work of the Nominating Committee proved most difficult. Letters were sent to each present member of the Board asking permission to nominate him for another term and also for suggestions for new Board members. Replies were slow to come in perhaps because there had been little communication in recent months,-or years. It was particularly difficult to get word from Memphis, the only community in West Tennessee in which the Council has members. Lucius Burch invited some sixty persons to meet to plan a local organization. We understand that there was a good response, and that thirty or more attended a second meeting, although there is as yet no organized group. There is a call for help from Nashville to interpret the state program. Miss Young plans to give two days to consultation with Memphis leaders following the Christmas holidays.

In November there were a number of programs on the United Nations in the Nashville community, with emphasis on Human Rights. The Executive Director

participated in three of these. The program at the Negro Y W C A was especially notable, the all Negro group including men as well as women. The panel which Miss Young arranged and chaired consisted of the president of the Nashville United Nations Association, a white lawyer; a Negro minister and Miss Young.

Another essential task for the executive director and for Nashville members of the state organization is to work out appropriate relationships with the Nashville Community Relations Conference. Although the latter organization, by its charter, is wholly independent with no affiliation with any other organization the leadership of the two groups is almost identical and there is much overlapping of membership. As of now several officers of the state Council, including the director, are giving considerable time to the local organization in fulfillment of their obligations as members of the Executive Committee. It is hoped that new leaders for the local organization may soon be recruited thereby allowing state officers to concentrate on the state program.

Needless to say this work could not have been accomplished without the help of an office secretary. Miss Louise Hurt accepted this position as of November 10th. When preparation for the Annual Meeting is completed she will be able to organize our files and to systematize our records. She is on part time, working from 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM five days a week.

The bank balance as of December 1st was $2,644.97.

Respectfully submitted

December 15, 1959

Louise Young

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:lh

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

416 Twenty-first Avenue, South

Nashville, Tennessee

November 10, 1958

TO: All members of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations

FROM: A. C. Miller, President

SUBJECT: Announcing election of Louise Young as Executive Director and the annual meeting of the Council

You will find enclosed a news release for Monday, November 10, announcing the election of Louise Young of Nashville as the Executive Director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Miss Young began her duties with the Council on November 1.

Fuller announcements pertaining to her work and the financial support for the work will be given at the annual meeting of the Council to be held at Nashville January 16 and 17, 1959. You will receive additional information on all phases of the affairs of the Council in our Newsletter to be sent out soon and on the arrangements being made for the annual meeting.

The Executive Committee of your Board of Directors feel that we are fortunate in securing the services of Miss Young. She has already created an awakening among the membership here at Nashville and is receiving from members over the state words of encouragement and support.

Please put the date down in your datebook for the annual meeting--January 16 and 17, 1959--and make your plans to come. You may look for other announcements on program and arrangements.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

416 TWENTY-FIRST AVENUE SOUTH NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Newsletter

President:
Mr. A. C. Miller

Telephone:
BR 7-5721

Officials of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations announced today from its headquarters office in Nashville the election of Louise Young as its state executive director. Miss Young is a native Tennessean born at Memphis. She comes to her new position from the faculty of Scarritt College at Nashville where she has taught in the fields of sociology and missions.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is an independent state organization that has for its purpose the development of thoughtful and just solutions in economic, civic and race relations. Its membership is open to any citizen who supports its objectives. Its affairs are managed by a Board of Directors of 26 members chosen by and from the Council membership.

In the performance of her duties as executive director, Miss Young will interview community leaders over the state and offer the resources of the Council toward the solution of problems of economic and social justice for all citizens.

"Miss Young is well qualified for this position," said A. C. Miller, Nashville, President of the Council, in making this announcement. "For the last quarter of a century, she has been prominently identified with the religious and college life of the Nashville community and has led in many of its activities for social betterment of its people. She has given distinguished service as a member of the national and local boards of the Y.W.C.A. and as a member of the national board and staff of United Church Women."

The state office of the Council is located at 416 Twenty-first Avenue, South, in Nashville and is open daily for consultation and service, it is announced.

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

December 30, 1958

Sept - Nov. 1958

Summary of Events. Life in Little Rock seemed to be centered around elections during this report period: September 27, the so-called school referendum; November 4, the General Election; December 6, the Annual Election of the School Board. Interspersed between were other events of real significance: the "opinion" of the Supreme Court on September 29 elaborating its decision of September 12, reversing Judge Lemley's decision granting delay to the Little Rock School desegregation; the decision on October 10 by the St. Louis Court of Appeals enjoining against use of public school buildings and funds for private schools; the mandate on December 5 from this same court to the Federal District Court here; budget hearings of Arkansas Legislative Council; the process of adjusting by the community to the fact of closed high schools, involving students, teachers, parents, churches, Raney School, the state administration; the annual convention of ATA (colored teachers) at Hot Springs and the AEA (white teachers) at Little Rock, November 5-7; the convention of the Arkansas Farm Bureau, November 24-25. ACHR had concern about and relation to all these events. In addition, activities of the organization as such included an annual meeting on October 30; an unscheduled "newsmen's raid" on the regular meeting of the Executive Committee of October 14; consummation of a local Council on Intergroup Relations; being host to "visiting firemen" from national organizations and to visiting nationals via the State Department; being an auxiliary to the "Thursday Group" and The Women's Committee for Opening theSchools; planning ways to provide constructive activities for idle high school students in Little Rock; keeping a consultative relation to the Van Buren School situation.

Obviously these events from our perspective provide adequate materials for a book!

I. General Events

A. The Referendum on Integration

On September 27 Little Rock voters cast 19,000 votes against the proposition to "integrate all the schools in the District" and only 7,000 for such integration.

Two groups were prominent in plugging for an "integration" vote. The Women's Emergency Committee to Open the Schools (organized during this period) and sixty-three lawyers who through paid advertisements gave their opinion as to the use of public funds for the private schools as proposed by the Governor. The Women's Committee vigorously interpreted the issue in the "referendum" as a choice between public high schools with token integration or no public high schools.

The segregation organizations waged a sensational campaign on the issue of complete integration of schools at once or continued segregation under the Governor's leadership. The latter promised use of tax money for private schools. The Governor personally joined in the campaign against "integration" in a strong TV speech on election eve quoting at length from the most lurid parts of the report of Congressman Davis' sub-committee on desegregation effects in Washington. According to the report of the Arkansas Gazette the Governor also secured Mr. Gerber, lawyer for the Davis sub-committee, as a speaker for a public meeting of the White Citizens Council. Mr. Gerber's report put unusual emphasis on the sex aspects of the trouble in Washington schools.

B. The General Election

This election in Democratic Arkansas commanded unusual interest because of the vote on the repeal of the three-centsales tax, the principal source of the revenue promised by the Governor to the public schools, and the last minute write-in-candidacy of Dr. Dale Alford against the Democratic Nominee for Congress in the Fifth District, Mr. Brooks Hays.

Educators actively campaigned for retention of the full sales tax as did the Governor and his Emergency Committee on Education. So did the Arkansas Gazette and other "friends" of the schools. The tax won by a two-to-one vote.

Dr. Alford announced as a candidate for the seat of Mr. Brooks Hays eight days before the election. His whirlwind campaign was managed by Claude Carpenter, first personal aid to the Governor and Director in Arkansas of the campaign for Dollars for Democrats, which posts he resigned for the period of the campaign. The campaign used all mass media techniques and propaganda devises known to man. Dr. Alford won by a write-in vote of two thousand votes in an election of some forty thousand votes. The issue as drawn was the "moderate" position of Mr. Hays on segregation of races.

C. School Election

For the first time in the state school elections were held in December rather than April to determine members of school boards and fiscal policies. Most interest centered in Little Rock which was to elect a completely new Board of six members, after the resignation of the five members other than Dr. Alford. In Van Buren two members were elected. There the issue was on continuing the schools' policy of desegregation. White Citizen Council officials from Little Rock went to Van Buren publicly calling for ousting the old members, the superintendent and the principal of the high school.

In Little Rock two "slates" were in the race: five on a "business men's ticket" and five endorsed by the Citizens Council. The sixth candidate, Mr. McKinley, was unopposed and generally was identified as "the Governor's man."

All candidates publicly espoused continued segregation in the

in the schools. The business men's slate advertised they would never "initiate action" to introduce or expedite desegregation. The Governor in the final stages stated his conviction that the members of this slate were "integrationists."

Cartooning and name-calling were used throughout the campaign by segregationists and at the last by the "business men's slate." Advertisements were voluminous and sensational. No organization endorsed the business men's slate. This its members shunned.

The results of the election were close enough to lead to a recount on three positions. The certified results places three from "the slate" and three from the slate endorsed by the Citizens Council.

In Van Buren the candidates for the school board endorsed by the Citizens Council were defeated by a vote of three to one.

D. Court Actions

On September 29 the U.S. Supreme Court issued its "opinion" supporting its decision of September 12 reversing Judge Lemley's delay allowed the Little Rock School Board. It made state officials at the local and state levels equally responsible in "evasive schemes."

On November 10 the Eighth Court of Appeals approved the NAACP petition for injunction against state officials use of public school buildings and funds for private schools. The mandate in this case was sent to Little Rock on December 5 and requires the Little Rock School Board to initiate a program for implementing the plan previously approved by the District Court and Court of Appeals.

The District Court's hearing on this mandate and instructions from the District Judge Miller is set for January 6.

E. The Arkansas Legislative Council

The Arkansas Legislative Council held budget hearings through the month of November. It allowed increases in budgets for all state colleges (though decreases from the askings) over the last biennium, except the Negro A.M. & N. College at Pine Bluff which was cut substantially although enrollment continues to increase.

The hearings on the budget of the State Department of Education was used as an occasion to denounce strongly action taken by the Arkansas Education Association on November 7. This action was an affirmative statement in support of free public schools and their continuance

The Committee on Education of the Legislative Council held four days of hearing on the role of "subversives" in racial unrest in the state and in Little Rock. Hearing only "friendly" witnesses the

Attorney for the Committee Bruce Bennett, Attorney General of Arkansas, indicated his object was to educate the public as to the menace of Communist influence. The hearings as briefed by Mr. Bennett would show the influence of subversives in the state going back to the 1930's,to Commonwealth College and the Share Croppers Unions,and continuing in a direct line through groups now active including the NAACP, Southern Educational Fund, The Southern Regional Council, The Arkansas Council on Human Relations, and churches. (The details of these hearings are on tape recording and in newspaper clippings at the offices of ACHR and SRC.)

F. Meetings of State Organizations

The annual conventions of the Arkansas Farm Bureau were held the week beginning November 24, the Negro Division at Dunbar Center and the other division at Hotel Marion.

The Arkansas Teachers Association (Negro) met in Hot Springs November 5-7 while the Arkansas Education Association met in Little Rock. The former body, as usual, discussed rather freely the subject of school desegregation with a minimum of publicity. The AEA for the first time became involved publicly in the issue by passage of a resolution affirming faith in free public schools. This action led to public castigation of the AEA leaders by members of the Legislative Council even those normally mild. The Governor characterized the action as "ill-timed."

G. Idle Schools

Little Rock is still involved in adjustment to the fact that its four public high school buildings are closed to all students.

No one knows with certainty just how many students still are unengaged in any formal educational activities. Governor Faubus is reported to have said in his recent New Orleans address to White Citizen Councils that only about 800 of the 3500 high school students are idle and "most of them are Negroes." In addition to Raney School operated by the private corporation two churches have established "academic" high schools, the Baptists and the Episcopalians. In addition a number of churches conduct tutoring classes for students enrolled in correspondence courses for credit. Eight Negro students are in such a class with volunteer white and colored citizens as teachers at Dunbar Center. Students are enrolled in schools in sixty-odd counties of the state as well as in many schools in other states. Generous help has come from communities across the country in the form of offers of free homes and tuition for students. Football players were occupied during the season with that energy consuming activity. This has all ended.

The high school teachers have been busy planning self-improvement programs while keeping regular school hours in their classrooms and assemblies--directed readings, book reviews, interdepartmental exchanges and GIF (Glad it's Friday!) programs.

Churches report sad gaps in Youth Departments because of lost leaders. One such church has forty-seven upper-class students out of town in other schools.

H. Economic Development

In November Frank Cantrell, Managing Director of the State Chamber of Commerce, in a talk before a North Little Rock civic club affirmed strongly that the events in Little Rock with its publicity was hurting industrial growth in the city and state.

In his annual announcement about economic growth in the state as reported by the papers at the year's close Mr. Cantrell sounded a more optimistic note by pointing out the gross gains in plants and plant expansions. He did indicate that these gains fell below both 1956 and 1957. The Arkansas Gazette on January 2, apropos these figures editorially comments:

> "Even so, the figures released at year's end by the State Chamber of Commerce give no reason to cheer. In 1956 the total value of new plants and expansions of existing plants in Arkansas was 130.1 million. In 1957 the total declined to 44.9. In 1958 the figure stood at 25.4."

The Billboard, trade journal for entertainment industry, headlined its report of this year's Arkansas Livestock Show: "Weather, Tensions Hit Little Rock." The article reports that normally about 45,000 Negro citizens attend the show "but at the windup this year Clyde Byrd, show manager, estimated that fewer than 300 went through the gates."

William Ewald, number two man in the staff of Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, resigned in November without specifying reasons.

II. Significance of Events

These general events singly and in combination seem to justify the following observations.

1. There is deep cleavage in the front of the organized segregationists. Former leaders are disavowed by current leaders. Other than personality clashes speculation as to reasons include differences over anti-semitism. Certainly, anti-semitic literature flooded Little Rock as never before this quarter. This undoubtedly affected some election results, notably in the school election.

2. Some movement toward a growing block of responsible citizens determined at long last "to pick up the pieces." The Women's Emergency Committee to Open the Schools has grown to a paid membership of 900. It shows a refreshing fearlessness to join issues openly. The sixty-three

lawyers who advertised their opinions in opposition to the Governor's proposal to use public funds in private schools have, we are told been joined by others of that profession. These two groups have strengthened the courage of white ministers with reference to issues. The shock of the defeat of Brooks Hays by Dr. Alford is moving some of these.

3. The Van Buren voters backing for their School Board and Administration carries a heartening story. The story demonstrates the strength possible against popular passions where these factors are present: integrity of school administrators, open support of enlightened opinion makers, cooperative working relation between Court and School Officials. The strength of the integrity of the school administration called forth the highly publicized (justly) courage of students and ministers. The Court is not helpless where it has the foregoing.

4. Accounts, partially verified, are growing of [redacted] disaffection from the Governor.

   The schoolmen (teachers and administrators) paid the whole bill for the campaign to maintain the sales tax in the November election. The Governor's friends gave him credit and through Claude Carpenter called on all teachers for a contribution to the Fund for Democrats (Arkansas) in appreciation. This added to the clash over the AEA resolution for the public schools means that leaders of the teachers are nearer an open break of the unnatural bond with the Governor and his Legislative Council.

   There is additional evidence of a tension between the Governor and certain individuals among segregationist politicians and segregationists "characters," especially James Karam and Attorney General Bruce Bennett who is already running for the office of governor in 1960. Less substantiated is the report of a break between Mr. Faubus and his principal financial "angel," head of the Louisiana-Arkansas Gas Company.

5. In elections there appear always unexplained factors which cannot be measured. For example, a businessman, no antisemite, discloses that a leading merchantile company has large investments in the Arkansas-Louisiana Gas Company which has made millions from favorable treatment by the state administration. To him this explains, partially, why the Jewish businessmen "will do nothing against Faubus."

6. The Negro voters demonstrate that they vote for their general interests, but also that too few maintain any sustained interest in voting. The number who vote even in these critical times is percentage wise below their strength in the total population. Serious efforts of unscrupulous politicians to play on ambition of Negro leaders for the politicians' purposes has not seemed strong enough in recent months to lure any leaders far from the genuine interest of Negro citizens. However, the clash of ambitions among would-be Negro leaders continues to weaken efforts to increase participation by Negro citizens in voting.

7. Court and legal actions seem not to offer an end to the tactics of

delay. No one expects the high schools to open this school year.

Although all reason argues that action by the Governor, legislators and litigants to avoid desegregation only can postpone the inevitable, events justify the faith of these in such methods for delay. Actions against state segregation laws which probably will be effective are already drawn; but (another inescapable aspect of delay) these are being held pending action of the District Federal Court on January 6.

8. Events strengthen the opinion of ACHR that constructive movement in Little Rock will come through some negotiations among all concerned parties in which diplomany in its best sense plays as large a role as law. Such negotiations can only be arranged by the highest authority in the nation, the President and his staff.

9. The cutting of the biennial budget of the only Negro state college by the Legislative Council (this probably will be changed) is interesting. It may show that the honeymoon with Negro institutions, growing out of efforts to actualize "separate but equal," may be over. Of course it may mean an effort "to get" the college president.

10. The hearings of the Education Committee in regard to influence of Communists in race relations in Arkansas may actually have netted good rather than evil. They were long and mostly dull. Discredited witnesses gave canned and oft-published testimony. Publisher John Wells, who had been an earlier proponent of such hearings, editorially said "nothing new was disclosed." In fact Mr. Bennett showed a great lack of easily available information about groups he wished to unsaddle.

The simple response of ACHR's Executive Committee through a notarized letter to the Educational Committee seemed a catharsis to the members and friends of the organization. It helped clear the atmosphere and made more citizens aware of us. The Council received some unusual Christmas cards and a few checks. The neighbor of the Director, who is not in agreement with his position, brought a box of sweets from her kitchen. A salesman for Mr. John Wells, a Roman Catholic, after a business call came back to our office to get suggestions about stimulating his local church to implement the official policy of that church.

One witness listed the colleges and universities in the South which had been "infiltrated" by subversives. He testified that either the president or one faculty member in each institution had been associated with the Southern Educational Fund. This called forth such loud and justified denials from the officials of the colleges that accusations of weaker organizations were softened to a whisper. It put SRC and ACHR in strong company.

11. Summary: Hopeful signs.

A. Responses of persons here substantiate the Gallup Poll report which found in the South an increase of those who believe desegregation is inevitable. This is important.

B. A few more people see that constructive action involves more than

favorable court decisions. It involves good faith planning and implementing by school administration and patrons, which is not possible if the primary objective is avoiding desegregation.

C. The forces of the affirmers of the fairness of the Courts decision have been strengthened among lay citizens, Jews, Catholic, and Negro moderates. This last group is beginning to assume more responsibility in professional, fraternal, and religious groups.

III. Organizational Activities of ACHR

In some activities ACHR and its staff have had more initiative than in those related above.

1. On October 30 James M. Dabbs spoke to about one hundred persons in the Grady Manning Hotel following a dinner meeting of the Board and members. Because of his writing Mr. Dabbs attracted a number of influential persons not now associated with the organization. On the following day and evening Mr. Dabbs put his gifts to good use in discussions with leading Presbyterian ministers and a number of business men, including a member of the City Board of Directors. The Council has distributed some twelve of Mr. Dabbs' Southern Heritage to some of these opinion makers.

2. On November 21 the Pulaski Council on Ingergroup Relations completed its organization. Its program committee is planning a public meeting for education in February.

3. Through Mrs. Powell and the office ACHR has maintained helpful working relations with the Women's Committee for Opening the Schools. Considerable of Mrs. Powell's energies have gone into helping the group plan and secure information.

4. Through Mrs. Powell the Fellowship of the Concerned under Mrs. Tilley is related to the local Women's Emergency Committee. Mrs. Powell represented the group at the Atlanta meeting of the Fellowship October 16-17.

5. The staff worked closely with the American Friends Service Committee in a seminar of adults and students, November 4-6, on the theme, The Religious Response to the Challenge of Communism. While departing from the usual scheme of an AFSC seminar, it was an interesting experience in which for two hours on three evenings some 30 to 40 persons participated, led by two resource leaders for adults and two for youths.

6. Among "firemen" from national groups that cleared through the office of ACHR during the quarter were Will Campbell (National Council of Churches), Mr. Rollins and Mr. Sisal (Presbyterian, U.S.A.), Mr. Schulman (Anti-Defamation League), Mr. Fineberg (American Jewish Committee), Father Curley (Catholic Interracial Review).

7. Among nationals sponsored or entertained were the author, Ashihei Hino; political leader, Muhammed Sulaiman (Pakistan); newsman, Morrison

Halcrow (Scotland); M. Chevrillon (France).

8. The staff received a special invitation to the annual banquet of the Farm Bureau, Negro Division, in November. This group's expression of support for us included a subsequent meeting with some of its leaders in Gin Co-ops in Eastern Arkansas. Unfortunately the field worker for the Negro Division was denied office space in the new spacious building of Arkansas Farm Bureau opposite the State Capitol.

9. The decline in industrial development is unmistakably (though denied) concern of the governor and state leaders. ACHR still may have an opening to help this development by getting greater consideration of maximum use of Negro manpower. Approach here is delayed by departure of Mr. Ewald with whom we had conferred a number of times.

   One cause for slow recognition of the economic dilemma of the state is this fact: Arkansas has only one city. Little Rock is a trade center for the state--wholesale and retail. If income in small communities remains about level trade in Little Rock holds up. So, merchants and banks affirm, "Business is good." This leads to a do nothing policy. By the time they admit the situation is bad, it will really be serious.

10. Community confusion and adjustments to closed high schools has had the attention of ACHR.

    The tension over the closing of the schools mounted rapidly the first week, then leveled off. Nonetheless there is present in the homes affected a continuing sense of frustration and insecurity. Students take issue with parents over what to do. Parents continue distressed about the welfare of children living away from home. The children of the poorest families and the least adjusted students have no substitute activities for school. Families are moving and talking about moving. Morale among teachers who receive salaries for self-entertainment at the closed schools is worsening. Some near the situation think the staffs will disintegrate before the end of the year.

    ACHR is working with individuals and the American Friends Service Committee to help the idle students. Next semester we expect to have systematic tutoring in basic learning skills (reading and communication) for numbers of them. The Associate Director is helping additional Negro students to enroll for correspondence courses and to participate in the group now meeting for tutoring aid.

11. Special report should be made of the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee on October 14, when we had a "news raid."

    After some twelve members of the committee had been in session some fifty minutes representatives of the United Press, the Arkansas Democrat, KTHV, KARK-TV, KVLC Mobile unit all descended upon us and sought admission. Two newsmen indicated a call from Nat Griswold had asked them to come to report an interracial meeting. (Of course

this was a faked call.)

The newsmen waited until the meeting was over. Cameramen took pictures of cars and car licenses. Members of the Committee felt certain they identified Attorney General Bruce Bennett with the newsmen across the street (later clearly confirmed and admitted by him). He got into the car with "Rusty" Ralston, a KARK-TV newsman.

The Director went out to members of the press after the meeting and reported that a regular monthly meeting had been held without any spot news to report. They pressed him rather hard saying Mr. Bennett says he has you under surveillance and "he'll make you look bad. This is your opportunity to explain about the meeting." As the Director returned to the office he heard the man identified as Bennett exclaim to the gathered newsmen, "Did you get anything out of him!"

Newsmen took pictures of departing members. Three "crank calls" from the same party came to the Director that evening advising him, "to get going."

Of course this was a disturbing and unpleasant experience. But no newspaper made a report. One TV station refused to make a report, though Mr. Bennett pressured its news editor. Members of ACHR's Committee shyed from the cameras: a malicious camera seems more deadly than a gun. Two newsmen who "made something" of the "news" were friendly witnesses at Mr. Bennett's later hearing. The residue of suspicion among immediate neighbors of the Director was very sad to see, but seems to have dissipated. We thought at the time this was raw material being gathered for Mr. Bennett's hearing on Communists. We seemed to have verified his immediate objective was to get a picture of Mrs. Bates of NAACP leaving our office. (She was not present.)

An interesting bit of additional information has come from two newsmen who refused to respond to the fraudulent invitation. They unequivocally identify the anonymous caller in the name of Nat Griswold as none other than James Karam, the rather infamous local character.

The recent hearings conducted by Mr. Bennett have removed some of the ill-effects of the staged "raid."

This is an
At
report

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Financial Report

October, November, December 1958

Balance on Hand October 1, 1958		$ 203.62
Income October, November, December		
Deposited from Savings	$ 3,000.00	
Undeposited from September	4.00	
Grant from SRC	1,125.00	
Refunds	170.48	
Memberships	142.00	
Contributions	764.00	
Literature	28.83	
	$ 5,234.31	$ 5,234.31
Total		$ 5,437.93
Expenditures October, November, December		
Annual Meeting	$ 106.76	
Rent	180.00	
Office & Program Supplies	220.03	
Travel	354.23	
Postage	91.78	
Literature & Newspapers	109.65	
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions	88.00	
Salaries	2,645.45	
Tax Report	386.66	
Phone	90.88	
Bank Service Charges	4.12	
Office Machines - Service	3.50	
Office Furniture (door)	24.67	
	$ 4,305.73	$ 4,305.73
Balance on Hand December 31, 1958		$ 1,132.20

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

DECEMBER 1958 - FEBRUARY 1959

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

QUARTERLY REPORT
DECEMBER 1958 --- FEBRUARY 1959

WHAT CAN BE 'DELIVERED'?

On February 25, the executive committee of the S.C.C.H.R. met in Columbia to project plans for the culmination of its program year which runs from annual meeting to annual meeting. Tentative plans were made also for the holding of the final conferences financed by the Schwartzhaupt Foundation at Penn Center in cooperation with the S. C. C. H. R.

On February 26, the executive committee of the South Carolina Conference of the NAACP branches met in Rock Hill and agreed to proceed with the Clarendon suit at the time and in the manner found to be wisest. The newly appointed field representative, the Rev. Houston D. Anderson, reported this action promptly and requested Mrs. Spearman's assistance in preparing survey forms to be used by Clarendon County interviewers as a basis for "screening" school pupils whose parents have indicated their desire to have them apply for admission to the "white schools." The national office of the NAACP has authorized the work of a sociologist who will begin work soon. After the screening process is complete Rev. I. DeQuincy Newman, newly elected President of the South Carolina Conference of the NAACP branches will personally conduct a program of orientation for prospective applicants. At his request, S.C.C.H.R. is asking the Southern Regional Council if through its consultants service assistance might be given him in this effort. A concentrated program of orientat-

ion may be undertaken in Clarendon County, in Columbia, or at Penn Center.

Because the anti-barratry law might by applied and punitive measures taken by the state of South Carolina, great care must be taken in identifying individuals and/or groups which may apply to public schools in urban areas in Piedmont, South Carolina and/or to institutions of higher education.

S.C.C.H.R. has performed a liaison service in making qualified Negro ministers aware of the training available at the University of South Carolina in preparation for marriage and other types of counselling services.

Also frank discussion and planning is being initiated between Negro and white organizations which are committed to orderly changes in conformity with the interpretation of the constitution concerning public school segregation given by the United States Supreme Court. Similar discussion and preparation will be faced in local councils on human relations.

EMERGING ASSETS

During this quarter, December 1958 - February 1959, greater progress has been made than in any comparable period in which S.C.C.H.R. has operated. This progress doubtless reflects the following important changes:

(1) S.C.C.H.R.'s success in its efforts to establish more effective communication and cooperation between Negroes and Negroes, and between whites and whites.

(2) A growing discontent and disgust at the negative climate artifically induced in South Carolina and a sense of guilt at their own impotence on the part of professional workers (many of whom are employees of state or municipal government) and of status lay leaders.

(3) The development through S.C.C.H.R. of programs in areas of immediate interest and/or needs, but removed from the impending public school crisis, e.g., neighborhood problems and development upon which community resources are being brought to bear; sharing of adult education facilities across racial lines, which has lead to a conference between leaders of the S. C. Federation of Women's Clubs and the S. C. Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and the possibility of their forming standing committees for collaboration and cooperation; and economic matters confronting South Carolina on which Negroes' unequal opportunities and status have direct bearing.

Two state-wide S.C.C.H.R. committees have been organized this quarter which are drawing together some status leaders in adult education, and in community services and organization. Many personal interviews and two meetings of each of these committees have been held.

(4) Individuals and groups which have previously remained inactive are becoming eager participants in emerging programs.

Two conferences have been held with the President of State College (for Negroes). His permission has been given for the Dean of the School of Education to serve on the S.C.C.H.R. standing committee on Adult Education.

Mrs. C. E. Anderson, the new Supervisor of Adult Education for

the S. C. State Department of Education, is serving as a consultant to the S.C.C.H.R.Committee on Adult Education and a mutually helpful relationship has been established with her. At the request of Mrs. Anderson and with the permission of the Sumter County Superintendent of Education, the S.C.C.H.R. executive director took part in the annual commencement of the adult schools of that county.

(5) The Inter-Group Council which has grown out of the (Negro) Leaders Conference held at the Penn Center in October, 1958 is emerging in a significant role. This Council is composed of a few strong leaders, key persons in the following important Negro organizations:

The Palmetto Education Association
The Palmetto Medical Association
The S. C. Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers
The Palmetto State Voters Association
The S. C. Federation of Colored Women's Clubs
C. O. R. E.
The South Carolina Conference of the N. A. A. C. P. Branches
A South Carolina member of the National Council of Negro Women

Dr. Dewey M. Duckett, M.D. of Rock Hill, first vice-president of S. C. C. H. R. serves as chairman of the Inter-Group Council.

The purpose of the Council is to follow-up suggestions made at the (Negro) Leaders Conference, serve as a coordinating, motivating and action group, as needed, and to plan for and conduct the second (Negro) Leaders Conference next Fall, if funds from the Schwartzhaupt Foundation are again available for this purpose.

The nucleus of membership in the Inter-Group Council is small but additional invitations are issued as determined by the area of interest to be considered at a given meeting.

Meetings of the Inter-Group Council were held in January and in

February. An immediate goal was set for securing the participation of Negroes in the South Carolina Citizens Committee on Children and Youth preparing for contributing to and participating in the 1960 White House Conference. The March meeting will explore this possibility more fully and proceed with plans. More long ranged goals adopted were fuller Negro participation in economic, civic and political activities. Needs identified were for briefing on and participation in legislative processes; for more knowledge of the political power structure and of ways of making it aware of the Negroes desire to contribute to and share in economic, civic and social progress; for more facts (research) about the problems faced by South Carolinians in general and by Negroes in particular; and especially, the need for more trained Negro professionals to assist Negro organizations to meet the needs and challenges they face. More qualified Negro executive directors of community and/or state-wide organizations would help to step up leadership training and also afford trained leaders for sharing responsibilities in activities affecting the total community.

Interest has been expressed in securing Negro membership on policy-making boards and committees. Special concern has been expressed about the administrative and educational functions at the two Industrial Schools, one for Negro Boys and the other for Negro Girls. Significant have been the discussions of what is believed to be a growing amount of juvenile delinquency supposedly related to the repeal of the Compulsory Education Law of South Carolina.

(6) The Inter-Faith Committee which held two meetings this quarter grew out of the bi-racial conference of ministers which was held at the Penn Center in November. At the second of these meetings the ministers

from Columbia decided to form a Ministers Fellowship. It is hoped that other ministers may wish to organize or revive similar organizations in their respective communities. Already some of the ministers are projecting their thinking in an effort to determine their roles should crisis conditions concerning public school desegregation develop in South Carolina.

(7) The S. C. C. H. R. Board of Directors meeting held on January 11 was perhaps the most enthusiastic and best attended in the history of the organization. The Committee on Nominations presented the same slate of officers for 1959 with the exception of the office of Treasurer, made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Howard G. McClain. Miss Jane McDonald and Miss A. A. Nelson, R.N., were nominated as treasurer and as assistant treasurer respectively. The nominees of the Committee were elected. However, Mr. A. R. Suritz, second vice-president has since resigned due to out-of-state employment and his office has not yet been filled.

(8) A Summit Conference on Registration and Voting, to which the South Carolina Conference of NAACP Branches called representatives of many organizations, was enthusiastically participated in. The conference demonstrated the greatest amount of coordination at the state level one has observed in recent years.

(9) Similarly, at the local level, a Columbia Coordinating Committee has been formed under the guidance of the Southern Ministers Conference. It focuses upon registration and voting. Other urban communities are also organizing around this focus. S. C. C. H. R. and the Penn Center have been asked to help make plans for reaching and developing leaders in the rural counties such as McCormick, Abbeville, Calhoun, etc. where very few Negroes register and vote.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Fields trips were made to Florence, Orangeburg, Sumter, and Spartanburg during this quarter. Each of these communities is "ripening"!

Mass distributions of printed matter and a stepped up "by-hand" distribution have taken place.

Personal interviews and liaison services as well as numerous committee meetings and attendance at significant and related meetings called by other organizations have produced a packed-to-the-hilt schedule for the executive director.

Addition to Staff: On February 11th an office secretary, Mrs. Ada Harper Jones, was added to the S.C.C.H.R. staff. She was a former secretary to Mr. S.R. Higgins, ex-president of Allen University. S.C.C.H.R. had struggled since August with only an executive director and the loyal services of two dedicated volunteer workers, Mrs. H.H. Hickmen and Mrs. Essie R. Harbeck. Mrs. Jones' qualitative service is a great boon!

Finance: December marked an all-time 'low' in S.C.C.H.R. finance. (See quarterly finance report attached). An Xmas letter by Mr. J.M. Dabbs and intensive finance efforts took us through 1958 with the handsome balance of $18.18.

The anonymous gift of $3,000.00 to S.C.C.H.R. from S.R.C. will enable the staff to focus on programs for which the "fields are white unto the harvest."

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date March 13, 1959

THE S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING February 28, , 1959
(December, 1958, January, 1959 and February 1959)

INCOME

From SRC	$3950.00	
Memberships	393.50	
New South Subscriptions	134.00	
Contributions	496.00	
Other (specify)		
TOTAL INCOME	4973.50	

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	1611.70	
Travel	60.20	
Rent	105.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	46.54	
Postage	26.00	
Office Supplies	17.28	
New South subscriptions to SRC	138.00	
Other (specify)		
Newspaper & Book	9.90	
Bad Check & Bank Charge	5.05	
NAIRO Membership	30.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2049.67	

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	107.07
Income for Quarter	5080.57
Total	
Expenditures for Quarter	2049.67
BALANCE	$3030.90

QUARTERLY REPORT
VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
December 1, 1958 - March 1, 1959

I.
General Developments in Virginia

The new year of 1959 has seen a dramatic shift in the official position of the State of Virginia on the question of school desegregation. From the posture of last-ditch massive resistance the state is moving to a position of tolerating token desegregation but containing it to the maximum degree consistent with the law. The more significant events of this transition are noted below:

A. On January 19, 1959 both the State Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia and the Federal District Court in Norfolk ruled that Virginia's massive resistance statutes were contrary to the constitutions of the state and of the nation. The State Court ruling came on a friendly suit testing the legality of tuition grant statutes by the state. The Federal suit grew out of action by a group of white parents and students in Norfolk, Virginia, contesting that they were being denied equal protection of the law by school closure.

B. On January 20, Governor Almond addressed the people of Virginia, using extreme and inflammatory language, and declaring that "We have just begun to fight." His speech was hailed by the segregationist elements within the state and caused widespread discouragement and despair on the part of liberal and moderate elements.

C. In his address to a special session of the General Assembly, called to deal with the school crisis, the Governor took a completely different approach, stating that Virginia had to recognize the legal realities of the situation. The Governor stated that there was no legal way to prevent some desegregation in the state. Addressing himself to Southside segregationist leaders, the Governor stated that it was not enough to cry, "Never, never" or "Don't give up the ship".

D. Meeting in special session, the General Assembly (1) repealed the state's compulsory education law, (2) adopted a system of tuition grant aid of up to $250 per child, to be used by white parents to send their children to private schools in order to avoid desegregated public schools.

E. With massive resistance laws removed, school authorities in Charlottesville, Norfolk, and Front Royal were again under Federal District Court orders of last Fall ordering desegregation. Alexandria also became involved because of a September court order directing desegregation as of the second semester of the school year 1958-1959. Charlottesville ultimately gained permission from

the Federal District Court to defer desegregation until September of 1959. On February 2, 1959, six closed schools in Norfolk reopened their doors and the schools in Arlington reopened for the second semester. Negroes attended one school in Arlington and the six in Norfolk. By the end of the week Alexandria schools opened on a desegregated basis and some 30 Negro children were ending classes with white students in these three communities. Desegregation was achieved quietly and without incident. Police precautions were excellent and there were calls from state and local officials for quiet and order.

F. On February 18, the Warren County High School was reopened under court order. Twenty-three Negro children, of the original litigants, presented themselves for enrollment. No white students applied for admission. Several days later, when it appeared possible that some white children might enroll in the school, the school board closed registration rolls for the Spring semester.

G. Governor Almond subsequently appointed a special legislative commission to draft a new set of school laws for the state. Recommendations of the commission are scheduled to be submitted to the General Assembly at the end of March. The commission consists of 40 members of the legislature, 4 from each of the congressional districts from the state. It is a fairly balanced body with about 25 members expected to follow the Governor's new "moderate" line.

H. On March 6 the commission held open hearings on school policies. The Defenders of the State Sovreignty boycotted hearings, charging that the commission is dominated by Almond-type moderates. Some 16 individuals and groups appeared, calling for laws which would result in abandonment of public schools. Some 40 individuals and groups appeared to recommend a policy which would involve no abandonment of the state's public schools. Among this latter group were the various committees for public schools, the American Association of University Women, the League of Women Voters, the Parents and Teachers Associations, the Tenth District Democratic Club, and the Richmond Ministerial Association. The Council on Human Relations or its local affiliates did not appear, primarily because of repeated admonitions from the Southern Regional Council concerning the need to maintain the tax-exempt status of a non-political organization.

Some results of these rapidly changing events can be noted. Desegregation has been achieved in three communities without any perceptible difficulty or trouble. This is having an inevitable impact on the consciousness of the people. It has also caused increased tensions in Norfolk and some other parts of the state, as the lines become more sharply drawn and the segregationists resort to increasingly frantic activities. The respectability of the public school question has brought a number of previously frightened "moderate" and respectable groups into the public arena. There is now free and open debate on the school

policy as never before since the Gray Commission debate. There seems to be a definite split within the Byrd organization over these matters. When Governor Almond beat off the protests and objections of the die-hard segregationist group during the legislative session, he was acting against a number of major Byrd stalwarts, including Byrd, Jr. Senator Byrd himself has made no public statement during these events, although he has promised one to the special legislative commission in the near future. It is, however, becoming increasingly obvious that the Governor is charting an independent course in allowing the leaders of the machine to follow, to grumble, or to openly protest as they wish. Almond may emerge as the leader of the organization or there may be a show-down for power in the future.

The program that will emerge at the next legislative session is not at all clear but it appears likely that there will be laws which will permit local communities to comply with desegregation orders but will not compel them to do so. Laws will permit the use of tuition grants for parents wishing to avoid desegregation and the pressure of the state government will probably be invoked to discourage support of the public schools, where desegregated, and to encourage the establishment of "private" schools in many areas of the state. It is probable that Section 129, which now requires universal public education, will be altered to state that the State "may" rather than that the State "shall" maintain such schools. It is possible that laws will be approved which will enable school properties to be sold in districts where support of public schools is so slight as to make such facilities "surplus".

An increasingly effective factor in the whole situation is the Virginia Committee for Public Schools and its now ten local affiliates. The total membership of these groups now numbers 20,000 and efforts are being made to enroll 100,000 or more throughout the state. The group is managing to remain respectable and has given courage to other "moderate" groups. It seems to be having a real impact on legislative opinion.

II

Organization Meetings

A. Meeting of the Executive Committee, Richmond, December 12, 1958. This was a special meeting called to consider a request that the Virginia Council agree to co-sponsor a proposed Prayer Pilgrimage to Richmond on New Year's day to protest school closure and massive resistance. Organized primarily by the Committee on Racial Equality and co-sponsored by the NAACP, the pilgrimage was headed by Rev. Wyatt Walker of Petersburg, a member of the State Board of the Virginia Council. After considerable discussion, it was decided that the Virginia Council would not officially co-sponsor the effort. The decision was unanimous, although various members of the committee had conflicting reasons and views concerning the whole matter. There was some feeling

that the idea of the pilgrimage itself was a fairly unfortunate one, but other members of the committee saw it as a valid and useful project. There was general agreement that this was not the type of program emphasis which the Council was best equipped to handle and there was some feeling that the Council would have difficulty maintaining an independent position in the public eye if it became involved in co-sponsorship with the NAACP in a practically all-Negro demonstration. Mr. Walker was given complete freedom to approach members of the Board and of the Council, however, and letters subsequently went to all members of the Council over the signatures of Rev. Wyatt Walker and Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle.

A number of Council members did participate as individuals in the pilgrimage and several took key roles, including Mrs. Boyle, Rev. Jack Marion, Rev. William Abbott, of Norfolk, and Dr. Hugo Owens of Portsmouth.

Although the decision of the Executive Committee has been generally supported by the membership, it probably has contributed to some mistrust on the part of Negro groups that the Council may be overly soft or moderate when the "chips are down".

B. Meeting of the Executive Committee and of the Board of Directors, Richmond, February 12, 1959. This was one of the regularly scheduled committee and board meetings. A public resolution on the school situation was adopted by the board and released to the press. The resolution received widespread radio and newspaper coverage in the Richmond area but very little notice elsewhere in the state. A copy of the resolution is included. Two new local councils were accepted as affiliated groups, the Lynchburg Council on Human Relations and the Prince William County Council on Human Relations. There was considerable discussion concerning the special $3,000 grant that came from an anonymous donor through the Southern Regional Council. It was decided to place $1,000 of this money in the General Fund to make possible the employment of a full-time secretary and to place the other $2,000 in a special contingency fund, to be used only for special activities that would not otherwise be possible within the regular budget of the Council.

Other developments at this meeting were routine or in the realm of general policy discussion leading to no action.

III

Membership Status

The total membership of the Virginia Council now stands at 1400, a net gain of around 400 during the last twelve months.

During the last quarter two new local council groups were officially recognized as noted above. The two new groups are the Lynchburg Council on Human Relations and the Prince William County Council. The Lynchburg Council,

headed by Dr. Kenneth Morland, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, has 80 members. The Prince William County Council, operating in Manassas and Woodbridge, has 20 members. An inter-racial study group in Loudon County has been recognized as an associate group.

Two other council groups are in process of organization in Blacksburg and in Arlington. The Blacksburg group is under the temporary chairmanship of Mrs. Norman Grover, a faculty wife at VPI. The Rev. Sidney Lovett, of the Rock Spring Congregational Church, is acting chairman of the Arlington organizational effort. The Peninsular Council on Community Cooperation in Hampton and Newport News is considering formal affiliation with the state council. The group is headed by Mr. W. R. Walker, Jr., member of the State Board of the Virginia Council.

IV

General Program Report

A. Special Activities.

1. The Virginia Council cooperated with a committee in Washington to make it possible for the 23 litigants in the Warren County case to attend desegregated schools in Washington. The Council was able to channel over $2,000 to this effort. Sufficient funds were raised to pay full out-of-state tuition costs for both semesters.

2. The Virginia Council sponsored in the state the appearances of James M. Dabbs, President of the Southern Regional Council and author of "The Southern Heritage". Mr. Dabbs spend a full week in the state, appearing in Richmond, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Alexandria, Fairfax County, and Washington. He gave nine speeches and made several radio appearances. His press coverage was excellent and the audience response good. He spoke to audiences totaling over a thousand and copies of "The Southern Heritage" were sold at each meeting.

3. The Virginia Council is sponsoring distribution of the brochure, "The Truth about the Washington Schools", reprinted from articles appearing in the Washington Post. The Council was partly responsible for the original articles and for their reprinting by Dave Scull's Turnpike Press. They have been distributed through all Council groups, mailed to all members of the legislature, and to all daily and weekly newspapers in the state. An effort is being made to circulate the brochures into such groups as the League of Women Voters, The VTA, Church Women, etc. This has been done with considerable success in Richmond and in Norfolk.

4. The Council will hold a program workshop for member local councils and other interested groups in Richmond on April 11. The workshop will be for one or two representatives from each local group and will be concerned with subjects varying from the purpose and philosophy of local groups to the specifics of committee work and program planning. Scheduled as workshop leadership are Fred Routh, of the Southern Regional Council, Harry Walker, of Howard University, and the SRC consultant staff, and Dr. Peter Mellette, of NCCJ.

5. A Council delegation met with Governor Almond in early January concerning the school situation. The interview came from the initiative of the Fairfax County Council. Present at the time were representatives from Richmond, as well as from Fairfax, Alexandria, and Prince William County Councils. The interview lasted half-hour, with a very free and frank exchange of views.

6. The Richmond Area Council on Human Relations accepted fifteen minutes of free television time to reply to the Governor's incendiary speech of January 20. Participating in the program were Dr. Kenneth Morland, State Vice-President and Chairman of the Lynchburg Council; Dr. J. M. Ellison, Chancellor of Virginia Union University; and Dr. Rachel Henderlite, of the Presbyterian Assembly Training School. Also participating was the Director. General response to the program was good, although limited.

B. Cooperation with Other Groups.

1. There has been considerable encouragement of and cooperation with Committees for Public Schools throughout the state. The State President, half of the State Executive Committee, and chairmen of several of the local committees are members of the Virginia Council. The Council was directly responsible for the organization of a local committee in one community. The State Director of the Council has attended practically all State Executive Committee meetings of the Virginia Committee. In practically every area there is close contact between local committees and local council groups, and the contact at the state level is continuous.

2. The Director participated in the inter-agency meeting in Atlanta in January and reported on the Virginia scene.

3. The Council coordinated a visit to Virginia of Tartt Bell, of the American Friends Service Committee, and arranged an inter-agency luncheon and several consultations.

4. The Council arranged for Benjamin Muse, Virginia correspondent for the Washington Post, and State Board member, to provide a program for the Atlanta, Georgia Council.

5. The Council was used as liaison to make possible the availability of Mr. William Lightsey, of Arlington, as special consultant to communities attempting to organize on the school question. Mr. Lightsey has already been to Little Rock, Arkansas under this plan.

6. The Director has consulted with the Peninsular Council on Community Cooperation in Newport News and Hampton.

7. The Director and Dr. Kenneth Morland of Lynchburg attended the national training workshop of Panels for Americans and are arranging to encourage the national Panel program to initiate activities with Virginia colleges.

8. The Director participated in the State Workshop of the Colored Parent-Teachers Association of Virginia.

9. The Council provided a program for the Washington Fellowship House.

10. The Director; Dean Thomas Henderson, State Vice-President; and Dr. Aubrey Brown, Chairman of the Richmond Area Council, participated in the Richmond Area College YWCA Conference.

11. The Director provided a convocation address at Randolph-Macon Woman's College and met with several class and other groups.

12. The Director also recently met with several groups of young people at the First Presbyterian Church in Lynchburg.

13. The Director participated in Sunday programs at the Sixth Street Baptist Church and at the First African Baptist Church in Richmond.

V

Activities of Local Council Groups

A. Richmond. The Richmond Area Council carried on a schedule of monthly membership meetings. An inter-collegiate, inter-racial student group was organized under the leadership of a local campus minister.

B. Fairfax County. The Fairfax County Council carried on with monthly membership meetings. The Council is continuing its committee emphasis on employment opportunities for all races in Northern Virginia. The Fairfax County Council adopted a statement on the school situation in February and was responsible for the Council interview with the Governor, noted above. The Vienna neighborhood group of the Fairfax Council carried through a work camp project over several Saturdays, which resulted in the repair of several dwelling units in a depressed area of the community.

C. Lynchburg. The Lynchburg Council is carrying on a series of membership meetings focusing on local problems. The last program dealt with the difficulties facing Negro physicians attempting to work with the Negro community and through the community public hospital. Other programs have dealt with other tension situations in Lynchburg.

D. Prince William. The Prince William County Council on Human Relations has been surveying the schools in the county to determine if inequalities exist. Membership meetings have featured speakers from the various schools. The Council is also carrying out a public opinion survey in the county concerning the possibility of school desegregation.

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the causes of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."
—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Officers

Chairman:
RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

1st Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
RALEIGH

2nd Vice-Chairman:
W. W. FINLATOR
RALEIGH

Secretary:
WILLIAM M. BOYCE, JR.
CHARLOTTE

Treasurer:
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

Executive Secretary:
HARRY S. JONES
CHARLOTTE

Executive Committee

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MOSES S. BELTON
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CARL DOCKERY
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WAKE FOREST
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MRS. T. S. NEWBOLD
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BOYD PAYTON
CHARLOTTE
WILLA B. PLAYER
GREENSBORO
WALTER N. RIDLEY
ELIZABETH CITY
HENRY G. RUARK
LAURINBURG
A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE

March 12, 1959

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Here is my report for the quarter ending on February 28th.

Next week I am taking my wife to Chicago where my brother there--an M.D.--is arranging appointments with specialists to try and find a better way of treating her condition. Some malfunctioning is destroying blood platelets. An operation last summer for the removal of the spleen didn't help. She has had to take some kind of medication ever since.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/hng

✓ HCF. The others have been reminded — Harry's come in unsolicited! He is SRC's organizational man.

F.B.R.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date Mar. 12, 1959

THE North Carolina COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING Feb. 28, 1959

INCOME		
From SRC	3,500.00	
Memberships	605.00	
New South Subscriptions	112.00	
Contributions	635.00	
Other (specify)		
Annual Dinner	120.00	
TOTAL INCOME		4,972.00

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	2,563.00	
Travel	538.66	
Rent	105.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	84.27	
Postage	324.00	
Office Supplies	214.26	
New South subscriptions to SRC	94.00	
Other (specify)		
Publicity & Promotion	32.61	
Annual Dinner	102.40	
Books, Pamphlets	25.01	
Office Equipment	25.00	
Miscellaneous	12.80	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		4,121.01

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	2,553.48
Income for Quarter	4,972.00
Total	7,525.48
Expenditures for Quarter	4,121.01
BALANCE	$ 3,404.47

Harry S Jones

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

PROGRAM REPORT: DECEMBER-JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1959

1). Information-education mail project. In January we mailed a memo calling attention to Race Relations Sunday, and carrying the text of the Rev. J. R. Brokhoff's open letter to Governor Almond of Virginia. The January Human Relations Bulletin was mailed early in February. Ready to go early in March is a memo based on the pamphlet "The Truth About Washington's Schools". These mailings now go to over 1800 people.

2). Annual Meeting. This meeting was held in the Pullen Memorial Baptist Church in Raleigh on December 10th. It began with a dinner at six o'clock with 65 in attendance. The main speaker was Julius Thomas, Director of Industrial Relations for the National Urban League. Mr. Thomas spoke on his experiences in promoting merit employment in industrial concerns. Following his talk, there was a panel discussion on merit employment--problems and progress--in North Carolina. The panel consisted of Mr. Thomas, James Nelson, Industrial Relations Manager, Douglas Aircraft Co., Charlotte Division; and Mayes Behrman, Consultant on Merit Employment for the North Carolina Council.

New members elected to the executive committee of the Council were: Mrs. Ellen S. Alston, Raleigh civic and PTA leader; Dr. C. E. Boulware, Durham civic leader and professor at North Carolina College; Irving Carlyle, prominent attorney from Winston-Salem; Paul Green, well known author and playwright from Chapel Hill; Dr. Edward A. McDowell, teacher at the Baptist Theological Seminary at Wake Forest; Dr. Paul Marrotte, professor of Philosophy at Davidson College; and Dr. Walter N. Ridley, president of Elizabeth City State Teachers College.

3). Merit Employment Projects. Mayes Behrman spent the week of Dec. 8-12 in Durham, following up previous contacts and making new ones. Job orders were obtained for a Negro secretary, a bookkeeper, and two FCC entineers. Stickers have been prepared for use on bills, letters, etc., bearing a message like: "I would not mind being waited on by a qualified Negro clerk." These are being distributed to organizations and individuals with appropriate letters of explanation and instructions.

Mr. Behrman was in Durham again in February. At that time he wrote a complete complaint to the President's Committee on Government Contracts. This was done in conference with the presidents and eight committeemen from two local unions of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company. On his next trip, he plans to do the same for unions at the American Tobacco Company.

Jobs for drivers were "opened" for Negroes at the Holsum Bakery. The Durham Committee will send applicants.

Mr. Behrman met with the head and six staff members of the Department of Psychology at State College in Raleigh. They are interested in doing some research in the field of employment. At their next meeting, faculty members from North Carolina College (Negro) and State College (white) will meet together. Thus a new "bridge" of communication is being built.

In cooperation with the North Carolina Council and the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, the American Friends Service Committee will conduct an employment survey in Durham this coming summer.

Merit employment work in Charlotte has been limited to contacts with a few employers and efforts to find qualified Negro applicants for some positions that have been opened up.

4). The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council. The Education committee of this council has been working rather consistently on the segregation issue in the Charlotte Community College. Conferences have been held with individual members of the board of trustees of the college, and there was one conference in which four members of the Charlotte Council met with three college trustees. Later a letter from the Council was sent to each of the twelve trustees. Negro organizations have sent communications opposing the building of two college campuses.

At their December meeting the trustees announced that land had been purchased for the new Charlotte College Campus, and that they would now turn their attention to finding and purchasing land for the new Carver College. In conferences with the trustees, the point was made that if Carver College is to be continued at all, it should be continued on a temporary basis and should remain where it is--at Second Ward High School; that no new buildings should be build for a separate college for Negroes. Since December, two board meetings have been held by the trustees and no move has been made toward the purchase of land for Carver. We hope this means something!

Public forum speakers for the Charlotte Council were: In December, Julius Thomas from the National Urban League; in February, Robert F. Campbell, editorial writer for the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel. There was no forum in January for want of a speaker. For the Youth forum: in December, Ernest Delaney and Thomas Wyche, two local attorneys speaking on the Bill of Rights; in January, William Hale from the Committee on Alcoholism, and in February, Harry Golden, speaking on Youth in Tomorrow's World.

5). Over the State. Communities visited during the quarter were: Raleigh, Durham, Kinston, High Point, Greensboro, and Asheville. In Kinston, I conferred with community leaders of the local interracial committee and attended one session of the Annual Institute on Race Relations. Dr. Benjamin Mays was the speaker. In Asheville, contacts were made to determine the possibility of organizing an interracial committee. It was learned that the Junior Chamber of Commerce had considered this as a project for the year, and turned it down by a very close vote. It is believed that in another year, the Junior Chamber may be willing to undertake this. They will be encouraged to do so.

In Durham I have kept in touch with the Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Human Relations as well as the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs. Also, the office of the N. C. Council of Churches. In High Point and in Greensboro, contacts have been made with community leaders and the staff of the American Friends Service Committee.

6). Executive Committee Meeting. This regular quarterly meeting was held in High Point on January 29th with twelve members present. As a result of a special committee report, the office of associate executive secretary was declared vacant, and Mr. W. C. Chance who formerly occupied this position was elected to membership on the executive committee. It was further decided that local groups of like interest and purpose to the Council would be asked to affiliate with the Council with the understanding that the membership lists of these local groups be made available for membership solicitation. Further terms of affiliation will be discussed with these local groups.

7). Organization Development. In January and again in February, members of the Council were asked to send in names and addresses of prospective new members. From these we hope to repeat our drive of last year which netted one hundred new members. We will also solicit memberships and contributions from our large and growing VIP mailing list.

Harry S. Jones

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.

TELEPHONE: JACKSON 5-4063

DR. W. C. COWART
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DR. J. MCDOWELL RICHARDS
CHAIRMAN

DR. RICHARD HOCKING
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

MR. LUCIUS H. PITTS
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. PHILIP HAMMER
SECRETARY

MR. DON L. HOLLOWELL
TREASURER

March 13, 1959

QUARTERLY REPORT December 1, 1958-February 28, 1959

To: Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director, SRC

From: Georgia Council on Human Relations
W. C. Cowart, Executive Director

During January two new interracial groups were encouraged to organize and affiliate with the state council. Rev. Edward Cahill at our invitation visited the Marietta group. By-Laws were adopted, officers elected and official recognition made of affiliation with the state organization. The new chapter is the Cobb County Council on Human Relations.

The Columbus group met in January for the first time as an interracial body. At that time plans were made officially to organize and affiliate with the Georgia Council. Dr. Rob McNeill, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. J. Watkins Dimon, two dedicated citizens, are solidly behind this local movement. It bids fair to become an active, creative fellowship.

The executive director visited a number of Methodist District Conferences in Atlanta, Griffin and Covington areas. He spoke briefly at three of these assemblies. He made many helpful personal contacts and had private conferences with a number of persons. He also attended the Emory Ministers' Week where he made personal contacts with ministers in this area. Three morning sessions were given to the public school question. Three notable leaders of the South spoke and led forums: Ralph McGill, Dr. Omar Carmichael, of Louisville, and W. C. Erwin, Charlotte attorney. Deep and genuine interest centered around these special programs. In reality these lectures and forums were the high lights of the entire convocation.

The director also attended sessions of the Methodist Southeastern Jurisdiction where again he made personal contacts with leaders on the school situation in their school districts. Bishop Raines of Indiana declared to this large and representative assembly that the church must draw a circle large enough to include all races and colors.

Attending a church dedication in Thomaston of a new sanctuary costing $700,000.00 (a former parish of the director) he discussed with several leaders of that community the issue of closing the public schools and met with a cordial reception.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
TELEPHONE: JACKSON 5-4063
DR. W. C. COWART
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DR. J. MCDOWELL RICHARDS
CHAIRMAN
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MR. LUCIUS H. PITTS
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. PHILIP HAMMER
SECRETARY
MR. DON L. HOLLOWELL
TREASURER

During January and February two regular luncheon meetings of the executive committee and one special session have been held. The meetings were well attended and the work of the Council thoroughly studied. Two newsworthy actions were taken:

1. The first in a series of TV broadcasts on the vital issue of the public schools took place Sunday, February 22, on Channel 5. Dr. John Fischer, superintendent of the Baltimore Public Schools, was the guest speaker. He was interviewed by two local educators, Dr. Judson Ward, vice-president of Emory University, and Dr. Donald Agnew, president of Oglethorpe University. A film showing scenes in Baltimore during the period of integration was shown. The manager of the TV station reported what he considered a favorable response from viewers. The second in the series is now being planned and it is hoped that Dr. Carmichael from Louisville can be secured for it.

2. A second action by the executive committee was the affirmation by the Georgia Council on Human Relations of its present stand on public schools. This statement has been printed and sent to all members of the General Assembly, the state Board of Education, and all county school superintendents.

We have been encouraged by the steady increase of new members during the last two months, mainly from the greater Atlanta area.

All in all, we are encouraged also by the wide-spread interest in keeping the public schools in the state open.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date March 10, 1959

THE GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING Feb. 28, 1959

INCOME		
From SRC	$3,450.00	
Memberships	514.00	
New South Subscriptions	84.00	
Contributions	458.00	
TOTAL INCOME	$4,506.00	$4,506.00

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$1,365.96	
Travel	219.97	
Rent	120.75	
Withholding and Social security	165.30	
Phone and Telegraph	78.74	
Postage	120.00	
Office Supplies	161.82	
New South subscriptions to SRC	84.00	
Refunds to locals	130.00	
TV Program	340.00	
Grant to Atlanta	100.00	
Emory seminar	5.00	
Audit & bank exchange	15.18	
Subscriptions	5.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$2,911.72	$2,911.72

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 383.99
Income for quarter	4,506.00
Total	4,889.99
Expenditures for quarter	2,911.72
BALANCE	$1,978.27

THE GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Georgia Council on Human Relations (formerly the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation) has for forty years sought to further human dignity and justice for all individuals of whatever race, creed or national origin. In the belief that every person ought to have freedom to develop his potentialities and to render his greatest contribution to society, we strongly advocate that the public schools, colleges and universities be preserved in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that they be further strengthened as well. We hold that the efforts of all citizens to this end should be guided by at least the following principles:

1. The good of the *whole community* should be the framework for judging the good of any part.

2. School officials and other public officials should set an example of *self-discipline* in accord with the laws and the spirit of the laws.

3. Teachers, parents and students should cooperate with patient integrity in working out solutions to the complex problems that lie ahead.

IT SEEMS TO US CLEAR IN THE LIGHT OF THESE PRINCIPLES:

—That the children and the young people of the *whole community* should have the opportunity for education of high quality, according to the ability of each, in a peaceful and productive environment;

—That the responsibilities of the several levels of government, local, state and federal, can be harmonized, bearing in mind the American tradition of safeguarding local initiative and responsibility;

—That straightforward facing of the facts and a willingness to work together should be the concern of all.

We are reminded that racial discrimination in admission to the public schools is now forbidden. A policy of defiance of the law can only serve to delay the constructive work that must be done. What we do positively is squarely in the power of the citizens of Georgia and of our elected officials. The means chosen to achieve excellent education must reflect the principles of *integrity, self-discipline,* and *concern for the public welfare.*

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia

Quarterly Report

Kentucky State College

Frankfort, Kentucky

March 17, 1959

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

To: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc.

From: Rufus B. Atwood, Chairman, Kentucky Council on Human Relations

Subject: Report of Kentucky Council on Human Relations for the Quarter December-January-February

The Kentucky Council continued its emphasis upon Merit Employment. Its work during the quarter embraced the activities listed below.

1. Made copies of Report of the Lexington-Fayette County Employment Opportunities Committee and mailed them to SRC and all members of the Executive Committee.

2. Purchased for $87.00, 870 Louisville Defender pamphlets, A Study On Teacher Integration and circulated them to the entire Council membership as well as to selected others.

3. Launched in Louisville a project designed to identify and place in desirable jobs in the local community Negro graduates of Louisville high schools.

4. Held one meeting of the Executive Committee at which plans were made to:

   a. Revise and bring up-to-date the list of Council Directors

   b. Check the list of Council Consultants to ascertain if continued services might be anticipated in view of change of Council emphasis from public school desegregation to merit employment

   c. Provide small amount of clerical help to Chairman

   d. Launch a membership-fund raising campaign with a goal of $1000

   e. Considered without reaching a decision proposal to study the effect of segregation upon the psychology and personality of selected Dunbar High School Seniors at Lexington.

Council Treasurer Hugh Brimm is being asked to send a financial report.

March 20, 1959

QUARTERLY REPORT TO: Southern Regional Council
FOR: (December, 1958, January and February, 1959)

CLIMATE: With the next session of our legislature due in April there have been skirmishes for the limelight already which indicate that the main attraction will be the same as it has been of late-segregation. Some of the players have disappeared, and these include some of the most progressive members. All those who indicated a "moderate" point of view in past events have been eliminated at the polls. Thus, as must be expected, a variety of "bills" are already projected and some of them will doubtless reach debate in the early days of the session. These range from a "last resort" bill which would automatically close all schools in the event of desegregation, to a "parent option" plan.

The action of the Dade County School Board assigning 4 Negro pupils to what is now an all white school beginning next September has touched off a multitude of reaction. Debate continues on whether this school will be an all Negro school (due to changing housing pattern) in September, but no one can really know yet. Meanwhile the Dade action has been hailed as the salvation of our pupil assignment law (by Attorney General, most papers, etc.) and at the same time is labeled the sign of capitulation by fanatic segregationists.

It may be that the Dade action will have set off a reaction which will dissipate some of the furor before the legislature actually convenes, enabling those who have retained some measure of sanity to control it. The Governor, a very decided moderating force hitherto, may have little influence over this session - thus it will be up to a reduced crew of somewhat limited "liberality" to hold the line.

Overtones of the next Gubernatorial campaign are also discernible, with the same negative quality prominent. It is highly unlikely that any candidate will run on the kind of platform which brought in a history making vote for Governor Collins. It is likely that this will be a race in which all will endeavor to outbigot the rest.

Nevertheless, our first Negro student at the University of Florida has been joined by the second without the slightest question or ripple. And there is an outside possibility that Dade County will have one desegregated public school next September. Thus - after the sound and fury have died away we just may find ourselves taking one more little step toward compliance. The NAACP is apparently growing in vigor and strength and will be pressing all the harder next year.

CHIEF PROGRAM EMPHASIS: Shoring up the dike - The state level conference aimed at bringing together civic, religious, and public leadership for frank examination of basic issues was only partly successful. However, it has laid the groundwork for another such conference next year and did bring together a significant group of people. The program itself went very well. Some very useful ideas were shared.

The Annual Membership Meeting of the FCHR had as its principal speaker, Dr. Herbert Wey, editor of "Action Patterns in School Desegregation". Dr. Wey's book had just been released, so that this was a very timely meeting. It was also the best attended to date.

As a result of time spent with Dr. Wey at this meeting he may shortly go to a session of a school board as a consultant - the role he expects to primarily play. The FCHR will have arranged the meeting, and will probably foot the bill (ouch!)

In Dade County a neighborhood discussion project was launched, pitched to the theme, "Save Our Schools". Discussion leaders were prepared by Donald Sprague, on the faculty at the University of Miami and an old pro in this field. The January membership meeting was devoted to a demonstration of discussion group technique by a drama group from the University followed by a summing up ably done by Fred Routh. The

(cont'd)

executive of the American Jewish Congress, Haskell Lazere, is serving as co-ordinator of this project and reports that at least 500 people have participated in these groups thus far and he is hard put to keep up with them. In addition to these groups the teachers' discussion groups have continued and enlarged. One result of these programs has been a strong position taken publicly by the Jaycees on a state level opposing the closing of schools. The person who introduced the resolution, and who is following it up through local groups, wrote giving us full credit for having convinced him that he could do something constructive.

The demise of the try for a fully official Community Relations Board in Dade County has led us to begin refurbishing the Dade County Council as the quasi-official body it is meant to be. New municipal participation is coming along nicely (money, as well as people) and the County Commission is looking with favor on really helping the Council. More organizations are being added as members, and some structural adjustments are being made in the interest of effective functioning.

The Religious Leadership Conference for Dade County died on its feet. A recent effort (not ours) to get clergymen here to say "me too" to the Atlanta statement ended up with one third of those eligible signing, and those only subscribed to six short sentences lifted from the Atlanta document. This is a paradox, a riddle, and a frustration. It is partly due to the absence of many of the more able white protestant men from their own Association.

The second "Clergy Orientation" program in Dade County was held in January, and showed improvement over last year. It also resulted in the desegregation of chaplain services provided in Jackson Memorial Hospital by the Greater Miami Council of Churches.

Our NAIRO intern has begun a second phase of her program - the development of a local human relations council for Broward County. (Next to Dade). She has been a real asset, participating in almost all the programming of the FCHR.

KEY PERSONS: As a part of the effort to broaden municipal support of the Dade County Council conferences have been held with strategic clergymen, members of county and city commissions, and some influential businessmen.

A session with Don Shoemaker (Miami Herald) helped interpret our current role and programming. Likewise, a session with the education editor of the Miami Daily News, Louise Blanchard.

Senator Harry P. Cain - to invite him to participate in the January conference in Orlando. He accepted, and may be the next chairman of the Dade County Council.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED: Arranged for presentation of Mr. Dabbs' book to Governor, Attorney General, State Superintendent of Schools, and our two senators.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS:

Executive Committee, DCCCR - monthly
Board, FCHR, in January
Membership, DCCCR in January
Membership, FCHR in February
Dade County Council committees - finance
nominations
program
newsletter
annual dinner

(cont'd)

NEXT STEPS:

1. Finish municipal support effort.

2. Annual Dinner of DCCCR

3. Finish reorganization of DCCCR into commissions for important and basic areas.

4. Project some programming in the Orchard Villa school area - the school which might be desegregated next Fall.

5. Work at establishing a council on human relations for Tampa - the one remaining large city without such a group.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date March 18, 1959

THE Florida COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING March 1, 19 59

INCOME

From SRC	3375.00	
Memberships	869.50	
New South Subscriptions	118.00	
Contributions	1321.11	
Other (specify)		
Refunds	50.20	
TOTAL INCOME		$ 5733.81

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	2908.36	
Travel	224.90	
Rent	283.80	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	248.20	
Postage	142.12	
Office Supplies	229.62	
New South subscriptions to SRC	262.00	
Other (specify)		
Equipment	166.00	Books $ 30.00
		Refunds 2.50
Entertainment	120.13	Part time sec. 13.50
Internal Revenue	264.32	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$ 4897.45

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	243.70
Income for Quarter	5733.81
Total	5977.51
Expenditures for Quarter	4897.45
BALANCE	$ 1080.06

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date March 20, 1959

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING December 1, 1958 March 1, , 1959

INCOME

From SRC	$1,000.00	
Memberships	1,158.75	
New South Subscriptions	328.00	
Contributions	2,234.12	
Other (specify) Misc.	20.50	
Special Grant thru SRC	3,000.00	
Profit from sale of Southern Heritage and other minor items	117.40	
TOTAL INCOME		$7,858.77

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$1,796.96	
S.S. & inc. taxes	742.28	
Travel	234.54	
Rent	100.00	
Utilities	---	
Phone & Telegraph	265.25	
Postage	185.78	
Office Supplies	4.76	
New South subscriptions to SRC	430.00	
Misc.	21.50	
Other (specify) Memeo	525.20	
Books and pamphlets	47.10	
Speaker's trips etc.	93.40	
transportation & extra help	12.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$4,457.77

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	90.04
Income for quarter Total	$7,858.77
Expenditures for quarter	4,457.77
BALANCE	$3,491.04

March 24, 1959

TO: Fred Routh

FROM: Tennessee Council On Human Relations

QUARTERLY REPORT: December, January, February 1958-59

Since January 16th, the date for the Annual Meeting, was necessarily the deadline for completion of the work of the four committees set up in the preceding quarter (Nominations, By-laws, Refurnishing of the state office, and Program for the Annual Meeting), the first six weeks of this quarter were largely given to committee work. Members and friends were faithful to the obligations they had assumed and were most generous in giving their time in the midst of Christmas preparations, holiday festivities, and visits from children and grandchildren. Our new letterhead records the success of the Nominating Committee in securing representative citizens from across the state as officers and directors; copy of the By-laws as amended is enclosed; our refurnished offices are convenient for work and attractive and interesting to members and friends. Our biggest job had to do with preparation for the Annual Meeting,-the business to be transacted by the Board and by the membership; the program itself; local arrangements for meeting place, overnight lodging and meals; promotion of attendance from across the state, and publicity in the local papers. There was general satisfaction in the convenient and hospitable local arrangements, in the attendance of more than two hundred in spite of bad driving weather, in the addresses of Mr. Dabbs and Mr. Routh of the Southern Regional Council, and in the highly stimulating program of group discussions in which there was wide participation. We plan to follow the same general pattern for next year's Annual Meeting. The fourth week-end in January will perhaps be a more acceptable time than the third week-end. Program of the meeting is enclosed.

Organizational promotion, focused on attendance at the Annual Meeting, involved group meetings and personal consultations in Memphis, Jackson and Murfreesboro, all of which communities were well represented at the January Meeting. Memphis now has its own Community Relations Council with an Executive Committee of high potential usefulness. It is completely autonomous without official relationship to the Tennessee Council. The two Councils are however in easy communication and are mutually helpful at many points. Jackson plans to organize its council as a branch of the Tennessee Council. Murfreesboro only thirty miles from Nashville, prefers at present to work closely with the Tennessee and Nashville Councils rather than set up an organization of its own.

It was impossible to accept the invitation to visit the Chattanooga group before the Annual Meeting but this visit was made January 21-22. This is a small and deeply concerned group which has not yet found its role in the larger community. Neil McDade, the president, is well fitted for leadership and will be able to give more time to the organization after pressures from his business are lessened,-around April 1st.

Our interest in the Tennessee Legislature, which is to adjourn not later than March 20th, has been centered on their activities in the human relations field. The investigation of Highlander Folk School as a center of subversive activities was highlighted in the press for many days. Although there was no authorization for the investigation of Highlander policies and practices as regards segregation - integration, this appeared to be the major interest of the committee. Final action on this and on public school desegregation are yet to be taken. An early attempt to enact measures designed

to perpetuate segregation in intra-state buses was unsuccessful.

Perhaps the most significant action taken at the Annual Meeting was a request that the Board of Directors bring to the attention of the Commission on Civil Rights the racial restrictions on voting alleged to be common practice in Haywood County. Consultations with our members in fulfilment of this purpose were held in Memphis and in Jackson in late February, after considerable correspondence. Through the cooperation of our Jackson leaders an affidavit of refusal of registration was secured, to be sent to the Tennessee Advisory Committee for investigation by the Commission on Civil Rights. Whether or not the Commission on Civil Rights succeeds in its prosecution of this case, this effort of ours gives evidence of the reality of our concern for civil rights. As such it has heartened our Negro members and friends. White leaders in Memphis were challenged to deeper commitment by the courage of the Negro signer who they know is subjecting himself to economic reprisals and even to physical dangers.

Morale of our friends in Memphis has been greatly lifted also by the careful planning that is now being done by the Executive Committee of the Memphis Community Relations Council. Study committees have been set up in a number of areas, each with a competent chairman. There is much greater mutual confidence now than was evident at the time of my December visit.

On February 6th a beginning was made for a Tennessee Interagency Consultation to be held at least several times a year. Further planning, including setting a date for the next meeting, is in the hands of Will Campbell of the race relations staff of the National Council of Churches, Herman Long of the Race Relations Department of the Congregational-Christian Churches, and Jim Lawson of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

A newsletter was put out in late February under the editorship of Mrs. Frederick Ferré who will also edit the March, April and May issues. The editing was highly satisfactory but the mimeographing very poor. Mrs. Ferré promises us legible issues for the months ahead. Copy of February newsletter enclosed.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Tennessee Council have been circularized in the hope of having a full attendance at their spring meeting for which the date of May 7 is proposed. At this meeting an early summer date will be set for the meeting of the Board of Directors, probably during the Fisk Institute June 29- July 11.

The executive director is fulfilling obligations assumed earlier on such local boards and committees as the Nashville Community Relations Council, United Church Women, 18th Avenue Community Center, Committee on Urban Renewal. Besides out-of-town engagements she has spoken during the quarter to a Sunday evening adult group at McKendree Church, a women's group at Tulip Street Church, a hospital auxiliary at Meharry Medical College, and to a nurses' class at General Hospital.

Plans are in the making of expansion of program based on the unexpected additional grant of $2,500.00. Meanwhile this sum is on deposit in a special savings account.

The enclosed financial report if in line with the budget adopted earlier for 1959.

BY-LAWS

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization is Tennessee Council On Human Relations, Inc., a non-profit eleemosynary organization.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Tennessee an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the state; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

The Council is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1: Any resident of Tennessee who is in accord with the purpose of the Tennessee Council On Human Relations may become a member.

Section 2: Annual dues will be set by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV

Board of Directors

Section 1: The Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall have charge of the affairs of the Council. The Board shall consist of forty-five to sixty members serving three year terms.

Section 2: Election of Board. One-third of the Board shall be elected by the membership at each Annual Meeting. The Nominating Committee shall submit to each member of the Council, by mail, a list of nominees for the Board at least thirty days before the Annual Meeting. Other nominations may be made from the floor provided the person whose name is presented has agreed to serve if elected.

Section 3: Vacancies. The Board of Directors may fill vacancies occurring between Annual Membership Meetings. Terms of Board members so elected shall expire at the next regular election.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of the Council shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer. Their duties shall be those usually pertaining to these offices. They shall be elected by the Board of Directors for terms of one year immediately following the Annual Meeting. The Nominating Committee shall present a slate at this time and nominations from the floor will be accepted provided the person whose name is presented has agreed to serve if elected. The Executive Committee may fill any vacancies in these offices occurring between Annual Meetings.

ARTICLE VI

Committees

Section 1: Executive Committee. The affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization and three Board members elected by the Board immediately following the Annual Membership Meeting. The Executive Committee may fill vacancies occurring between meetings of the Board of Directors. Such appointments are subject to approval at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

Section 2: Program Committee. It shall be the duty of this committee in cooperation with the professional staff, to develop program proposals for action by the Board or Executive Committee. The Program Committee shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee.

Section 3: Finance Committee. The duties of this committee shall be to set up a budget and to plan and execute fund raising activities for the support of the organization. This committee will be appointed by the

President with the approval of the Executive Committee. The treasurer shall be a member of this committee.

Section 4: Membership Committee. This committee shall have the responsibility of expanding the membership of the Council. This committee shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee.

Section 5: Nominating Committee. This committee shall prepare a slate of Board members and three members of the succeeding Nominating Committee, all to be elected at the Annual Membership Meeting. The committee shall consist of five members. The President shall appoint two members with the approval of the Executive Committee and the membership shall elect three members at the Annual Meeting.

Section 6: Other Committees. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the President upon authorization of the Board or the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the President and Executive Committee non-members may be asked to serve on any committee except the Executive Committee.

Section 7: The President shall be a voting member of all committees except the Nominating Committee. The Executive Director shall be a non-voting member of all committees.

ARTICLE VII

Meetings

Section 1: Membership Meetings. A meeting of the membership shall be held annually at a time and place to be determined by the Executive Committee, for the purpose of hearing reports, acting on these reports and for participating in the development of a program directed toward the fulfillment of the purpose of the Council. The election of directors and three members of the Nominating Committee shall be held at this meeting. Notice shall be given thirty days in advance of the meeting. Those present shall constitute a quorum.

Section 2: Board of Directors' Meeting. The Board of Directors shall meet semi-annually at such times and places as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice shall be given not less than thirty days prior to the meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the President and notice of such meetings shall be given ten days in advance. Twenty percent of the Board membership shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3: Executive Committee Meetings. The Executive Committee shall meet four times annually. Two meetings may coincide with the Board meetings. Notice shall be given not less than thirty days prior to the meetings. One-half of the members shall constitute a quorum. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the President.

ARTICLE VIII

Staff

The staff of this organization shall consist of an Executive Director and such other personnel as is needed to carry out the program of the Council. Staff members shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee. Employment of the Executive Director shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors. However, in case of emergency the Executive Committee may act for the Board. Other staff members shall be employed by the Executive Committee on recommendation of the Executive Director.

ARTICLE IX

Chapters & Affiliates

Section 1: Local Chapters. Local Chapters of the Tennessee Council On Human Relations may be organized in the various counties or municipalities of the state. Local chapter organization shall parallel the structure of the state organization. By-laws of local chapters must conform to state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve local chapter by-laws prior to their effective date and must approve any changes in them before such change is effective. The President of the local chapter shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

Section 2: Affiliated Organizations. Like-minded organizations, or groups organized in the larger municipalities of the state, may affiliate with the Tennessee Council On Human Relations. By-laws of affiliated organizations must conform to state organization by-law provisions as to purpose, membership, and no political activity, and must otherwise be compatible with state organization by-laws. The state organization's Executive Committee must approve such organization's by-laws before affiliation becomes effective and must approve any changes in said by-laws before such changes become effective. The President of an affiliated organization shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

ARTICLE X

Cooperation

This Council though an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other intergroup agencies in the South, most especially with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the State Councils On Human Relations formerly affiliated with it.

ARTICLE XI

Amendments

These By-laws may be amended at the Annual Membership Meeting or at any special meeting called for this purpose, provided the proposed changes have been submitted to the members in writing at least ten days before the meeting.

January 17, 1959

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date March 24, 1959

THE Tennessee COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING February 28, 1959

INCOME

From SRC	875.00	
Memberships	197.00	
New South Subscriptions		
Contributions		
Other (specify)		
Annual Meeting	24.50	
Dinners & Rooms	237.65	
	1334.15	$ 1334.15

TOTAL INCOME

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	1300.00	
Travel	50.68	
Rent	155.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	121.00	
Postage	62.86	
Office Supplies	181.57	
New South subscriptions to SRC	82.00	
Other (specify)		
Office Redecoration	251.85	
Annual Meeting Speaker	58.60	
Travel & Rooms	42.00	
Dinner	204.00	$ 2509.56

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	2873.97
Income for Quarter Total	1334.15
Expenditures for Quarter	2509.56
BALANCE	1698.56

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

JANUARY 16 & 17, 1959

Methodist Board of Evangelism
Nineteenth Avenue, South at Grand
and
Scarritt College for Christian Workers
Nineteenth Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

THEME: PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS IN

INTERGROUP RELATIONS IN TENNESSEE

OFFICERS OF THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1956-1958

PRESIDENT: Dr. A. C. Miller, Executive Director, Christian Life Commission, Southern Baptist Convention, Nashville.

VICE PRESIDENT: Rev. William A. Dennis, President, Baptist Ministers Conference, Chattanooga.

VICE PRESIDENT: Dr. Hugh J. Morgan, Chairman, Dept. of Medicine, Vanderbilt, Nashville.

TREASURER: Mr. Walter Sharp, Chairman, Department of Fine Arts, Vanderbilt, Nashville.

SECRETARY: Mrs. Matthew Walker, Council Member, Cumberland Valley Scouts, Nashville.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Miss Louise Young
OFFICE ADDRESS: 416 Twenty-first Avenue, South
Nashville 12, Tennessee
Phone: BRoadway 7-5721

OFFICE SECRETARY: Miss Nina Louise Hurt

PROGRAM

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1959

METHODIST BOARD OF EVANGELISM

1:00 - 2:00 REGISTRATION: Mrs. Dewey Granthan, Chairman

2:00 - 2:30 OPENING SESSION: Dr. A. C. Miller, Presiding

SCRIPTURE AND PRAYER: Dr. Kendrick Grobel

INTRODUCTIONS: Officers, Staff, and Board

PROGRAM PRESENTATION: Mrs. John T. McCall

2:30 - 3:30 PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS
DISCUSSION GROUPS:
I Citizenship: Rev. Cecil Culverhouse, Chairman
II Economic Opportunity: Dr. Vivien Henderson, Ch.
III Education: Mrs. Delbert Mann, Chairman
IV Health Services: Miss Ellen Wallace, Chairman

3:30 - 4:30 REPORTS FROM DISCUSSION GROUPS

4:30 - 5:30 AUDIO-VISUAL PRESENTATIONS: Mrs. Harry C. Spencer, Ch.

6:00 DINNER AT SCARRITT COLLEGE

Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Chairman

INVOCATION: Rev. John Rustin

6:45 MEETINGS OF DELEGATIONS

Social Rooms at Scarritt College

7:15 BOOK BROWSING: Social Rooms at Scarritt College

Miss Mary Joan Finger, Chairman

PROGRAM

8:00 EVENING SESSION: Open Meeting

Wightman Chapel, Scarritt College
Dr. J. Robert Nelson, Dean of the Vanderbilt Divinity School, Presiding

PRELUDE: Vision - Rheinberger

MEDITATION: Dr. Nelson

HYMN: O God Our Help in Ages Past, Page 533

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER: Mr. Walter Sharp

ADDRESS: Mr. James McBride Dabbs, President of The Southern Regional Council

HYMN: Turn Back, O Man.
BENEDICTION
POSTLUDE: Lord God We All to Thee Give Praise, Tachelbel

Organist: George Councill

Turn back, O man, forswear thy foolish ways.
Old now is earth, and none may count her days;
Yet thou, her child, whose head is crowned with flame,
Still wilt not hear thine inner God proclain--
"Turn back, O man, forswear thy foolish ways."

Earth might be fair and all men glad and wise.
Age after age their tragic empires rise,
Built while they dream, and in that dreaming weep;
Would man but wake from our his haunted sleep,
Earth might be fair and all men glad and wise.

Earth shall be fair, and all her people one;
Nor till that hour shall God's whole will be done.
Now, even now, once more from earth to sky,
Peals forth in joy man's old undaunted cry--
"Earth shall be fair, and all her folk be one!" Amen.

PROGRAM

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1959

METHODIST BOARD OF EVANGELISM

8:30 A.M. COFFEE AND DOUGHNUTS

9:00 OPENING SESSION: Rev. J. C. Mickel, presiding

MEDITATION: Father Thomas P. Duffy

INTRODUCTION OF DELEGATIONS

9:30 TRANSPORTATION: PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS
Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Ch.

10:20 ASPECTS OF MASS MEDIA: Mr. Maclin Davis, Ch.

ADDRESS: Mr. Fred Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council

11:00 BUSINESS SESSION: Mr. Walter Sharp, presiding

12:00 CLOSING PRAYER: Dr. C. A. Kirkondoler

* * * * * * * *

"Without counsel purposes are disappointed: but in the multitude of counsellors they are established."

"How much better it is to get wisdom than gold! and to get understanding is rather to be chosen than silver!

COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL MEETING

Rev. C. Thomas Baker
Mr. George Barrett
Rev. Cecil Culverhouse
Mr. Maclin Davis
Miss Mary Joan Finger
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald
Mrs. Frederick Ferré
Mrs. Dewey Grantham
Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr.
Mrs. John C. Hull
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson
Mrs. Dalbert Mann
Mrs. John T. McCall
Dr. A. C. Miller
Dr. William Nicholls
Mrs. David Sherman
Mrs. Harry Spencer
Miss Mildred Stoves
Miss Florence Teague
Miss Ellen Wallace
Mrs. Albert Werthan
Mrs. Jack Yulman

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"We both consider the people as our children . . . But you love them as infants whom you are afraid to trust without nurses; and I as adults whom I freely leave to self-government." (Thomas Jefferson to Dupont de Nemours, 1816)

"All, too, will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights which equal laws must protect, and to violate which would be oppression." (Thomas Jefferson, First Inaugural, 1801.

* * * * * *

The February Newsletter will be sent later

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date March 27, 1959

THE Alabama COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING FEBRUARY, 19 59

INCOME		
From SRC	4,550.00	
Memberships	312.00	
New South Subscriptions	(in memberships)	
Contributions	4,211.02	
Other (specify)		
Sale of literature	30.75	
TOTAL INCOME	9,103.77	$9,103.77

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	2,082.80	
Travel	280.68	
Rent	250.00	
Utilities	11.58	
Phone & Telegraph	218.59	
Postage	155.81	
Office Supplies		
New South subscriptions to SRC	149.50	
Other (specify)		
Literature	37.43	
Housing Allowance	83.33	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$3,421.28	$3,421.28

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Bal. on hand as reported on last rept.	259.44
Last quarter check voided this quarter	11.22
Balance on hand (Error)	.12
(Beginning of quarter)	270.54
Income for Quarter	9,103.77
Total	9,374.31
Expenditures for Quarter	3,421.28
BALANCE	5,953.03

C O N F I D E N T IAA L

PROGRAM REPORT - ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Second Quarterly Report for Dec., Jan., Feb., 1958-59

I CLIMATE: The Civil Rights Commission hearings in Montgomery generated much interest but little real heat in December. Actually it was regarded as something of a game involving only small stakes and by the time Circuit Judge George Wallace's "request" for admission to a Federal jail was refused in February, everyone was laughing - at Wallace.

Little Rock's influence declined appreciably although the patterns developed in the previous quarter concerning establishment of private schools continued. Generally, the climate during the quarter was the best of any quarter since the initial Little Rock crisis.

II DEVELOPMENTS: The important developments during the quarter have been well publicized. They include the partially successful attempt by the Civil Rights Commission and Justice Dept. to secure voting information; the arbitrary detention of Rev. Glen Smiley and his personal records by Birmingham police; the arrest, conviction and beating of Asbury Howard in Bessemer; and the conviction of Herbert Wilcutt for the attempted bombing of a Negro home in Birmingham last summer. Intimidation of white Montgomery Fellowship of the Concerned members dropped off during December.

III PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT:

A. Local Group Activity:

1. Tuscaloosa - normal activities throughout the quarter.

2. Birmingham - interest and attendence increased significantly from December on although much is to be desired.

3. Montgomery - attendence and spirit has been hurt by the temporary withdrawal of white ladies who were facing intimidation in December. Strong concern shown over possibility of grand jury siezure of records.

4. Mobile - group began regular meetings again in December after temporary lull in activity.

5. Eastern Piedmont District - the only active geographical district met in regular session in January.

B. Associated Groups:

1. Ecumenical Student Conference - no activity although informal discussions held on possible rejuvenation.

2. Fellowship of The Concerned - no meetings held during the quarter in Tuscaloosa, Birmingham, Montgomery - Tuskegee where groups are active.

3. State Ministers Conference - the state steering committee met in January to plan the spring conference program and promotion.

C. State Level Activity:

1. The Board of Director's Annual Meeting and nominating committees met in December and January.

2. The Board met in semi-annual session in February with eighteen persons present.

3. The Annual Membership Meeting was also held in January with some one hundred fifty persons present. The reports, planning and business transacted at Board and Membership meetings see Board Memo dated Feb. 26, 1959.

D. State Office Activity: During December and January the State Office related itself actively to the Civil Rights Commission hearings in a number of ways. It distributed some 600 Newsletters featuring the Commission's purposes, powers, etc. The Executive Director supplied the Commission with information both on his initiative and at their request before and after the hearings and attended all sessions of the hearings. He counseled with one prospective witness, interpreted various situations and presented background information, particularly on Tuskegee, to Commissioner Hesburg, Staff Director Tiffany, two other staff persons, and representatives of "Time", "The Reporter", N.B.C.-T.V., "St. Louis Post-Dispatch", and the "Montgomery Advertiser". During February the Director visited several East and West Black Belt counties talking with many Negroes who testified before the Commission to determine extent of reaction against them but found very little. Also in February the Director spent considerable time in conference with and arranging conferences for a representative of the Commission seeking to establish a Civil Rights Advisory Committee for Alabama.

In December the Director visited and wrote to many of the members of the Montgomery Fellowship of the Concerned who had been victims of intimidation and arranged for others to write letters of support and encouragement.

Much of the State Office's time was spent in preparation for and promotion of the Annual Meeting in February.

The Director visited and reported to the Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham, and Talladega affiliates in their meetings at least once during the quarter. Unsuccessful attempts were made to activate or reactivate chapters in the Tennessee Valley District - the Tri-Cities, Decatur and Huntsville. He spoke to the Pensacola Area Assn. on Community Relations, the white Unitarian Fellowship For Social Justice in Birmingham twice, white and Negro Methodist Churches in Sylacauga, a Negro Presbyterian Church in Birmingham, the bi-racial Birmingham Brotherhood of Clergy and attended the Southern Inter-Agency Conference in Atlanta.

Personal or mail contact has been maintained and information exchanged with the American Friends Service Committee, Ala. A.D.L., Ala. N.C.C.J., Ala. A.F.L.-C.I.O., National Council of Churches, S.R.C., F.B.I., the "Birmingham News", WAPI-TV, WABT-TV, the Birmingham World, A.P., U.P.I., Fellowship of Reconcilliation in addition to the other agencies referred to in this report. Perhaps half of the content of "Time" magazine's featurette on Birmingham in December was supplied by the State Office.

In Conclusion:

During this quarter the state organization was able to stabilize itself financially with, of course, indispensable assistance from the S.R.C. There appears to be more interest and spirit among members over the state possibly in reflection of the current prevailing climate.

Birmingham remains a potential powderkeg capable of presenting very harmful precedents when it encounters public school desegregation some two to four years hence. In view this potentiality, unmatched by any other metropolitan area in the South in the view of this writer, serious consideration should be given to national agency activity in the area, which is now almost negligible, for the purpose of cultivating constituencies and initiating definite minimal programs geared to the inescapable future of Birmingham.

Rev. Robert E. Hughes
Executive Director

5/8/59

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

HCF

I have read this quickly – seems ok. Suggest you send our check for this quarter on Monday – I'll be in DC at DN's party for religious brass –

Fred.

Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **BOB HUGHES**

RM. 1218 COMER BLDG., BIRMINGHAM 3, ALA.

Fri. aft.

Fred -

Here 'tis - rushed and way late!

We located the carbon of the financial report which my secretary feels certain she mailed. All of my program reports, copies are in Montgomery to provide back-ground for our new president so I had to get this one up from scratch.

We were in the middst of the secretarial change-over and some of this material might still be here in some cranny although I've looked ~~elsewhere~~ everywhere. This isn't a good case to get ~~excited~~ over due

Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **BOB HUGHES**

RM. 1218 COMER BLDG., BIRMINGHAM 3, ALA.

to the uncertainty but we might better set up some bait. Such has happened in past - and as you know we found mail tampered with once by the Klan.

Let me know as soon as you get a peep out of an institute.

I've already made the acquaintance of your future boss. We successfully cultivated D. Drennen for $10 and he promised more according to a note weeks before last. We've almost got enough ~~affilia~~ associate members in Ann Arbor for a chapter. Wish we could do

Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **BOB HUGHES**

RM. 1218 COMER BLDG., BIRMINGHAM 3, ALA.

as well in some spots in Alabama!

Best always,
BH

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

13 April 59

HCF

Here is the Arkansas Council's Quarterly Report. It is unusually well done.

We have sent them their check for the Quarter — have only Alabama to act on now.

FBR

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

April 9, 1959

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred Routh:

I should explain that this report is more delinquent because certain developments, which seemed almost emergencies, came just as I reached the days calendared to write it. The request from the professors for a conference on Acts #10 (affidavit as to organizations) and #115 (outlawing NAACP for state employees) came on March 23 and, because of dates for new contracts for teachers, had to be arranged by phone that week and held March 30. Then suddenly doors seemed to open for giving this star Negro basketball player of North Little Rock a chance at U. of A. The competition from out-of-state schools--Seattle University, Kansas and many others--meant John Walker (who deserves great credit for the idea an its development) and I had to stay on top of the project, made more difficult because the matter has to be sub rosa.

So, rightly or wrongly, we set report outline aside until this week.

You will be interested to know that we have guarantors to pay the boy's expenses. We still have to convince him that he will have a chance to play at U. of A., difficult since we are not supposed to involve the athletic staff directly.

Sincerely,

Nat

NAT R. GRISWOLD
Executive Director

NRG:vwp
Enc.

OFFICERS—MRS. THELMA ENGLER, CHAIRMAN • DR. TILMAN C. COTHRAN, VICE-CHAIRMAN • MRS. FLOY SPARLING, VICE-CHAIRMAN • THE REV. CHARLES C. WALKER, TREASURER • MRS. ADELL WOODS, SECRETARY

STAFF—NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • JOHN W. WALKER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • MRS. VELMA POWELL, SECRETARY AND PROGRAM

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

CONFIDENTIAL

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Narrative Quarterly Report

January - March 1959

I. Significant Events

A. General

1. During this quarter the event which dominated interest and concern of the state was the Sixty-Second Session of the Legislature of Arkansas, January 12 to March 12. Among measures passed were those to protect local communities against desegregation of schools, to strengthen the influence of Southern states politically, to harass organizations and individuals working for desegregation, to legalize racists ideas:

   a. An amendment to the constitution of the state and a statute to permit school districts to vote on changing the local public school to a private school.

   b. Three measures on pupil assignment for use of local school board.

   c. Three measures for state aid to individual students.

   d. A measure to permit public school teachers to teach in private schools and remain in the state retirement system.

   e. One to allow school boards to meet in jails!

   f. One to set school elections in September (before the new date for paying poll tax, October 1).

   g. One to make presidential electors free agents.

   h. One to require organizations to file information on order of any county judge after a public hearing before him.

   i. One to redefine barratry and set penalty therefor.

   j. One to make unlawful the employment by any unit of state government of a member of NAACP, "captive of the international communist conspiracy."

   k. One to prevent sit-down protests in restaurants and other public places.

l. One against creating a disturbance in a public place.

m. One to permit bus drivers to assign seats in buses.

n. One requiring blood-banks to label blood by race.

2. Bruce Bennett, State Attorney General, on January 14 made the report of the special committee on subversives to the legislature--a 37-page document. It was spread on the Journal as a part of the record of the session.

3. The Little Rock Chamber of Commerce polled its members on the question of closed schools on February 26. Fifty-six percent of those polled replied. Of this number, seventy percent favored reopening schools with "controlled" integration. The Board of the Chamber adopted policies which included working toward an atmosphere of free discussion and working to open the schools.

4. On March 31, Pine Bluff School Board announced indefinite delay in beginning plan for school desegregation.

5. The Little Rock School Board, evenly divided on the question of reopening the high schools, in various moves clarified some points as to position. Mr. Laster proposed that the Board open the schools on a segregated basis and let the federal court do its worst. This put Mr. Laster in a position independent of the Governor and of the three "business-men" members--Matson, Tucker, Lamb. These three on February 28 issued a long statement of their position that legally the only courses possible are non-segregated public schools or no public schools. They recommended the Board start working immediately on a plan of "controlled integration" for presentation to the court.

6. Governor Faubus and three members of the Little Rock School Board asked that three top administrators at Central High be dismissed--Principal Matthews and Vice-Principals Powell and Huckaby. The Arkansas Gazette on February 8 reported a deal whereby the impounded funds of the Little Rock School District would be restored if four top administrators were dismissed by the Board. It indicated this was only a part of a sweeping "purge" which was contemplated.

7. On February 26, House Bill 546 was introduced to permit the Governor to appoint three additional members to the Little Rock School Board. The frustrated attempt to pass this Bill lies back of some of the activities reported above.

8. A suit to end segregation in the Dollarway School District was filed on February in federal district court. This district is contiguous to the city of Pine Bluff. This is the first suit since September 1957.

9. On March 7, a three-judge session of the federal district court

made these decisions: (1) to enjoin the state from distributing to other schools any of the state funds withheld from the Little Rock School District; (2) to proceed with a hearing on May 4 on the validity of Arkansas School Closing Laws--Acts 4 & 5. The validity of Acts 4 and 5 are now before the Arkansas Supreme Court. The May 4 date will permit it to rule on these measures. The federal judges indicated the intention of ruling on these measures whether the state court had ruled prior to May 4 or not.

B. Events in Related Organizations

1. An interracial observance of Twelfth Night (January 6) was held in St. Phillip's Episcopal Church. Some seventy persons joined in worship and a social hour. It was sponsored by the Tuesday Night Pacifist Study Group.

2. The Urban League and The Arkansas Teachers Association joined ACHR in subscribing to the Legislative Digest and made it available for persons wishing to keep abreast of the actions of the Legislature.

3. Sam Legg, Vice-Principal of Oakwood School (Friends) of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., made a special study for the American Friends Service Committee here January 18-22. His study was to recommend action to help meet needs of displaced high school students in Little Rock. He recommended employment by AFSC of two persons: one to work directly with students, tutoring and counselling; another to work in community to stimulate other organizations to meet needs of students.

4. Three students from Little Rock attended the high school seminar in Austin, Texas, February 27. Subject: States Rights and Human Rights.

5. Dr. Allen Knight Chalmers of Boston University, famed Congregational minister,and Benjamin Sissel of Presbyterian Board visited Little Rock four days, February 20-23, to explore possible directions for action. In addition to many individual conferences, a conference dinner was held at Phyllis Wheatley YWCA on February 21, attended by some sixty persons.

6. Mr. William Lightsey of Virginia visited Little Rock February 25. He met with the Women's Emergency Committee to Open Our Schools and with important citizens, business men and lawyers,for gloves-off conferences about opening the public schools and organizing to that end.

7. The Women's Emergency Committee held its first open public meeting on Tuesday, February 3. Three hundred important citizens attended in Fellowship Hall of Christ Church to see the film, "A City Decides," followed by a panel consisting of a clergyman, school principal, an

attorney, a psychologist and a student. Known members of the White Citizens Council attended. This was a good move to help actualize the new policy of the Chamber of Commerce, "atmosphere in which freedom of discussion of our problems is possible."

8. First visits to ACHR office were those of Gustave F. Falk, Area Director of AJC, and the Reverend Philip S. Hurley, S. J. of the editorial board of the Interracial Review.

C. Events in ACHR

1. The second annual retreat of the Board was held February 20-21 at Ferncliff Lodge with twenty-eight persons participating in a program on policy and plans for ACHR. Resource persons included: Ralph Barnhart, Dean of Arkansas School of Law; William Hadley, Public Relations Consultant; Elijah Coleman, President of Arkansas Teachers Association; Parma Basham, Vice-President of the Urban League and Little Rock civic leader. Fred Routh represented the Southern Regional Council.

2. Following suggestions from the Retreat, the Directors have made frequent visits to Pine Bluff, exploring possibilities of a local organization, the prevailing official sentiment in regard to school desegregation, and ways to influence this sentiment and forthcoming action. (See interpretations.)

3. The Directors have worked intensively with many persons on a project to enroll a Negro student in the U. of A. Scipio Jones High School has a basketball genius who is a straight B student. He wishes to attend the state university. He has received bids from more than twenty universities. There is real hope he will be at U. of A. and will break through the race barrier in Southwest Conference. (CONFIDENTIAL!)

4. The Directors served as convener of an ad hoc committee of professors from five colleges on March 30 to consider action to remove the threat to academic freedom contained in Act 10 (Gregory) of the Special Legislative Session, 1958, which requires teachers in state schools to make affidavit listing all organizations to which they have belonged or contributed for a period of five years.

5. ACHR has established some additional channels for effective distribution of educational materials. Through these this quarter it has distributed to key persons some thirty-five copies of "Actions Patterns for Desegregation," publication of Phi Delta Kappa; one thousand of "Truth About Washington Desegregation," reprint of Knoll's series in the Washington Post; (The Women's Emergency Committee took major responsibility in the distribution of this latter.) approximately one thousand copies of "What Saith the Scriptures" during Brotherhood Week.

6. During the quarter, ACHR enlisted college students to assist in

survey of desegregation of common carriers and stations in Little Rock and Fort Smith, part of the survey by SRC.

7. The Director again attended the Southern Inter-Agency Conference in Atlanta, January 13-14, and had opportunity to confer with Jean Fairfax of the American Friends Service Committee and Harry Meserve.

8. The Director was sponsor for the visit of Mr. Saidu Garba of Nigeria on March 29-April 2. He had major cooperation from a number of community leaders.(Mr. Garba is an employee of the USIS for Northern Nigeria.) We believe he is the first Negro to be entertained in a Little Rock hotel with all its facilities. He also appeared on local TV program.

9. Considerable effort has gone into program items which will yet be consummated: (a) an institute for select ministers across the state with nationally recognized leaders; (b) sponsoring Attorney Rodell of Yale University for public speech on the Supreme Court and for a conference with influential lawyers; (c) sponsoring Herblock, the cartoonist, for a dinner meeting calculated to put the Little Rock problem in perspective with good humor; (d) effort to get a summit conference of all parties of power in the Little Rock impasse under conditions that would give diplomacy and understanding as great a role as law.

II. Interpretations From Our Perspective

A. General Events

1. Legislation on segregation in the current session can generally be characterized as effective only as delaying measures and harassing measures. Most of these acts once judged in a competent court can be set aside.

   Since most of them are to be used at the level of the local school they will prove most troublesome to invalidate. It is most difficult to get plaintiffs in the small units of government. Each case can claim to be a separate, a different, case. In rural Arkansas local units are fartherest from centers of concern for civil rights.

   These things are true of the measures for pupil assignment and tuition grants. These are administrative decisions to be made by local white school officials.

   Acts #10 (Special Session 1958), #115 and #225 all are harassing measures applicable at the local level. The first requires listing by school employees under affidavit all organizations to which the employee has belonged or contributed for a five year period. Number 115 makes it unlawful for any unit of state government to employ a member of the NAACP. Number 225 permits a county judge to require

information from any organization which he, after a public hearing, determines is a threat to state control of its schools.

All such legislation can be shown to be unconstitutional. That process is slow. Meantime, the paralyzing effect of such devices upon any progress in the area of human rights may be tragic.

The package character of these measures now is discernable. On April 7, the Little Rock School Board put affidavit forms for Act #10 in the hands of all teachers. If in honesty any teacher lists herself or himself as a member of NAACP, under Act #115 the School Board cannot employ such a person.

Persons, notably the women, concerned to save public schools are organizing to defeat the proposed Constitutional Amendment which will allow local option in turning public schools into private. Such a defeat seems the only hope of saving public schools in Arkansas. This vote will be in November 1960.

2. The Governor's position while secure was weakened during the legislative session. His measure to "pack" the Little Rock School Board was defeated twice in spite of tremendous pressures. This move related as it was to firing school personnel frightened many school administrators. He was defeated on one measure related to the highway department, though this was not a clearcut victory. But a number of legislators openly opposed his wishes. A Pulaski County Representative introduced a bill to abolish the judiciary and the legislative branches and to give these powers to the Governor!

3. Mr. Bruce Bennett, the State's Attorney, had fifteen prosegregation measures introduced. Of these only six were passed; one was tabled; another had to do with land title of Raney High School. So his batting average was low. There is some indication of real friction between him and the legislators. His report for the Committee on Subversives made little splash.

4. Litigation in Arkansas,as everywhere, continues to make the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision more secure. The State Supreme Court might rule against Acts 4 and 5 (school closing) though this is improbable. We think the three-judge federal court will do so on May 4. This may cause a recall of legislators, though more probably the Governor will depend on other laws to avoid desegregation of schools. This would mean Little Rock Schools will be open next Fall but under what conditions and in what spirit no one can predict.

   ACHR still agrees that litigation is unpromising in getting real progress in school desegregation in Little Rock. We are still committed to a "summit" conference of all parties of power.

5. The continued energetic work of the Women's Emergency Committee, the new role of the Chamber of Commerce, and the positive stand of three members of the School Board are mutually supporting events. Taken together, we may have reached the point where strong local

citizens are ready to "pick-up-the-pieces." This and the poll of the Chamber may help explain Mr. Faubus' rejection of the substitute legislative proposal that the Little Rock School Board be enlarged by election instead of appointment. We understand the poll frightened him.

B. Related to Other Organizations

1. The visit from the regional director of AJC and one of the editors of the Catholic Interracial Review was encouraging. The latter disclosed plans to develop a local Catholic Interracial Council. In view of the negative attitude of Catholic officials here this is promising. (We previously had been approached by Catholic laymen about "doing something" among Catholics.) Likewise, our efforts have been weakened by the absence of any support from the activities of Jewish organizations. The rise in antisemitic activities may help us establish common cause with their local social action groups here though they have no paid workers.

2. We are supporting efforts to organize a Women's Committee to Save Public Schools in Pine Bluff. The dire need for this became apparent as we sampled attitudes among school officials. There is a genuine threat to public schools which attitudes of school officials on desegregation may unwittingly strengthen.

   We think at Pine Bluff the school officials in their effort to avoid litigation and "another Little Rock" are depending entirely on "sitting on the lid." They hope to keep Negro patrons from bringing a suit. This they seek to do by persuading influential Negro leaders, "we do not want another Little Rock, do we?" Failing this they will encourage "legal" harassing of Negro leaders and organizations so they cannot bring a suit. There is no disposition at this moment to go to responsible white school patrons and say, "under law we must do this; this means this; will you back us in this?"

   Briefly the present course can but end in a law suit, possible school closings and another Little Rock with real racial violence.

3. This threat to the public schools is strengthened, also, by the infidelity of powerful persons toward the public school system--infidelity intensified by recent criticism of public education across the nation. Persons holding parochial school philosophy find it easy to support and spread these criticisms. (Roman Catholics are not the only or chief offenders here.)

4. The role of the teachers organization in this critical struggle for public schools is disheartening. This is particularly true in the AEA (white). Since their mild resolution in November, the members of AEA have made no public or obvious move to prevent destruction of the schools. Their link with the Governor, through increased school

revenue, has paralyzed serious opposition to any proposal from him on desegregation however seriously it undermines public education. No sound from them when he sought firing of school administrators without cause or when he would "pack" by appointment Little Rock School Board. It was the NAACP suit, not they or Little Rock leaders, which saved funds for Little Rock School District which were being dissipated to schools across the state.

The ATA (colored) under a new chairman is alert and attempting to be responsible. Its power is limited greatly because its members are so vulnerable. They are beholden to white superintendents and Boards for the most part. It now appears ATA may test Act #115 (anti-NAACP) despite the organic weakness of ATA.

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Financial Report

January - March 1959

Balance Brought Forward December 31, 1958			$ 1,115.88
Savings Account January 1, 1959			$ 3,052.50
Income - January through March 1959			
Memberships	$ 89.00		
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions	55.00		
Contributions	233.50		
Literature	56.35		
Board Retreat	44.50		
Mimeographing Service	1.50		
Grant - SRC	900.00		
	$ 1,379.85	+	$ 1,379.85
			$ 5,548.23
*SPECIAL GIFT $ 2,500.00			
Expenditures - January through March 1959			
Rent	$ 190.00		
Refund FICA - Nat Griswold	17.99		
Internal Revenue - Quarterly Payment	513.26		
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions	63.00		
Program	213.72		
Office Supplies	30.39		
Travel	225.96		
Literature, Newspapers, Etc.	227.27		
Salaries	2,819.22		
Telephone, Telegraph	106.53		
Postage	13.40		
Office Furniture	26.66		
Printing	62.55		
Bank Service Charges	2.23		
	$ 4,512.18	-	$ 4,512.18
Balance March 31, 1959			$ 1,036.05

*Executive Committee has designated this Special Gift to be used for a Special Project.

SRC

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date _____

THE S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING May 31, , 1959

INCOME

From SRC	$ 950.00	
Memberships	531.00	
New South Subscriptions	202.00	
Contributions	524.50	
Other (specify)		
Mr. Dabb's Books	40.00	
Phone Call Refund	1.30	
Travel Refund	36.38	
Check #28 (Voided)	34.46	
TOTAL INCOME		$2319.64

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$1905.55	
Travel	270.60	
Rent	105.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	45.77	
Postage	70.00	
Office Supplies	105.21	
New South subscriptions to SRC	216.00	
Other (specify)		
Literature	10.35	
Subscriptions	7.35	
Refund	18.00	
Bank Charge	.25	
Savings	2500.00*	
Tables	16.38	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$5270.46

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 3030.90	
Income for Quarter	2319.64	
Total	$ 5350.54	
Expenditures for Quarter	5270.46	
BALANCE	$ 80.08	

* OVER

Unpaid Bills Outstanding at End of May:

Phone Bill	$13.17
New South Subscription	40.00
Travel	66.32
S.S. & W.T. (April & May)	206.78
Total Outstanding Bills	$ 326.27
Typewriter must be bought immediately Estimated Cost (SCCHR doesn't own a typewriter, but has been using two on loan)	245.66
*TOTAL to be withdrawn immediately from "savings".	$ 571.93

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the causes of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."

—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Officers

Chairman:
RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

1st Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
RALEIGH

2nd Vice-Chairman:
W. W. FINLATOR
RALEIGH

Secretary:
WILLIAM M. BOYCE, JR.
CHARLOTTE

Treasurer:
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DURHAM

Executive Secretary:
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Executive Committee

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WALTER N. RIDLEY
ELIZABETH CITY

HENRY G. RUARK
LAURINBURG

A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE

June 12, 1959

Dr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Here is my report for the quarter ending on May 31st.

I was glad to get the announcement of the appointments of Dr. Dunbar as Director of Research, and Mr. Rilling as Director of Field Activities. The past records of both these men are impressive. I shall look forward to meeting them.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date June 12, 1959

THE North Carolina COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING May 31, 1959

INCOME

From SRC	1,000.00
Memberships	815.00
New South Subscriptions	140.00
Contributions	66.00
Other (specify)	
Sale of literature	8.50
From Charlotte Council	250.00
TOTAL INCOME	2,279.50

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	5,550.00
Travel	606.14
Rent	105.00
Utilities (included in rent)	
Phone & Telegraph	79.37
Postage	374.66
Office Supplies	268.68
New South subscriptions to SRC	138.00
Other (specify)	
Books, pamphlets, newspapers	50.50
Social Security payments	63.75
Misc.	5.50
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4,241.60

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	3,480.80
Income for Quarter Total	2,279.50
	5,760.30
Expenditures for Quarter	4,241.60
BALANCE	1,518.70

Harry S Jones

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte 2, N. C.

EDITORIAL, THE CHARLOTTE NEWS, MAY 21, 1959

IS THERE A PLACE FOR CARVER COLLEGE?

The big question mark was mercifully removed from Charlotte's 10-year-old Carver College this week. Action by the board of trustees authorizing this purchase of a 50-acre site for new buildings assures the institution a continuing role in the local community college system.

It had been suggested in some quarters that Carver be abandoned in favor of a single, racially integrated Charlotte College. The idea was wisely rejected for the present.

Carver is an established institution of higher learning with a long record of service to the community. In the past, it has been able to answer many special needs of local Negroes and it should continue to do so--perhaps on a somewhat more ambitious scale in the future. There is no more reason for closing Carver's doors now than there is for closing the doors of North Carolina College in Durham or A&T College in Greensboro. There is a demand for these institutions and a demand for the opportunities they offer.

There are no racial bars at either Charlotte or Carver Colleges. Both are worthy institutions of higher learning. Both have good programs to offer the youth of Charlotte and surrounding areas. They are not identical programs, however. In addition to its liberal arts courses, Carver offers special work not available at Charlotte College. These include vocational subjects and adult education. At the same time, Charlotte College is concentrating on its liberal arts program with the hope of becoming a four-year college within the next decade.

Just as State College in Raleigh and the University at Chapel Hill have developed along different lines within the framework of a single educational system, it is likely that Charlotte and Carver will serve different needs in different ways. This development need not be governed strictly by racial considerations in the years ahead. But it would be cruelly disruptive of highly sensitive social and educational processes to wipe out Carver overnight and expect a previously all-white institution to serve the same needs.

The community needs both Charlotte and Carver Colleges. They should be permitted to develop in such a way as to provide the greatest good for the greatest number. That is the proper role of community colleges in North Carolina. That is the role Charlotte's community college system should attempt conscientiously to fill. Anything less would serve the public poorly.

PEOPLE'S PLATFORM, THE CHARLOTTE NEWS, MAY 28, 1959

DOES CHARLOTTE REALLY NEED A 'NEGRO' COLLEGE?

Editors, The News:

We would like to comment on certain statements in your editorial of May 21st entitled: "Is There A Place For Carver College?"

1). "In the past, Carver College has been able to answer many special needs of local Negroes and it should continue to do so."

It is true that in the past Carver has been providing for special needs of local Negroes, but these special needs came about for two reasons; (1) Charlotte College was closed to Negroes; and (2) Negroes received inferior training in their "separate but equal" schools. When Charlotte College is in fact open to all qualified students, and when all public schools give adequate training, there will be no "special needs" of Negroes.

2). "There is no more reason for closing Carver's doors now than there is for closing the doors of North Carolina College in Durham or A&T College in Greensboro.

The two colleges named above were built many years ago; this is 1959. Both North Carolina College and A&T College are located in communities where there is no other public college for local students to attend; this is not true in Charlotte. In any case, it is not a question of closing Carver College now. The question is: In the year 1959, should we plan to build and equip a new Carver College when the trend is definitely away from segregated education, and when there is not enough money to build one first-rate institution?

3). "It would be crually disruptive of highly sensitive social and educational processes to wipe out Carver College overnight and expect a previously all-white institution to serve the same needs."

No one that we know of is suggesting that Carver College be wiped out overnight. What we suggest is that, with the new building program, it would be a good time to make a change of policy in favor of non-discrimination in education. Carver College would necessarily be continued in the transition period.

5). "The community needs both Charlotte and Carver College."

We don't think this enlightened community needs, a "white" college and a "Negro" college. The community, we believe, ought to provide first-rate educational opportunities for all of its young people. The college curriculum will need to be varied to meet the needs of individuals who have different talents and aspirations. But there are no special needs of Negroes as such; nor of white people as such.

—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council
Harry S. Jones-Executive Secretary

Editors' Note:

In quoting out of context from The News' editorial, committeemen eliminated a pertinent sentence: "There are no racial bars at either Charlotte or Carver Colleges." If there are not special needs of Negroes or whites, as such, there are special needs of individuals, as such, which can be best served in special ways.

THE CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

May 5, 1959

An open letter to the Trustees of
the Charlotte Community College System

Gentlemen:

This Council affords the opportunity for white and colored citizens to meet together, to exchange ideas and viewpoints, and from the vantage of mutual understanding and mutual trust, to work for just and honorable solutions to our community problems.

We have given much thought to the development of the Charlotte Community College program. Our major concern is that this program provide the best in educational opportunities for all of our young people. This can be done only, we believe, by building one community college to serve all qualified students regardless of race or color.

It is hardly necessary to point out to a board made up of business men and educators that colleges are expensive institutions, and that there is not yet enough money in sight to build and equip one first-rate institution. As time goes on, enrollments are likely to increase faster than appropriations. The financial problem will be compounded if funds have to be divided two ways, and the result will inevitably be two second-rate colleges.

Some will maintain that there are now, and are likely to be for some time in the future, Negro students who are unable to meet the standards of admission at Charlotte College. But the solution to this problem lies in the improvement of city and county schools, now underway--not in the provision for sub-standard offerings at Carver College. It is the responsibility of our public schools to provide adequate pre-college training.

In the light of Charlotte's acceptance of limited integration in the public schools, and in view of the calm and concerted passage of the bond issue for the enlargement of Memorial Hospital, we are convinced that the good people of Charlotte are ready now to give their support to one community college which will serve all qualified students.

These practical considerations are in addition to compelling legal and moral factors which lead us to ask for a reconsideration of the proposal to purchase land on which to build a new Carver College. We ask instead that all our efforts be directed toward the development of one first-rate college which, we believe, will best serve the young people of this area.

Respectfully yours,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Stuart D. Currie, Chairman

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

PROGRAM REPORT: MARCH-APRIL-MAY, 1959

1). Information-Education Mail Project. Four mailings were made to our list of members and selected community leaders numbering approximately 1800. In March we mailed a two page memo summarizing conclusions from the pamphlet entitled "The Truth about Washington's Schools." Near the end of the month the March issue of our Human Relations Bulletin was mailed.

In April we selected for mailing a reprint of an article in the Presbyterian Outlook by Kenneth J. Foreman entitled: Were Our Ancesters Wrong? In May, our Human Relations Bulletin carried the "Guide to Thought and Action in Race Relations" prepared by ministers in Gainesville and Hall County, Georgia.

In April we also mailed to all the ministers on our lists (about 400) a copy of the Forword to the pamphlet "Fellowship for Whom"—a study of racial inclusiveness in Congregational Christian Churches.

2). Merit Employment Projects. In Durham, Mr. Behrman's time has been spent largely in a search for qualified Negro applicants for jobs that have been opened for them at a television station and several other business organizations. He acknowledged some discouragement over the fact that the merit employment committee of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs has not followed up on these matters and produced qualified applicants as they had promised. One employer, having agreed to employ a Negro on a particular job (previously "white") went ahead on his own and found a Negro for the job.

Mr. Behrman met again with staff members and the head of the Psychology Department at State College to discuss possible research projects and studies in the field of employment. At their next meeting, staff members from North Carolina College (Negro) will meet with them.

In Charlotte, we have continued our conferences with individual employers. The head of a Chemical firm has agreed to employ a Negro chemist as assistant to the manager--a good position which has been filled heretofore by a white man. We have secured a number of applicants and to date two men have passed preliminary screening and are scheduled for further interviews at the plant. If one is employed, we think it will mean a great deal for the future, as the head of this firm is a leading business man, and a former president of the Chamber of Commerce.

3). Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council. A special meeting of the executive committee of the Charlotte Council was called when the Trustees of Charlotte and Carver Colleges announced tentative plans to purchase land on which to build a new Carver College. (Land for Charlotte College was purchased in December) The Committee decided to state their views in an open letter to the Trustees which would be sent to members of the council, ministers of the city and county and 350 selected civic leaders. (See attached) The letter received good publicity in both the Charlotte News and the Charlotte Observer.

The College Board went ahead with their plan to purchase the land for Carver College, and on May 21, an editorial appeared in the Charlotte News supporting this action. The Charlotte Council sent a letter to the editor answering this editorial. The letter was given a prominent place on the editorial page a few days later. (See second attached sheet)

Council forum speakers in April and May were Edward Ball, editor of the Southern School News and P. D. East, editor and publisher of The Petal Paper. C. B. Deane, former Congressman from Rockingham, was scheduled to speak in March but became ill and was unable to come.

The Charlotte Council applied for and--to the surprise of some--was granted membership in the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce. The annual fee is $50.

4). Over the state. Groups of ministers in two communities has called on the council for help in setting up interracial groups. The two communities are Shelby, which is about 40 miles west of Charlotte, and Wilson which is about 30 miles east of Raleigh. Visits to these communities were made in April, and follow-up visits are scheduled for June.

On April 27, a conference on employment opportunities for Negroes was convened in Raleigh by the N. C. Teachers Association and the National Urban League. A temporary organization was set up with W. J. Kennedy, Jr. as chairman.

The purpose of the organization will be: To gather and put into presentable form the facts about Negro employment in North Carolina, and to devise ways and means of presenting these facts to employers and to the public.

The Chapel Hill Fellowship for School Integration has worked out a plan for desegregating the schools of that community, and has presented the plan to the school board. The plan sets forth in clear terms (1) what the federal and state laws require in regard to school desegregation, (2) why school boards of the state, in assigning pupils to segregated schools, are in violation of these laws, and (3) why the provision of the state law allowing petitions for reassignment does not satisfy the requirements of the federal law. (Copy of this will be enclosed with this report).

This, we believe to be a very important document, and the council will likely distribute it to our mailing list later this month (June).

5). Executive Committee Meeting. The executive committee of the North Carolina Council met in High Point on May 21, with ten members present. The committee decided to explore the possibility of jointing sponsoring, with the N. C. Council of Churches and the American Friends' Service Committee, a statewide conference on merit employment. One of the members has the personal word of the Governor that he would attend such a conference.

6). Institutes and Conferences. During the quarter the executive secretary attended (1) the Institute on Race Relations at Johnson C. Smith University on April 6-7; (2) the Inter-Agency Conference of Southern Inter-Group Organizations at Atlanta on April 28-29; and (3) the conference of Religious Leaders sponsored by the President's Committee on Government Contracts in Washington, D. C., on May 11.

Harry S. Jones

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

May, 1959

PLAN FOR SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

This plan to end compulsory school segregation has been put forward by the Chapel Hill Fellowship for School Integration. The arguments in Section I (Legal Aspects), and Section II (Moral, Educational and Social Aspects), would apply with equal force to other school districts in North Carolina.

I. THE LEGAL ASPECTS

The Chapel Hill School Board is "duty bound to devote every effort toward initiating desegregation and bringing about the elimination of racial discrimination in the public school system." Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. I (1958). Racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional. All provisions of federal, state or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to the Constitution. The Chapel Hill School Board is required by law to make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance with this principle. Brown v. Board of Education, 349 U.S. 294 (1955)

The pertinent court decisions and North Carolina statutes which demonstrate that a segregated plan of school education can no longer be tolerated are here presented:

A - The Constitution of the United States, as Authoritatively Interpreted By The Supreme Court Of The United States, Requires The Chapel Hill School Board To Take Affirmative Steps To Eliminate Discrimination In Chapel Hill Public Education.

Article VI of the Constitution makes the Constitution the "Supreme Law of the Land." For over 150 years, since 1803, it has been established constitutional doctrine that the Supreme Court interpretation of the Constitution is the supreme law of the land. Article VI, clause 3 of the Constitution requires every state official to take an oath "to support this Constitution." It follows that no state official can war against the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court without violating his undertaking to support it.

Four recent Supreme Court decisions make it perfectly plain that the School Board must eliminate school segregation.

1 - Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954) - Here the Supreme Court held that any state legislation which either required or permitted school segregation deprived Negro children of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court, however, did not issue an order but held that case over for further argument as to the appropriate decree.

2 - Brown v. Board of Education, 349 U.S. 294 (1955) - Here the Supreme Court issued the order it had withheld in the first Brown case. Pointing out that implementation of the constitutional principles earlier announced may require solution of varied local school problems, the Supreme Court sent the cases back to the local federal courts with the direction that they require the school boards to "make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance without our May 17, 1954 ruling." The Supreme Court advised the lower federal courts that "Once such a start has been

made, the courts may find that additional time is necessary to carry out the ruling in an effective manner." The Supreme Court cautioned, however, that "The burden rests upon the defendants (School Boards) to establish that such a time is necessary in the public interest and is consistent with good faith compliance at the earliest practicable date." Problems relating to school administration arising from the physical condition of the school plants, the school transportation system, personnel, revision of attendance areas, and the like, were mentioned by the Supreme Court as reasonable grounds for delay.

3 - Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1 (1958) - Here the Supreme Court was asked to rule that "chaos, bedlam and turmoil" in the school room was a good reason to delay integration in Little Rock for a period of two and a half years. The Supreme Court refused to so hold. It said that "law and order are not to be preserved by depriving the Negro children of their constitutional rights." The difficulties in school administration were to be solved by the School Board without sacrificing the rights of the Negro children.

4 - Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham Board of Education, U.S. 27, U.S. Law Week 3160 (1958) - Here the Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the Alabama School Placement Law. There was no evidence in this case that the Birmingham School Board had assigned pupils on the basis of race; nor was there any evidence that the Alabama Legislature had intended the School Board to assign pupils on the basis of race. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court which included this language: "All that has been said in this present opinion must be limited to the constitutionality of the law upon its face. The School Placement Law furnishes the legal machinery for an orderly administration of the public schools in a constitutional manner by the admission of qualified pupils upon a basis of individual merit without regard to their race or color. We must presume that it will be so administered.

B - The North Carolina Legislation, Like the Supreme Court Decisions, Contemplates That The Chapel Hill School Board Will End Segregated Public Education.

The appropriate North Carolina statute is the Pupil Enrollment Act of 1955. This Act requires each board of education to provide for the enrollment of pupils "so as to provide for the...health, safety, and general welfare of such pupils." It does not mention race as a criterion, and indeed, the legislature that enacted this statute contemplated that the school boards would assign Negro students to what were formerly "white" schools. This same legislature provided an "escape" or a "safety valve" for those white persons who objected to integrated schools by recommending two amendments to the state constitution: (1) a provision authorizing education expense grants "for private education of a child who is assigned against the wishes of his parent.....to a public school attended by a child of another race," and (2) a provision authorizing any locality to "suspend or to authorize the suspension of the operation of one or more of all the public schools" in that area. Any doubts concerning the possibility of segregation under the 1955 Pupil Enrollment Act of 1955 were laid to rest by the late Chief Judge Parker in the case of Carson v. Warlick, 238 F 2d 724 (1956). He sustained the constitutionality of this act as written with these words:

> "It is argued that the Pupil Enrollment Act is unconstitutional; but we cannot hold that statute is unconstitutional upon its face and the question as to whether it has been unconstitutionally applied is not before us, as the administrative remedy which it provides has not been invoked...Somebody must enroll the pypils in the school. They cannot enroll themselves and we can think of no one better qualified to under-

take the task than the officials of the schools in charge. It is to be presumed that these will obey the law, observe the standards prescribed by the legislature, and avoid the discrimination on account of race which the Constitution forbids.

C - The Existing School Assignment Plan In Chapel Hill Violates The Federal Constitution And The North Carolina Statutes.

Under the existing program, Chapel Hill school children are assigned to schools on the basis of race. No matter where they live and no matter what their interests or capabilities, all Negro children are assigned to Northside Elementary School or Lincoln High School. In the first Brown case the Supreme Court held that segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race deprives these children of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954) - Similarly, the existing program in Chapel Hill violates the North Carolina Pupil Enrollment Act of 1955. That Act requires the School Board to assign pupils on an individual basis "so as to provide for the orderly and efficient administration of such public school, the effective instruction of the pupils therein enrolled, and the health, safety, and general welfare of such pupils." This act was held to be constitutional on its face on the presumption that School Boards in North Carolina will "observe the standards prescribed by the legislature, and avoid the discrimination on account of race which the Constitution forbids." Carson v. Warlick, 238F. 2d 724 (4th Cir. 1956) The standards prescribed by the legislature forbid assignment by race and, conversely, require assignment on the basis of the "health, safety and general welfare" of each pupil.

The fact that children assigned to Northside or to Lincoln because of their race can apply for transfer to a different school does not save the existing Chapel Hill program from the taint of unconstitutionality. The Constitution nullifies "sophisticated as well as simple-minded modes of discrimination" and hits onerous procedural requirements which effectively handicap exercise of constitutional rights.

The leading case is Lane v. Wilson, 307 U.S. 268 (1939), a case directly on point with the immaterial difference that the Wilson case related to voting rights under the Fifteenth Amendment whereas here the concern is with educational rights under the Fourteenth Amendment. The Wilson case arose in this fashion. In 1914 Oklahoma amended its constitution to require a literacy test for all voters except those voters whose ancestors had been eligible to vote prior to the Civil War. This "grandfather clause" was invalidated by the Supreme Court in the spring of 1915, and in the summer of 1915 the Oklahoma legislature met in special session and enacted a law providing that all those eligible to vote in the 1914 election (all white) would be permanently eligible to vote and that all others (Negroes who had failed literacy tests) would be permanently eligible to vote if they registered within a limited period of time. Negroes who had failed to register within the statutory period were denied the right of franchise, and brought this suit. The Supreme Court held the 1915 legislation unconstitutional because the opportunity given Negro voters to free themselves from the effects of discrimination was "too cabined and confined." The Court said this:

> "The restrictions imposed must be judged with reference to those for whom they were designed. It must be remembered that we are dealing with a body of citizens lacking the habits and traditions of political independence and otherwise living in circumstances which do not encourage initiative and enterprise...The purposes in question, the practical difficulties inevitable in the administration of such strict

registration provisions, leave no escape from the conclusion that the means chosen as substitutes for the invalidated "grandfather clause" were themselves invalid under the Fifteenth Amendment. They operated unfairly against the very class on whose behalf the protection of the Constitution was here successfully invoked."

Here as in the Wilson case, the opportunity given Negro pupils to free themselves from the effects of the initial discriminatory assignment is "too cabined and confined." The pupil must run the notoriety and expense of an administrative appeal and caution requires that he there prepare a record that will withstand subsequent judicial inquiry. If successful, the individual litigant (Joyner v. Board of Education, 244 N.C. 154 (1956) forbids "class actions") would find himself isolated, having "forced" his way into a school attended largely if not exclusively by members of a different race. The expected newspaper publicity would make him a "guinea pig," subject to examination and interview by those interested in "integration." The Supreme Court in the Brown case invalidated the "separate but equal" doctrine in part on the psychological knowledge that the separation of Negro children "solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may effect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone." 347 U.S. 483 at 494 The purported opportunity given Chapel Hill Negro pupils to free themselves from the invalidated "separate but equal" educational system generates a like feeling of inferiority. As in the Wilson case, the means chosen as substitutes for the invalidated school segregation doctrine, operates "unfairly against the very class on whose behalf the protection of the Constitution was here successfully invoked," and consequently is invalid under the Fourteenth Amendment.

In short and in summary, the Constitution is colorblind and those whose oath of office requires them to uphold and defend the Constitution must be colorblind as well.

THE MORAL, EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

The very limited progress that has been made in North Carolina toward eliminating racial discrimination in the public schools is commendable.....at least as a first step. It is commendable only if it is followed by further steps. We can hardly claim that in this state we are proceeding with the admission of children "to public schools on a racially nondiscriminatory basis with all deliberate speed." It seems doubtful that such minimal compliance with the Supreme Court order will completely eliminate the threat to public education which has in other states become more than just a threat. We would like to think that the public schools will never be closed in North Carolina. In our opinion we must continue to move toward a more significant degree of desegregation if we are to eliminate this threat to our public school system. As long as there remains a possibility of school closings, the industrial growth of North Carolina, the growth of institutions of higher learning, and the reputation of the state in general will suffer. Such considerations are clearly of greatest importance to all of us, but important as they are, they should not be allowed to overshadow the other and more important reason for ending racial discrimination, namely, for the reason that discrimination against any individual or group solely because of race, color or creed is morally wrong.

It is easy to define what is wrong with racial discrimination and indeed it is this wrong that constitutes the main reason for our efforts in this area. Can we in addition point to positive advantages to integration in the schools? In other words, do we need integration? To those who are denied certain types of educational experience by the practise of segregation, the advantages of integration are obvious. Surely by avoiding duplication of facilities better schools could be made available for pupils of both races. Even if we could afford the best separate but equal facilities, are there other positive advantages to integration? We submit that there are advantages perhaps more important than the economic ones. It seems altogether clear that nothing would contribute more to the education of our children in basic human relations than the practise of what we are attempting to teach. How can we honestly expect our children to avoid racial prejudice when they are forced to practise discrimination daily? Whether the future means for them continued residence in North Carolina or elsewhere in this country or abroad, it seems inevitable that they will be brought more and more into contact with people of other races. For this reason we feel that we do need integration perhaps as much or more than we need certain other special educational programs.

We believe that all these considerations are of sufficient importance to lead us to search for a satisfactory way to end segregation in Chapel Hill. The state of North Carolina occupies a unique position in the south with a record of having worked out sensible and reasonable solutions to difficult problems, a state noted for progressive leadership. Chapel Hill is in a singularly favorable position as far as the challenge of integration is concerned. We have experienced integration at the university in Chapel Hill with no furor, no violence - it came so quietly that it was hardly noticed. This community is favored in many other ways - economically and intellectually, as well as by virtue of considerable experience in good race relations. Is it not logical that Chapel Hill should assume the lead in North Carolina in matters relating to public education? If the citizens of Chapel Hill can, through the Board of Education and without threat of legal action, institute a plan which leads ultimately to an end to compulsory segregation in the public schools, the effects could be felt over the state and over the south, and Chapel Hill would truly deserve the reputation it enjoys as a community of enlightened and progressive citizens.

What should a plan for bringing an end to racial discrimination in the schools of Chapel Hill include? Certain features seem to be essential:

1 - Above all it should be such as to avoid interference in any significant way with the education of any child. It must in no way decrease the quality of our schools, but rather should lead to material improvements.

2 - It must allow for assignment of pupils to the schools on a basis other than race to comply with the law of the land, and at the same time allow for certain choice on the part of parents to comply with the law of the state.

3 - It should relieve the Negro parent of the necessity for taking the initiative in gaining admission to a school where there is good reason for the child to be admitted. We all agree that integration in some form is inevitable. We agree that it should be accomplished by "peaceful" means. What better way to keep the change peaceful than to remove the Negro child and his parents from the position of forcing his way in? Nothing would contribute more to peaceful integration than to let it be known that the initiative has been taken by the School Board and by the citizens.

4 - Some undoubtedly feel that the only true integration is total integration. This may to some be considered the ideal. It is doubtful if such a plan would meet with the approval of the majority of either race. If a plan is to include the features enumerated there must be some degree of gradualism.

5 - If gradual change is the most satisfactory way, then the plan must include still another feature- namely, built-in progress so that it will lead ultimately to an end to discrimination and not stop with token integration.

6 - Still another feature should be included. Any plan for Chapel Hill should allow for the best possible and most just utilization of all qualified teachers and administrative personnel. We cannot afford to lose good teachers because of our efforts to improve the schools in other ways. Qualified teachers should be used in the most effective way regardless of race, and indeed the assignment of teachers on an integrated basis should greatly facilitate integration of pupils.

Little has been said here of the problems involved in integration of the schools. It would be ridiculous to deny that problems would arise. There will be problems, but we feel that the magnitude of these problems has been grossly exaggerated. For the most part they will be educational problems, space problems, and the like. These we have - integration or not - and we feel that their solution should be sought by all citizens working together.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN IN THE CHAPEL HILL ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

Early in its deliberations the committee decided to give serious consideration to plans incorporating the principle of geographical districting. School districting can be of two types - arbitrary or political. Examples of arbitrary districts would be areas within a given radius of each school, or bounded by natural or other barriers (rivers, major high-ways, etc.). Political districting takes into consideration the characteristics of the population of the districts. Thus, because it is to some group's advantage, or because it is felt necessary, school districts may be drawn in complex patterns.

The fellowship plan is based on geographical school districts, and is political in the sense of recognizing that district lines would be drawn in such a way as to minimize possible community friction, that is, to minimize for the present the amount of integration. Such districting, while distasteful to many members of the Fellowship, is felt to be a compromise necessary to meet realities of the situation in the Chapel Hill - Carrboro Community.

In order to judge the feasibility of geographical districting, the Fellowship committee attempted to pinpoint the location of the residences of all pupils currently attending schools in Chapel Hill and Carrboro. Addresses were obtained from school files and maps were made from this information. We are indebted to Superintendant Johnston and Mr. Box, principal of Carrboro School, for their cooperation in making this information available. The maps are available to the School Board and any community group interested in this problem. Because rural addresses for the most part lacked specificity we were forced to treat the rural school population in broader terms. This we did by determining the numbers of children entering Carrboro and Chapel Hill on school buses by the various highways.

Within the limits of Carrboro and Chapel Hill we found that very dramatic residential segregation exists. In the rural areas, on the other hand, large numbers of Negro and white children enter the school administrative area by the same routes, suggesting considerable intermixture of residence. This is particularly the case in the rural section to the west, making the application of a geographically-based plan to the Carrboro School more difficult than for the other schools.

In the detailed plan outlined below, estimates of the amount of integration that would occur at each school are made, based on this study of pupil residence.

THE PROPOSED PLAN

The plan considers separately: (1) the children in the elementary schools, through the sixth grade, (2) the children in junior high and high school, seventh through twelfth grade, and (3) the teachers. Carrboro is included in these plans, but White Cross is excluded.

(1) The Elementary Schools

The school attendance area is to be divided into five geographical districts, each to serve one elementary school. Pupils resideng within a district are to be assigned to the school serving that district. However, all pupils are to be permitted free transfer, upon application, to schools in other districts including schools previously attended, within the limits of available space. It is expected that individual requests for transfer to meet special education requirements will be readily allowed.

Based upon the present patterns of school attendance, as determined by the survey and assuming a districting which would preserve these patterns to the greatest extent possible, relatively few children would be assigned across racial lines. More than ninety percent of those assigned across racial lines are children coming into the Chapel Hill - Carrboro area by bus. In addition, experience with similar plans in other southern communities indicates that approximately seventy percent of the Negro children assigned to formerly all-white schools would, if afforded the opportunity, apply to return to their former schools. This percent can be expected to be higher for those coming in by bus.

All of the few white children assigned to Northside can be expected to apply for transfer to their former schools. Based upon this experience and recognizing the local situation, the following estimates are made:

CHILDREN ASSIGNED ACROSS CURRENT RACE LINES			CHILDREN EXPECTED TO REMAIN	
SCHOOL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL IN SCHOOL	NUMBER	PERCENT
Estes Hills	35	10	5-10	1-3
Glenwood	50	12	5-10	1-3
Franklin Street	5	2	0-2	0-1
Carrboro	120	25	10-20	2-4
Northside	4	0.5	0	0

Carrboro is not yet in the Chapel Hill Administrative Unit, and special problems may arise from assigning the large number of children presently attending Northside to the Carrboro School. It is appreciated, therefore, that administrative modifications may need to be made in this plan as they apply to Carrboro, particularly in its first years of application of the plan.

(2) Junior and High School

It is proposed that, as at present, graduates of Northside be assigned to Lincoln and graduates of all the other elementary schools be assigned to the central junior high and high school on Franklin St. Free transfer, particularly to meet curriculum requirements, is to be granted.

Initially, this plan will involve no desegregation at the junior high and high school level except by individual request for transfer. However, as the few Negroes in the presently white elementary schools graduate there will be gradual desegregation at the higher level. Also, it will likely develop that special courses will be offered at one or another of the other schools which may stimulate some additional requests for transfer based on curriculum needs.

(3) Teachers

The employment of qualified teachers should not be affected by any plan for desegregation. Depending upon the number of Negro children who will attend formerly white schools, some Negro teachers should be assigned to these schools. Initially, not more than one or two would be expected to be so assigned and they could be given administrative or library assignments. Also, white teachers would be assigned to Northside and Lincoln. This would help make the transition easier for the children and would help establish a climate of mutual respect across racial lines. Teachers' meetings and other teacher activities might well be conducted on an integrated basis.

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The Fellowship feels that the above plan is realistic, and that it can be introduced, accepted and be made to work satisfactorily in Chapel Hill and Carrboro for the good of all the children of the community. The plan does lessen the burden on individual Negro parents of making application to attain what is their right, and it does have built-in progress which is gradual.

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

DEDICATED TO THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH, AND THE FREEDOM OF MANKIND

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MIAMI, FLORIDA

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QUARTERLY REPORT (for March, April & May, 1959)

Climate: The state legislature has just ended its session and has followed the pattern anticipated in the last quarterly report. All sorts of rabid legislation was proposed, but it all went into the hands of a special committee and stayed there. There are, of course, several reasons for this:

- the example of Virginia
- our interagency campaign to generate a "Save Our Schools" ground swell.
- rape of a Negro coed by four white youths in the state capital while the legislature was in session.
- a combination of concern for preservation of the public schools and aspiration to be Governor on the part of one of the most powerful segregationists in the House.

There seems to be a general feel among segregationists that "we have fought a great fight, but now must fall back, regroup, and adopt new strategy." The "fine example" of North Carolina is no doubt in the thoughts of many, so that some token desegregation of schools in Dade County may now be recognized as saving the day for the rest of the state.

Bill Hendrix, long time Klansman from Tampa, recently held a meeting (unannounced until over) in Dade County where he apparently suggested some such strategy. He was strongly denounced for doing so by local leadership, who did not learn of the meeting until it was over. (Local Citizens Council leadership)

There is sure to be an attempted demonstration when schools open here next fall with one desegregated school, but it will probably not have the all out support it would have had up to now. Slowly we may be turning a corner.

CHIEF PROGRAM EMPHASIS:

Save our Schools- In consultation with other human relations agencies this effort was launched during the previous quarter in the name of our Dade County Council on Community Relations and the FCHR. Hundreds of teachers and parents participated in neighborhood discussion groups in Dade County under the guidance of the Executive of the American Jewish Congress. Mass mailings to people throughout the state furnished information and suggestions which apparently hit their mark.

Annual Dinner of the Dade County Council-

Devoted this year to recognition of the Spanish-speaking people of this county, the Dinner was held as usual in the public auditorium with excellent representation of all the community. Guest speaker was the Hon. A. Fernos-Isern, Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico. An important gain was the election of the new Chairman, Senator Harry P. Cain, Vice Pres. of the First Federal Savings and Loan, and also president of the United Fund for the next year.

Strengthening the DCCCR-

In addition to the above election another important gain was made during this quarter. The first new municipality in several years was added to the list of those appointing representatives and giving money ($500) to the DCCCR.

Another municipality was re-instated and expects to put us in the budget for next year. County Commission appointments are slow in coming, but really top flight men are being appointed. All of this consumed much time, but is of sufficient importance to warrant it.

Mayor's Community Relations Committee, West Palm Beach-

This body, created as a result of actions of our local council, is starting off with the full support of the City Council and considerable potential. The Executive of the FCHR was asked to have a session, at city expense, with the Committee and City Council to explore the role of such a group.

Religious Leaders Conference called by the President's Committee on Gov't Contracts-

The delegation attending from Florida was composed three of our members and the Executive Director, plus three non-members. We have taken first steps to organize a follow-through conference for Florida, using the delegation as starting point.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED:

RE "Community Audit" in which we participated earlier this year-

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Knoxville Area Human Relations Council
AAUW (Miami)
ADA, Washington, D.C.
Virginia Commission of Human Relations
United Christian Miasionary Society, Indianapolis, Ind.
Program Deptl, American Jewish Congress, N.Y.
Florida State University, School of Education
Women's Division of Christian Service, Bd of Missions of the Methodist Church
Nat'l Council of Negro Women, Washington, D.C.

RE Human Relations picture in Florida, for Jean Fairfax, AFSC.

RE DCCCR as quasi-official body, NCCJ chapter in Charlotte, N.C.

RE Florida Council for Racial Cooperation, AJC, New York.

RE Economic Effect of School Closing- Governor's office, members of legislature, civic and religious leadership thro ghout the state

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS:

Exec. Committee DCCCR
" " FCHR
Annual Dinner, DCCCR
Finance Committee, FCHR
Committee on state-local relations
Annual Institute of the Gainesville Council on Human Relations

NEXT STEPS:

Financial campaign- outgo has exceeded income once more, so that a special effort for solvency is being planned.

General tightening up of the relation of local councils with the state organization. A committee was established to study this picture and has made recommendations to the Board. The Board has acted on them. Next step is implementation, which will require time and energy.

Preparation of Dade County for opening of schools next Fall- the delay in completion of County Commission appointments to the Dade County Council has upset our time schedule. We are still working on this, but expect to begin this month planning programming for the possibility of desegregation of a school here.

This is expected to consume the major share of our time and resources during the summer. We have already discussed some of of the possibilities for preparation in our interagency meetings. Next will doubtless be the pulling together of such leadership as we can find in the neighborhood of this one school and then proceeding in accordance with their response. We also anticipate setting up weekly conferences for the period preceeding opening of school with all those who will be immediately involved- County School Supt., law enforcement people, newsmen, etc.

Religious practices in the public schools are currently being contested in a suit brought in Miami, and this has begun to generate some stresses. Protestant clergymen are organizing an effort to oppose the suit. We have begun establishing safe guards to try to keep this from becoming a Jewish-Christian controversy. The suit is brought by a Gentile, but it is expected that Jewish people will be involved. Some joint planning with the NCCJ and some sessions with the religious editors of local newspapers are next on our agenda.

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

DEDICATED TO THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH, AND THE FREEDOM OF MANKIND

213 N. E. 2ND AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

PHONE FR 9-4145

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American Jewish Committee
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Daytona Beach
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Miami
MRS. W. C. WHITE
Jacksonville
DR. R. RECHE WILLIAMS, JR.
M.D., Tampa
MRS. MAYME E. WILLIAMS
Teacher, Miami

June 12, 1959

QUARTERLY REPORT (for March, April & May, 1959)

Climate: The state legislature has just ended its session and has followed the pattern anticipated in the last quarterly report. All sorts of rabid legislation was proposed, but it all went into the hands of a special committee and stayed there. There are, of course, several reasons for this:

- the example of Virginia
- our interagency campaign to generate a "Save Our Schools" ground swell.
- rape of a Negro coed by four white youths in the state capital while the legislature was in session.
- a combination of concern for preservation of the public schools and aspiration to be Governor on the part of one of the most powerful segregationists in the House.

There seems to be a general feel among segregationists that "we have fought a great fight, but now must fall back, regroup, and adopt new strategy." The "fine example" of North Carolina is no doubt in the thoughts of many, so that some token desegregation of schools in Dade County may now be recognized as saving the day for the rest of the state.

Bill Hendrix, long time Klansman from Tampa, recently held a meeting (unannounced until over) in Dade County where he apparently suggested some such strategy. He was strongly denounced for doing so by local leadership, who did not learn of the meeting until it was over. (Local Citizens Council leadership)

There is sure to be an attempted demonstration when schools open here next fall with one desegregated school, but it will probably not have the all out support it would have had up to now. Slowly we may be turning a corner.

CHIEF PROGRAM EMPHASIS:

Save our Schools- In consultation with other human relations agencies this effort was launched during the previous quarter in the name of our Dade County Council on Community Relations and the FCHR. Hundreds of teachers and parents participated in neighborhood discussion groups in Dade County under the guidance of the Executive of the American Jewish Congress. Mass mailings to people throughout the state furnished information and suggestions which apparently hit their mark.

Annual Dinner of the Dade County Council-

Devoted this year to recognition of the Spanish-speaking people of this county, the Dinner was held as usual in the public auditorium with excellent representation of all the community. Guest speaker was the Hon. A. Fernos-Isern, Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico. An important gain was the election of the new Chairman, Senator Harry P. Cain, Vice Pres. of the First Federal Savings and Loan, and also president of the United Fund for the next year.

Strengthening the DCCCR-

In addition to the above election another important gain was made during this quarter. The first new municipality in several years was added to the list of those appointing representatives and giving money ($500) to the DCCCR.

Another municipality was re-instated and expects to put us in the budget for next year. County Commission appointments are slow in coming, but really top flight men are being appointed. All of this consumed much time, but is of sufficient importance to warrant it.

Mayor's Community Relations Committee, West Palm Beach

This body, created as a result of actions of our local council, is starting off with the full support of the City Council and considerable potential. The Executive of the FCHR was asked to have a session, at city expense, with the Committee and City Council to explore the role of such a group.

Religious Leaders Conference called by the President's Committee on Gov't Contracts-

The delegation attending from Florida was composed three of our members and the Executive Director, plus three non-members. We have taken first steps to organize a follow-through conference for Florida, using the delegation as starting point.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED:

RE "Community Audit" in which we participated earlier this year-

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Knoxville Area Human Relations Council
AAUW (Miami)
ADA, Washington, D.C.
Virginia Commission of Human Relations
United Christian Missionary Society, Indianapolis, Ind.
Program Deptl, American Jewish Congress, N.Y.
Florida State University, School of Education
Women's Division of Christian Service, Bd of Missions of the Methodist Church
Nat'l Council of Negro Women, Washington, D.C.

RE Human Relations picture in Florida, for Jean Fairfax, AFSC.

RE DCCCR as quasi-official body, NCCJ chapter in Charlotte, N.C.

RE Florida Council for Racial Cooperation, AJC, New York.

RE Economic Effect of School Closing- Governor's office, members of legislature, civic and religious leadership thro ghout the state

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS:

Exec. Committee DCCCR
" " FCHR
Annual Dinner, DCCCR
Finance Committee, FCHR
Committee on state-local relations
Annual Institute of the Gainesville Council on Human Relations

NEXT STEPS:

Financial campaign- outgo has exceeded income once more, so that a special effort for solvency is being planned.

General tightening up of the relation of local councils with the state organization. A committee was established to study this picture and has made recommendations to the Board. The Board has acted on them. Next step is implementation, which will require time and energy.

Preparation of Dade County for opening of schools next Fall- the delay in completion of County Commission appointments to the Dade County Council has upset our time schedule. We are still working on this, but expect to begin this month planning programming for the possibility of desegregation of a school here.

This is expected to consume the major share of our time and resources during the summer. We have already discussed some of of the possibilities for preparation in our interagency meetings. Next will doubtless be the pulling together of such leadership as we can find in the neighborhood of this one school and then proceeding in accordance with their response. We also anticipate setting up weekly conferences for the period preceeding opening of school with all those who will be immediately involved- County School Supt., law enforcement people, newsmen, etc.

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QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date June 8, 1959

THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING May 31st, 1959

INCOME

From SRC	$ 875.00	
Memberships	578.50	
New South Subscriptions	134.00	
Contributions	1601.95	
Other (specify)		
Refund	21.50	
TOTAL INCOME		$ 3210.95

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 2271.61	
Travel	283.10	
Rent	94.60	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	136.23	
Postage	106.25	
Office Supplies	101.88	
New South subscriptions to SRC	50.00	
DCCCR Annual Dinner	768.25	
Other (specify)		
Books, etc.	60.65	
Entertainment	23.95	
Printing	30.56	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$ 3942.58

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	1080.06
Income for Quarter	3210.95
Total	4291.01
Expenditures for Quarter	3942.58
BALANCE	348.43

RECEIVED JUN 15 1959

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

MARCH 1959 - MAY 1959

QUARTERLY REPORT
MARCH 1959 --- MAY 1959

SEEN 'ON THE GROUND'

SCCHR has continued to assist staff members of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission to secure the permission of some able and well-known South Carolinians, both Negro and white, to serve on a S.C. Advisory Committee. Believing that the new Governor of South Carolina, Ernest F. Hollings, personally has a less fanatical position on the 'race issue' than his predecessors and hoping that he would not block the appointment of a S.C. Advisory Committee, the Executive Director suggested that Mr. Beverly Herbert and others who had declined to serve when asked during the administration of ex-Governor George Bell Timmerman be re-asked. Confidentially, the Executive Director had learned that Mr. Herbert, during the Timmerman term of office, had urged two prominent women to serve with him, assuring them of his willingness to serve if he could get other 'status persons' to do so.

Shortly thereafter at a press conference Gov. Hollings stated the 'official line': It would be unwise for persons of standing to lend their stamp of approval to the civil rights program by joining an advisory committee---- the civil rights program is unnecessary and represents "a very dangerous move in government."

Gadsden Shand, former member of the SCCHR Board of Directors, was lent by his agency, the U.S. Small Business Administration, in Washington, to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission as a consultant and spent 10 days to 2 weeks in S.C. trying to locate persons willing to serve. He did not secure the permission of a single person. However, he says that he found many of his personal friends and a number of young business and professional men quite unhappy about following the 'official line' but were unwilling to oppose it openly. Since his

return to Washington, the Executive Director of SCCHR has been asked to have submitted official biographical data forms to the Commission by any suitable persons who express a willingness to serve. Already T.C. McFall,M.D. (N) of Charleston and A.M. Secrest, editor of the Cheraw Chronicle had agreed to serve, if appointed. D.M. Duckett M.D. (N) of Rock Hill, 1st vice president SCCHR and Ira Kaye, attorney, of Sumter, member of SCCHR, have since agreed to do so. There are others the Executive Director of SCCHR will contact soon. It is hoped that the Commission will soon be able to name the S.C. Advisory Committee.

The S.C. Association of Citizens Councils was known to have come near having a split of serious proportions, supposedly because of strong controversy over certain policies and certain officers. After a very long and 'hot' meeting, the chairman and the treasurer resigned. At a later meeting John Adger Manning of Columbia, son of former Governor Richard I. Manning, was elected chairman and Farley Smith of Lynchburg was chosen as executive secretary. Mr. Smith is a son of the late 'Cotton Ed' Smith, long-time U.S. Senator from South Carolina, who was a very articulate white supremacist.

Significantly, Farley Smith succeeds S. Emory Rogers, Summerton attorney, who resigned the position of executive secretary in December, 1956, shortly after the November 6 general election. Smith was serving at that time as state chairman for the Independents, a dissident party which split from the S.C. Democratic Party at its state convention in the summer of 1956. The Independents are the successors to the States Rights Party of 1948 and of the Democrats-for-Eisenhower of 1952.

Smith is making numerous speeches to Citizens Councils over the state in which he is urging that they become more aggressive. A statewide survey of school facilities is being advocated in preparation for setting a private school system, when that is deemed necessary. The Citizens Councils in the Charleston area have already made such a survey.

During this quarter the NAACP, which has been functioning actively in South Carolina at least since 1938, applied to the Secretary of State for a charter which upon the advice of the new Attorney General, and without any opposition from the Gressette Committee (segregation committee), was granted. An executive secretary for the NAACP, the Rev. Houston D. Anderson, has been appointed and the state office moved from Columbia to Spartanburg. The Rev. I. DeQuincy Newman, who succeeded the Rev. J. M. Hinton as state president of the NAACP, is pastor of a Methodist church in Spartanburg.

Some of the radicals in the S.C. General Assembly opposed the granting of the NAACP charter and offered resolutions and bills of an extreme nature during the course of the 1959 General Assembly session. Fortunately, a more moderate position prevailed. The Gressette Committee repeatedly stated that no further legislation is needed to retain segregated schools. However, Senator Gressette, in a public address, threatened that the NAACP can be legally barred from operating in South Carolina if it instigates any lawsuits "against our way of life."

Mr. Daniel R. McLeod, Attorney General of S.C., said in a meeting of attorneys general at Little Rock that the way South Carolina can be assured of retaining public schools is by its legislation, which provides for the cutting off of state funds.

Nothing has appeared in print about plans to re-open the Clarendon County suit in 1959. Confidentially, however, information was given the SCCHR President and Executive Director at an inter-agency meeting in Columbia that this would happen. Mrs. Spearman was requested to make several visits to key persons in Clarendon County, which she did in March and in April, thus equipping herself with information and with contacts which will be needed, should a crisis situation arise. In a conference with Mr. Billie S. Fleming, President of the Clarendon County Improvement Association, it was learned that the U.S.D.A. has been

asked to make an investigation of its own agencies operating in Clarendon County. Mr. Fleming cited numerous instances of discriminatory practices known to him.

HOLDING TACTICS REWARDED

Since the death of Miss Adele J. Minahan, forces operating in the S.C. State Conference of Social Work, of which she was executive secretary, and in the S.C. Citizens Committee on Children and Youth, have been at work to eliminate participation. No one on the inside felt himself to be in a position to be able to do anything about blocking or out-maneuvering these efforts. Through the work of SCCHR, a constructive beginning has been made and the final outcome is favorable.

INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Through co-operative efforts with the Social Planning Division of the Columbia Community Services Assn. and SCCHR a professional director for the Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the local YWCA has been secured. This position has been open for three or more years. Due to the regrettable 'backsliding' at the Central YWCA it seemed unlikely that the position would have been filled otherwise.

SCCHR provides program service to agencies and individuals requesting it. Through the assistance of SCCHR, the Branch YWCA has held one open forum, which it hopes to follow with a series of public affairs forums next fall.

Inter-organizational co-operation between the S.C. Federation of Colored Womens Clubs and the S.C. Federation of Womens Clubs (white) has been initiated through the efforts of SCCHR. This gives promise of a continuing significant relationship.

The Bethlehem Center, sponsored in Columbia by the Womens Society of the Methodist Church, has begun a resource-use experiment in which SCCHR is rendering a liaison service.

Mutually rewarding co-operative activity continues with the Richland-Lexington Co-ordinating Council for Registration and Voting, with the Waverly-Good

Samaritan Hospital Board of Columbia, with the Adult Education Division of the State Department of Education, the S.C. Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, the Penn Conference Center, the Palmetto Education Association, and other organizations and agencies.

CONFERENCES ATTENDED

During April, routine activities were interspersed with attendance at the following important meetings:

Institute on Human Relations & Inter-Group Understanding
Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N.C.

Southeastern Adult Ed. Conference, Charlotte, N.C.

Inter-Agency Dinner Meeting
American Friends Service Committee
School De-Segregation Program, Chapel Hill, N.C.

Southern Inter-Agency Conference, Atlanta, Ga.

Southwide Conference of Religious Leaders
NAACP, Atlanta, Ga.

In May, Mrs. Spearman participated in a panel discussion held as a part of the Fourth Annual Mary McLeod Bethune Commemoration Week Leadership Conference at Daytona Beach.

INTRA-ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The work of the program committee continues to grow. The four standing committees most active during this quarter were those on Religion, Economics, Adult Education, and the Community.

The annual meeting, which was held at the Penn Conference Center, May 8, 9 and 10, fea tured all-day workshops on Saturday, May 9, and planned and carried out by committees working in the four areas listed above. The annual meeting program is attached. Holding a three-day session was an experiment which had value and from which there were learnings both positive and negative.

As an outgrowth of the annual meeting there was organized a state-wide Adult Education Co-ordinating Council which, with the assistance of SCCHR, is

planning a leadership training workshop on citizenship to be held at Penn Conference Center, June 20 and 21.

FIELD TRIPS TAKEN

Numerous trips have been taken this quarter to Orangeburg, Manning, Summerton, Sumter, Bea ufort and Charleston.

Alice N. Spearman
(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **BOB HUGHES**

RM. 1218 COMER BLDG., BIRMINGHAM 3, ALA.

June 26, 59

Dear Paul,

Attached is our quarterly report for mar., apr. & may. Our financial report for this quarter alignment was already prepared and with my leaving tomorrow for a three week absence my secretary and I just didn't have time to rearrange things to fit the quarter alignment you indicated is correct.

When I return I can send such in for June or the July, Aug., & Sept. report can include June if you feel it is appropriate. How'd I get these quarters so messed up!

(over)

Cordially,

Bob

P.S.- Tell Harold

that there was

no publicity stressing

the sponsorship of the

Taubers appearance

in Tuscaloosa. In

actual accounts

this sponsorship

was hardly

mentioned at all.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date June 23, 1959

THE ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MAY 30, 1959

INCOME

From SRC	$1050.00	
Memberships	333.00	
New South Subscriptions	(In Memberships)	
Contributions	811.00	
Other (specify)		
Sale of Literature	30.85	
Miscellaneous	6.28	
TOTAL INCOME	$2231.13	$2231.13

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$1843.45	
Travel	241.40	
Rent	125.00	
~~Utilities~~ Electricity	6.75	
Phone & Telegraph	72.95	
~~Postage~~ Miscellaneous	18.10	
Office Supplies	271.72	
New South subscriptions to SRC	198.00	
Other (specify)		
Housing Allowance	249.99	
Social Security	40.50	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$3067.86	$3067.86

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$5,125.26
Income for Quarter	2,231.13
Total	7,356.39
Expenditures for Quarter	3,067.86
BALANCE	$4,288.53

June 1, 1959

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICERS

PRES:	Rev. Welton Gregory* 1125 Woodley Road Montgomery, Alabama	3rd VICE PRES:	Father A. S. Foley* Springhill College Springhill, Alabama
1st VICE PRES:	Mr. J. T. Brooks* P. O. Box 271 Montgomery, Alabama	SEC:	Mr. William G. Irby* P. O. Box 871 Sylacauga, Alabama
2nd VICE PRES:	Dr. A. D. Gray* Talladega College Talladega, Alabama	TREAS:	Rev. J. C. Wilson* P. O. Box 2481 Birmingham 1, Alabama

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: Mr. J. T. Brooks, P. O. Box 271, Montgomery, Alabama

Rev. Welton Gregory, 1125 Woodley Road, Montgomery, Alabama

Rev. Thomas R. Thrasher 315 Clanton Avenue Montgomery, Alabama	Mr. William G. Irby P. O. Box 871 Sylacauga, Alabama	Mrs. A. W. West, Sr. 729 South Jackson Street Montgomery, Alabama
Dr. A. D. Gray Talladega College Talladega, Alabama	Rev. Robert E. Hughes 1218 Comer Building Birmingham, Alabama	Mrs. Earl Andrews 3135 Audubon Road Montgomery, Alabama
Father Albert S. Foley Springhill College Springhill, Alabama	Rev. J. C. Wilson P. O. Box 2481 Birmingham, Alabama	Dr. R. D. Crockett Alabama State College Montgomery, Alabama

MEMBERS AT LARGE

CLASS OF 1960	CLASS OF 1961	CLASS OF 1962
Mr. C. V. Hendley 830 West Holmes Street Huntsville, Alabama	Mr. Louis Eckl* 747 Nellie Avenue Florence, Alabama	Mrs. O. D. Thomas* 2011 11th Street Tuscaloosa, Alabama
Mr. Paul Robinson P. O. Box 198 Decatur, Alabama	Mr. David Vann 2100 Comer Building Birmingham, Alabama	Mrs. A. W. West, Sr.* 729 S. Jackson Street Montgomery, Alabama
Mrs. Earl Andrews 3135 Audubon Road Montgomery, Alabama	Dr. L. H. Foster Office of the President Tuskegee Institute, Alabama	Rev. T. R. Thrasher* 315 Clanton Avenue Montgomery, Alabama
Mr. Nathaniel Welch 342 Hare Avenue Auburn, Alabama	(To Be Filled)	(To Be Filled)

* Elected at Annual Meeting, February 14, 1959

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

(Two Per District)

TENN. VALLEY DISTRICT:

Mr. S. C. Watkins
503 S. Washington St.
Tuscumbia, Alabama

Rev. Newton Malony
906 Lamar Street S.W.
Decatur, Alabama

DISTRICT I:

Rev. Davis Yeuell
Stillman College
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Rev. Arthaniel Harris
1107 22nd Avenue
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

DISTRICT II:

Rev. Carl Landes
Southern Union College
Wadley, Alabama

Mr. R. E. Strickland
431 W. Battle Street
Talladega, Alabama

DISTRICT III:*

DISTRICT IV:**

Rev. Claude Brown
625 Jeff Davis Ave.
Selma, Alabama

DISTRICT V:*

DISTRICT VI:**

Mr. Samuel Williams
Southern Normal College
Brewton, Alabama

DISTRICT VII:

Father Albert S. Foley
Springhill College
Mobile, Alabama

Rev. Joseph Lowery
306 N. Warren St.
Mobile, Alabama

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT:*

Rev. R. D. Crockett
Alabama State College
Montgomery, Alabama

* Posts to be filled in district elections, summer, 1959

** Vancancies open indefinitely; no plans for elections.

CONFIDENTIAL

PROGRAM REPORT OF THE ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Third Quarter - Mar., Apr., May 1958-59

I. GENERAL CLIMATE

There has been little change in the prevailing climate over the previous quarter. Few significant developments or incidents have occurred and been publicized to change feeling either way.

II. DEVELOPMENTS

A. BESSEMER: As an industrial class city with a population of just over 50% Negro, Bessemer has all the bad traits of Birmingham plus some additional ones without any of the restraining influences that Birmingham to a limited extent possesses. This has given rise to a serious attitude of "permissiveness" on the part of persons in official positions.

Incidents in addition to the Asbury Howard case of last quarter have been: 1. The rape of a Negro lady and beating of her husband by four white men who abducted them from their yard late one April night. Husband: "I've got to live here. I've been threatened. I'm not going to prosecute anybody". No action has been taken. 2. The whipping of a Negro elementary school age girl by a white man with a raw-hide whip in Mar. for exchanging words with a white school girl on the street. 3. The grabbing of a white teen-aged boy from the door of his home in April by Klansmen. He was beaten "almost to death", released. Provocation unknown. Mother hired attorney but released him when Klan threatened action against young daughter. 4. Police arrested Negro lady for murder when she shot and killed a white man in her yard at midnight one night in April. Held incommunicado from friends in county jail for two weeks or more. One Negro witness "warned not to talk" and hasn't - to anybody.

All of these cases were reported to the F.B.I. and to Bessemer individuals in minor positions of influence. No publicity occurred on any, but even though we received word too late to be of news value, information was passed on to news media as background information with the suggestion that they keep close watch on the Bessemer area.

In May Rev. Robert Man, rector of the only Episcopal Church in Bessemer, resigned as president of that city's Ministerial Assn. for the body's refusal to protest the erection of a Klan "welcome" sign on a major highway near the edge of town. As the result, he was subjected to telephone, community and limited church pressure. He has and is standing firm. Case highly publicized.

B. KLAN DEVELOPMENTS: Grand Dragon Robert Shelton of the U.S. Knights who succeeded the discredited Alvin Horn in 1957 is seeing some fruit in his attempt to build the group's prestige and respect. Relatively few crosses have been burned in the last year at home sites and now they are erecting welcome signs on highways near city limits in face of some pressure from isolated forces. Signs have gone up at Tuscaloosa, Bessemer, Birmingham (2) and Montgomery. Altercations followed the erection of the first at Tuscaloosa. Shelton, who supported Gov. Patterson in the primary last year when

he was employed in a menial post at the Goodrich Rubber plant in Tuscaloosa, was recently elevated to a sales post in Montgomery. He frequents the Capitol Building's Purchasing and Governors Offices and apparently has rather easy access to both.

C. METHODIST LAYMENS UNION: See April edition "Alabama Council Newsletter". In May, the president of the M.L.U. attacked the A.C.H.R. and its Director for this "Newsletter" and other activities in a letter to all its members, pastors and churches in Alabama and West Florida. Subsequently this was released to the press where it was picked up throughout the state.

D. CIVIL RIGHTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Appointed in May, this body was reduced to ten by two "too busy" resignations. Of these ten, nine are active A.C.H.R. members, board members or state officers while the chairman and only non-member is a significant contributor. Press play called the body "moderate" and "probably ineffectual" but didn't attack it. No activity planned in near future.

E. "THE RABBITS WEDDING": This nationally publicized example of thought suppression was the butt of not only non-Southern but Alabama press ridicule as well. Generally it was felt that the Black Belt legislator had used no judgement in permitting us to be held up to such ridicule over so minor an issue.

F. AUBURN: The Presbyterian Westiminster (student) Fellowships at Auburn College and Tuskegee Institute met jointly at least twice during the quarter. Opposition arose only from the ultra-conservative Black Belt centered Tuscaloosa Presbytery in the form of an overture to the Synod of Alabama which will convene in June. The status of the director of the Auburn group is at stake, but Presbyterians over the state are rallying to his support.

III. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

See attached copy of program report for Feb. - May period. With the exception of references to the Membership and Board meetings, investigation of Civil Rights Commission affiant intimidation which occurred in February, practically all of this report is confined to the Mar. - May quarter.

CONCLUSION

Again it is reiterated that due to the potentiality of Birmingham - unparalleled aggressiveness by both white and Negro racial leadership and obvious consequences - there is a continuing need for more agency effort locally in this city.

Robert E. Hughes
Executive Director
June 26, 1959

CONFIDENTIAL

STATE OFFICE PROGRAM REPORT

(For the Feb., Mar., Apr., May Period)

I. SERVICING OF A.C.H.R. GROUPS

A. Local Affiliates: During the report period the Executive Director met with the following chapters: Mobile (1), Montgomery (2), Tuscaloosa (1), East Piedmont District (1) and Birmingham (3). On each visit reports were made on developments and activities over the state, consultation held with local officials or committees on their work, community cultivation undertaken, and on five occasions meeting programs presented.

Considerable time was spent assisting in the rebuilding of the Birmingham Council although in May many responsibilities were transferred back to the body when its reorganization was completed.

B. Organizational Work: On trips to Decatur and Dothan, conferences were held with local members and prospects with the view of establishing chapters. To date nothing definite has been achieved in Decatur while in Dothan an independent local group has begun regular meetings on a monthly basis.

C. Miscellaneous: Mail and telephone contact has been maintained with members in all of the other districts in the state where there is no current activity - East and West Black Belt areas, Huntsville and the Tri-Cities.

The State Office assisted in the planning, promotion and execution of the Annual Membership Meeting in February attended by 160 persons. The Board of Directors and Executive Committee met in Feb. and May respectively.

As of the end of the period the Council's total membership was 512.

II. SERVICING OF OTHER GROUPS

A. State Ministers Conference: As a member of this body's Planning Committee the Director assisted in the planning, promotion and execution of its semi-annual meeting in April attended by 60 ministers of ten denominations. After extended efforts, the State Office recently was successful in securing a sizeable grant for the extension of this group's vital program.

B. United Student Christian Conference: The State Office assisted in the arrangements for and participated in an area exploratory conference of this bi-racial body in Birmingham in April.

C. Birmingham Brotherhood of Clergy: As a member of this group's executive committee the Director has presented and arranged for programs, assisted in its rebuilding and with reorganization in May transferred major responsibilities to the body's new officers.

D. Civil Rights Commission: Several days were spent in Feb. and April in assisting C.R.C. staff with the formation of an Alabama Advisory Committee through consultation and arranging conferences with prospective members. The results speak for themselves.

E. Presentations: The Director preached sermons for special brotherhood observances at one Birmingham Presbyterian and two Sylacauga Methodist Churches. Presentations were made twice to the Birmingham Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice and a Methodist Christian Social Relations Commission in Sylacauga. In May he served as platform speaker for the Louisiana Negro Methodist Student Movement annual retreat. No other invitations were received.

F. Miscellaneous: Contact has been maintained and information exchanged with the officials of the following bodies: Southeastern and Alabama Anti- Defamation League, Southern office of the American Jewish Committee, Southern Regional Council, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Alabama Assn. For Mental Health, U.S. Department of Justice, American Friends Service Committee national and regional offices, Alabama Coordinating Committee for Registration and Voting, regional office of the National Council of Churches, various state Councils on Human Relations over the South, Montgomery Improvement Assn., Mobile Citizenship Assn., the Alabama Fellowship of the Concerned, and various other groups.

III. INFORMATION PROGRAM

A. The Press: Background information interpretations, story ideas and tips have been submitted to the "Birmingham News", "Birmingham Post Herald", "Birmingham World", "Tuscaloosa News", "Montgomery Advertiser", A.P., U.P.I., WAPI-TV, WBRC-TV, KETC-TV, NBC, "Time", "Newsweek", "Look", "Christian Century", "Reporter" magazines, "N.Y. Times" and one free lancer writing for "McCalls".

B. Alabama Council Newsletter: Some 1,500 copies of "The Methodist Laymens Union - A Threat To Church Unity" edition has been sent over the state and to a limited extent outside of Alabama.

C. Program Materials: One set of materials has been distributed to 80 selected leadership persons over the state.

D. Film Forum: The hour length film "Segregation and The South" has been shown gratis to some 650 persons in nine groups of various types over the state during the period.

IV. "TROUBLE SHOOTING"

Information that a person(s) is under attack for their racial convictions receives top priority attention and all assistance at our disposal is rendered as quickly as possible. Usually this is in the form of offering moral support and counseling by personal visitation, phone or mail; determining facts and needs, and if warranted arranging assistance which has taken the form of securing funds for hardship cases, stimulating responsible officials through negotiation and if feasible publicity, and securing assurances of support from key persons. In several cases covenants of prayer have been arranged among ministers at crucial times.

Noteworthy cases during this period include "delayed action" intimidation in a four county Black Belt area in Feb. against Negroes who testified before the Civil Rights Commission in Montgomery; persecution of Rev. Tom Reeves of Shelby County who publically defied the Methodist Laymens Union in Mar.; and retaliation against Rev. Robert Man for his May protest of Klan activity in Bessemer.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.

TELEPHONE: JACKSON 5-4063

DR. W. C. COWART
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DR. J. MCDOWELL RICHARDS
CHAIRMAN

DR. RICHARD HOCKING
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

MR. LUCIUS H. PITTS
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. PHILIP HAMMER
SECRETARY

MR. DON L. HOLLOWELL
TREASURER

RECEIVED JUN 2 0 1959

QUARTERLY REPORT March 1, 1959 - May 31, 1959

To: Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities, SRC

From: Georgia Council on Human Relations
W. C. Cowart, Executive Director

During March two interesting meetings took place: Dr. James M. Dabbs, author of The Southern Heritage, and president of the Southern Regional Council, spoke to a large assembly March 24 in Christ Episcopal Church, Macon. Your director had the honor of presenting him to the Macon audience of 200 or more persons. With simplicity and genuine insight the speaker portrayed the South and its history of choosing the wrong side of moral issues during the past 90 years in the field of human relations. He suggested a way out of our dilemma by intelligent communication across all racial barriers. A forty-five minute forum followed his address with a social hour bringing the meeting to its climax.

Dr. Dabbs spoke at Mercer University March 25 to faculty and student body on our social and ethnic problems and ended his visit leading a class discussion in the college. The response was most favorable.

Your director was present at the meeting of the Columbus interracial group of members and friends on the school situation in this city. The group officially organized with Mrs. J. Watkins Dimon, chairman, and Dr. Robt. McNeill, vice-chairman. Indignation was expressed by the members over the refusal of the city Ralph McGill to address the local League of Women Voters in the municipal auditorium.

The Board of Directors met in semi-annual session April 16 in Wesley Memorial Building with Dr. Richard Hocking, vice-chairman, presiding in the absence of Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Chairman. Reports were made by the state director and by the chairmen of the Atlanta and Marietta groups. New members were reported (116) making the total membership, which includes all persons who have responded since the Supreme Court decision of 1954, 624. There are 402 paid-up members.

In cooperation with the Atlanta Council on Human Relations the state council sponsored a most successful workshop on "Desegregation and the Public Schools." The meeting was held at the YWCA and was quite well attended. After a morning

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session during which Paul Anthony, administrative assistant of the SRC, and Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, spoke on "The Current Scene" and "What Desegregation Means to the Negro", three clinics were held in the afternoon. The topics discussed were: "Legal Aspects of Desegregation"; Economic Consequences of School Closing"; and "Community Education."

Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Superintendent of Schools in Washington, D. C., gave a broadcast over WAGA-TV, Sunday, May 3, relative to the situation in the schools there. He affirmed that scholastic standards had been raised during the five years of integration and that juvenile delinquency had not increased. He felt that the leaders of both races had many problems to solve, but seemed hopeful about the outcome. The telecast was sponsored by the Georgia Council under the direction of Mrs. Philip Hammer, secretary of the organization.

On May 11 your director attended a meeting in Washington of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. Vice-President Nixon, chairman of this committee, invited some 400 religious leaders from 22 states to this session. In his opening remarks Mr. Nixon stated that job discrimination and injustice in any field of human relations is a moral problem which the churches in the nation should face and do something about. Other persons were heard on the program including John Roosevelt and Martin Luther King, Jr. Findings were discussed in the closing part of the day's program.

In an attempt to translate these findings into local action a group of those Georgians who had attended this meeting met June 11 in Wesley Memorial Building to discuss ways and means of implementing the suggestions of the conference. Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick presided in the absence of the director. It was pointed out that some organization with qualified personnel might assume leadership here in Georgia in this field of job assignment. It is hoped that this group may follow up their session with plans for the future which will forward the fruitful use of all our manpower in our communities.

In our newsletter issued bi-monthly it has been the practice of the director to call attention to notable books in the field of human relations now being published. It is his conviction that the people must be informed on these intricate and baffling issues in race relations as a basis for permanent solution.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING May 31, 1959

INCOME	
From SRC (grant-in-aid)	$ 950.00
(reimbursement for TV program)	340.00
Workshop	105.75
Memberships	241.00
New South Subscriptions	40.00
Contributions	606.00
TOTAL INCOME	$2,282.75
EXPENDITURES	
Salaries	$1,364.70
Travel	360.66
Rent	120.75
Withholding and Social Security	172.80
Telephone	67.91
Postage	95.00
Office Supplies	73.35
New South Subscriptions	36.00
Refunds to Locals	56.00
TV Program	340.00
Grant to Atlanta Council	100.00
Consultants	100.00
Petty Cash	10.00
Expense of Board Meeting	48.19
Atlanta Council (workshop)	21.77
NAIRO	15.00
Miscellaneous	4.91
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$3,187.04

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Balance on hand March 1, 1959	$1,977.21
Income for quarter	2,282.75
Total	$4,259.96
Expenditures for quarter	3,187.04
BALANCE	$1,072.92

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date June 29, 1959

THE Virginia COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING May 31, 1959

INCOME

From SRC	$1,000.00	
Memberships	609.00	
New South Subscriptions	278.00	
Contributions	1,446.50	
Other (specify)		
Misc.	51.00	
TOTAL INCOME		$3,384.50

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$2,028.98	
S.S. & Income taxes	473.02	
Travel	478.03	
Rent	200.00	
Printing-Mimeo.	203.92	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	182.15	
Postage	125.65	
Office Supplies & Equip.	92.65	
New South subscriptions to SRC	208.00	
Other (specify)		
Books, pamphl, papers	148.18	
Refunds to local groups	165.00	
Extra help	43.05	
Miscellaneous	53.84	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$4,406.07

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$3,491.04
Income for quarter Total	3,384.50
Expenditures for quarter	4,406.07
BALANCE	$2,469.47

QUARTERLY REPORT
VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
March 1, 1959 - June 1, 1959

I
General Developments in Virginia

The significant developments in the State during this period have been the gradual evolution of Governor Almond as a strong proponent of public education, the passage of the Perrow Plan measures, which tacitly recognize the authority of federal law, and the progress of ~~progress of~~ desegregation action in several additional Virginia communities.

A. The Special Session of the General Assembly meeting in March approved in essence the proposals of the special legislative commission known as the Perrow Commission. These proposals make desegregation a matter of local option. Under this new policy a local community, ordered to desegregate, may allocate funds for public schools, which would mean maintenance of public education with or without desegregation; may allocate funds for "educational purposes", meaning primarily for tuition grants; or any combination of these alternatives. A community may thus maintain public education, even if desegregated, or may abandon public education to a degree permitted by the constitution. The Virginia Constitution requires only the provision of minimal education at the elementary level. Whether or not a local community would be required to maintain even this public school education is a matter of some doubt. A local school board may choose to allocate much or all of school funds for the purpose of providing tuition grants to enable persons to go to private, nonsectarian schools. Regardless of the policy of local authorities, any parent desiring tuition grants for the purpose of attending private schools may claim them. This policy applies to all regardless of race. The new laws also give local school boards the authority, in conjunction with county boards, to allocate educational funds to schools on an annual basis, on a monthly basis, or for any period of time in between. The purpose of this provision is to enable the school board to rapidly change its policy when threatened with desegregation. The new laws also provide that, upon a petition signed by 10% of those voting at the last election, the local officials shall hold a community election to determine whether or not surplus school properties may be sold. These properties may be sold only if a public election approved the action and if the local county judge approves the sale.

B. Governor Almond gave firm support to the Perrow Plan. Although the plan had a comfortable margin in the House, the vote was extremely close in the Senate. The vote in the Senate was determined by a one-vote margin. Although the Governor appears to have majority support within the State, these votes are being used in the current legislative campaign by both factions, hoping to gain control of the next Legislature. Although Governor Almond and Senator Byrd continue to pay respect to each other in public speeches, there has clearly been a disagreement over this policy. Former Byrd stalwarts are found on both sides of this issue during the current legislative elections.

C. Since the Special Session, Governor Almond has been taking an increasingly stronger stand in favor of public schools. Recently he said, "We cannot afford to destroy or suffer the catastrophe of permitting the public school system to be destroyed." He made this speech at the Commencement Exercises of the private segregated school in Front Royal.

D. The situation in Front Royal seems to be improving. The School Superintendent favors opening the high school to white and Negro students in the Fall on a normal basis. The county board and Warren County School Board seem to be committed to continuing financial support for a desegregated high school, unless "there is too much community reaction".

E. During this period the Circuit Court overruled the Virginia Federal District Court, which had given a stay to Prince Edward. The Circuit Court has in effect ordered desegregation in Prince Edward County this Fall. Local government authorities in Prince Edward have proceeded to allocate all educational funds for tuition grants and plan to operate no public schools in Prince Edward in 1959-60. The NAACP has announced that they will go to court in an attempt to overturn this action.

F. In Richmond, the county board and the school board have made public school allocations on an annual basis for the coming school year. In taking this action local authorities admitted that some desegregation might take place in Richmond schools.

G. Court action is pending for desegregation in Richmond and in Newport News. In this action the State Pupil Placement Board has been made a defendant. Although a Federal Judge ruled Virginia law giving pupil assignment authority to the State Pupil Placement Board to be unconstitutional last year, the law was somewhat changed at the Special Session and the Placement Board contends that it now has this legal authority. The State Placement Board has yet to approve the transfer of a single Negro student to any white school in the State. There are additional plans for desegregation in Floyd County, near Roanoke, in Lynchburg, and in Staunton. There has been no court litigation in these areas as yet. The Charlottesville School Board has approved the transfer of eleven students under a desegregation plan, as was agreed upon by the local school board and the NAACP. Thirty Negroes are seeking transfers to white schools in Fairfax County.

H. The Virginia Committee for Public Schools was extremely active and effective during the legislative session. Since that time there has been some attrition and slackening of interest on the part of members of the committee. The committee is carrying a heavy financial deficit and there are no longer any officers or staff working on any regular basis with the committee. Some members of the committee feel that they have achieved their purpose. Others would like to see the committee take a continuing role, but there is considerable danger that the committee will virtually cease activity.

II
Organization Meetings

A. Meeting of the Executive Committee, Richmond, April 23, 1959. This was a regularly scheduled meeting of the Executive Committee. Two main factors were under consideration. After considerable discussion, the Committee reaffirmed the non-political nature of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. The discussion grew out of inquiries by the Richmond Council and the Fairfax County Council concerning the failure of the VCHR to testify before the Perrow Commission legislative hearings. It was the opinion of the attorney for the Virginia Council that such testimony would threaten the non-political standing of the Virginia Council. Although some question and dissatisfaction was in evidence, the Committee was in general agreement that the Virginia Council should continue its present policy.

The Committee also considered the situation of the Executive Director, who had been offered the position of Field Director of the Southern Regional Council. Although the Committee felt that it would be most unfortunate for the Virginia Council if the Director left after such a short tenure, there was agreement that he should feel free to take the job. It was also stated that the Committee recognized the value, to the Virginia Council and other state organizations, of the job of Field Director.

B. Meeting of the Board of Directors, Annandale, May 23, 1959. This was a regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Directors. It was announced that the Executive Director would be leaving the Virginia Council around the first of July, to accept the position of Field Director with the Southern Regional Council. A personnel committee was appointed to employ a new Director, with David Scull, Fairfax County, serving as chairman.

The Board approved the policy on non-political activity, as suggested by the Executive Committee. The Board approved the election of three new board members, representing Lynchburg and Prince William County. Elected were the Rev. Virgil Wood, of the Diamond Hill Baptist Church, and the Rev. Roy Cosby, of Holy Cross Catholic Church, in Lynchburg; and the Rev. William Cale, of Woodbridge, from Prince William.

The Board approved the affiliation of the Montgomery County Council on Human Relations and of the Peninsula Council on Community Cooperation. The Board approved the preparation and publication of a brochure which will analyze the Norfolk experience from the standpoint of community reaction and organization. The project will be carried on in cooperation with the Southern Regional Council.

The President announced the appointment of a new Program Committee and of a new Finance Committee. The Finance Committee will be headed by David H. Scull.

III
General Program Report

A. The VCHR held a program workshop for local interracial groups in Richmond on April 11. All affiliated groups of the Virginia Council were represented, as were several non-affiliated local committees. Serving as consultants for the workshop were Fred Routh, Harry Walker, and Dr. Peter Mellette, State Director of NCCJ.

B. Two new affiliated groups completed their organization during this period. These were the Montgomery County Council, 23 members, of Blacksburg and Christianburg; and the Peninsula Council on Community Cooperation, 40 members, a group which has been in existence several years and which has now voted to affiliate. Chairman of the Montgomery County Council group is Mrs. Norman Grover, of Blacksburg. W. R. Walker, Jr. is Acting Chairman of the Peninsula Council.

C. The Director worked with an organizing group in Williamsburg toward the organization of an interracial group there. At a meeting, attended by some 40 persons, it was determined to organize a local discussion and study group which would not be affiliated with the Virginia Council.

D. After several meetings, an organizing meeting, attended by about 40 members in Norfolk, voted to organize as a local group which would be affiliated with the Virginia Council. A committee was appointed to work during the summer in the planning of organizational structure and emphasis. The group plans to get formally under way in the Fall. The Women's Council of Norfolk favors the organizational move as one which may involve men and working women.

E. The Director cooperated during this period with representatives of Panel for Americans, a national intergroup agency working on college campuses. Representatives of this organization visited college campuses in Richmond, Blacksburg, and Lynchburg, in company with the Director. It seems probable that the Panel program will get under way next Fall in one or more of these intercollegiate centers.

F. The Director spent several days in the Roanoke area working with groups at Hollins College and with a local Roanoke interracial committee which is unaffiliated.

G. A brochure is in preparation, analyzing the Norfolk experience as a study in community reaction and interaction. The brochure is being prepared, with assistance from the SRC, by Mrs. Jane Reif, a free lance writer and former staff member of the Norfolk Virginian Pilot. The brochure will be ready for the printer early in July.

H. The Director has been working closely with the Norfolk Women's Council on Interracial Cooperation and held a special one-day program session with them in early June.

I. The Director continued during this period to work closely with the Front Royal situation and during a recent meeting with the School Superintendent there, left materials on peaceful desegregation procedures. As a result of the meeting the Superintendent agreed to contact local Negro leaders for some joint discussions and planning.

J. During this quarter, the Director and other members of the Virginia Council participated in the National Civil Liberties Clearing House Conference in Washington and the Religious Leaders Conference, called by the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

IV
Activities of Local Council Groups

A. Prince William County. The Prince William Council, during this quarter, published a survey of school conditions in Prince William County. Although finding that appropriations are made to white and Negro schools on a non-discriminatory basis, the report recommended special efforts to raise educational achievement in the Negro schools and urged the enaction of a desegregation plan prior to the filing of legal action. The Prince William Council also did a survey of public opinion in the county, finding that although a bare majority would favor desegregation to the abolition of schools, 47% would favor abandoning public education to avoid desegregation.

B. Montgomery County. The Montgomery County Council, in its meetings this Spring, has emphasized the problem of equal job opportunity. Several outside consultants on the subject have met with the group, and a special survey committee has been appointed.

C. Charlottesville. The Charlottesville Council carried out a successful workshop on Job Opportunities in May. Prior to the workshop, a committee of the group surveyed the employment situation in Charlottesville. Acting as consultants to the workshop were John Hope, of the SRC Consultant's Program, and John Yoshino, of the Committee on Government Contracts. As a result of the workshop, the group plans special activities on this front next year.

D. Fairfax County. Mr. Bert Seidman, of Falls Church, has been elected as Chairman for the Fairfax County Council for next year. Mr. Seidman is a former chairman of the local Committee on Fair Employment Policies. He is an Economist employed by the federal government.

E. Alexandria. Fred Routh addressed the annual meeting of the Alexandria Council on April 28. Several new officers and board members were elected. Dr. John Q. Beckwith continues as Chairman until the end of his two-year term next year.

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Activities Report

(April - June, 1959)

I. Significant Events

A. Little Rock School District

1. The Purge and Recall Election. The two very tight compartments into which members of the school board were divided broke apart completely on May 5, 1959, over decisions about teacher contracts. Three (Matson, Lamb, Tucker) wished to elect all teachers recommended by acting Superintendent Powell; three (McKinley, Laster, Rowland) insisted contracts be voted for each individual teacher. Recognizing that a tie vote on a particular teacher meant no contract , the first three, on advice from their attorney, quit the meeting. The three remaining members proceeded to refuse contracts to some 44 teachers, 25 from Central High, without giving reasons. These included teachers and supervisors long in the system at all levels. Subsequently the Board President McKinley indicated that in most cases these teachers were "integrationists or colaborated with integrationists." The ARKANSAS GAZETTE, without subsequent refutation, alleged the source of information on teachers was the investigation by state police under the direction of the Legislative Council and the Governor.

Community indignant response to this "purge" was spontaneous and widespread beginning in PTAgroups and moving to the center of the business community. The results as has been widely reported was the recall of the "Purgers" (Laster, Rowland, McKinley) and retention of the other three.

Under Act 9, the Recall Law, the Pulaski County Board of Education on June 11 named replacements, J. H. Cottrell, state legislator; B. Frank Mackey, insurance salesman; and Henry L. Hubbard, building contractor. The last after being installed voluntarily resigned because he was ineligible to serve. The ARKANSAS GAZETTE reported he had never had citizenship rights restored since being convicted of a felony in 1938.

2. Board Actions. The five remaining members of the Board have declared their intention of operating all schools under court supervision. This was reiterated after the school closing laws (Acts #4 and #5) were declared unconstitutional on June 18. Governor Faubus refused to disclose his intentions, but indicated the struggle would go on and that there are loopholes.

The Board retained the services of the law firm used by Governor Faubus, Mehaffy, Smith and Williams. Mr. Smith has

been the Governor's personal adviser through the year, especially during the legislative session.

Under the new President and depending heavily on its attorney, Herchel Friday, the Board declares that it intends to use the Assignment Law of Arkansas (first passed in a referendum in 1956 and reenforced by the 1959 session of the legislature) to limit drastically the number of Negro students in the two formerly all-white high schools, Hall and Central. The Arkansas Gazette story indicates that some think the use of the Assignment Law can only limit the number while others think it can be used to eliminate the Negro students entirely.

The President of the Board, Attorney Friday, and the Superintendent will go to Charlotte, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., to confer with officials on how they apply the assignment laws.

The Superintendent and the "purgered" teachers were all given new contracts by the new Board, excepting the five teachers who refused to make affidavits under Act #10 (see below). The Superintendent indicated the resignation of teachers was some 80% higher this year than usual.

B. Resistance to Acts #10 and #115

Two control measures enacted by the legislature, Acts #10 and #115, stirred deep and wide resistance among public school teachers at the local school and college level.

(Act #10, enacted at the special session of August, 1958, requires all teachers as a condition in executing contract to file affidavits listing all organizations to which they have belonged or have contributed during the past five years. Act #115, a Bennett sponsored measure at the 1959 session, makes it unlawful for any state funds to be paid to a member of the NAACP, "captive of the international conspiracy of Communism.")

Vigorous opposition developed at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, at the University Medical Center in Little Rock, at Arkansas A. & M. in Monticello, at Polytech in Russellville, at the public schools in Little Rock where the Board first asked for the affidavits, in meetings of the Classroom Teachers Association, and, in sympathy, at Hendrix College where eighty per-cent of the faculty signed the protest.

G. D. Nichols, Dean of the Liberal Arts College at Fayetteville on May 5 before an annual dinner of members of Phi Beta Kappa spent more than half of his address in an attack on Act #10 and branded it as a revival of McCarthyism.

The Arkansas Teachers Association's Executive Board and district

organization along with the City Teachers Association of Little Rock (colored) filed the first suit challenging both Acts #10 and #115. (See court actions below for present legal status of these Acts.)

C. Court Actions - State and Federal

1. Arkansas Acts #4 and #5. On May 5 a three-judge session of federal district in Little Rock heard the NAACP attack on Arkansas Acts 4 and 5 (Act 4 permits the Governor to close public schools under order to desegregate; Act 5 permits withholding of district school funds by the State Department of Education and disbursing same for tuition to any accredited schools which may enroll students of a school closed by the Governor.)

   Both Acts 4 and 5 were ruled unconstitutional by the court on June 18. Governor Faubus said he would appeal the ruling.

   On the same day of the federal court hearing on these Acts, the Arkansas Supreme Court unanimously upheld Act #5. One week earlier (April 27) in a split decision (4-3) it upheld Act 4. Justice McFaddin wrote the dissent.

2. Arkansas Acts #10 and #115. The three-judge federal court on May 5 gave a temporary injunction against Acts 10 and 115 at the petition of individual Little Rock teacher (colored) and the Arkansas Teachers Association.

   On June 8 the federal court upheld Act 10 and struck down Act 115. It refused to enjoin application of Act 10.

   A suit filed in Chancery Court immediately after federal court action by Max Carr of the music faculty of the University of Arkansas and one by E. T. Gephart of Little Rock Central High resulted in approval of Act 10. The Arkansas Supreme Court in an extra-ordinary summer session ruled with the lower court. The plaintiffs have not indicated plans about appeal of the ruling of the state courts.

3. Dollarway Suit. On June 17, Judge Beck of South Dakota heard testimony in the suit to desegregate Dollarway School near Pine Bluff.

   Herchel Friday, attorney for the district (and for the Little Rock School Board) indicated the district did not plan integration that the Arkansas Assignment Law was applicable and should be utilized by the Negro plaintiffs and emphasized, subsequently in his brief, that "voluntary segregation" was not unconstitutional.

D. Political Events

The federal grand jury at Little Rock in June completed its investigation of the Hays-Alford election last November. It returned no indictment indicating that responsibility for law violation could not be determined. Immediately the House Election Sub-Committee under Congressman Ashmore of South Carolina began its

investigation of election to determine legality of the results of the election. Mr. Hays is not contesting the election to regain his seat.

E. Community Activities

1. The Chamber of Commerce continued forthright avowal that school confusion has been hurtful to economic developement.

2. The STOP and STEP organizations seem to have been put into moth balls. The former has a continuing association of the active leaders looking for a new purpose and name. The latter continues under the chairmanship of Mrs. D. D. James with the sole objective of qualifying voters.

3. A. C. Hightower in June filed a charter for the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, a Georgia corporation. Mr. Bennett, Attorney General, indicated the organization was unwelcome. Rumors spread as to its weakness and/or strength.

4. Both conferences of the Methodist Church in Arkansas passed resolutions calling for support of public schools in all local schools against moves to abolish them.

II. Some Interpretations

A. Little Rock School District

1. To appraise the net gain in Little Rock of the recall of the "purgers" is not simple. So many factors were related to "the cause." The leaders of STOP carefully avoided any suggestion that they were concerned about desegregation. They even tried, unsuccessfully, to avoid the cause of reopening the schools or of saving the schools. For many supporters the issue was avenging unfair and high-handed treatment of Miss Favorite, "my old loved teacher and the teacher of my children."

   Some businessmen did come to see the central issue that to save the schools means to desegregate the schools. The association of erstwhile disparate groups in a successful campaign has done something for community solidarity which endures. Undoubtedly, the Board of Education has backing for a much bolder program than they seem about to put into operation. The Arkansas Education Association broke with Faubus on this purge issue. This could mean weakening of his power across the state.

2. The School Board openly is committed to the Arkansas assignment laws as developed elsewhere. They frankly say this is the legal way to have a minimum of integration in schools.

   This kind of program of avoidance commits officials to a minimum preparation in schools, and community. If you do not want Negro students in all-white schools you do not orient

Negro or white students, prepare teachers and parents, involve community groups in planning and support. There is a serious danger of repetition of 1957 when the vacuum created by lack of preparation quickly was filled by politicians and violent segregationists.

This purely legalistic approach as in 1957 causes officials to proceed as if the federal courts and the NAACP lawyers must be outwitted and the general opponents to segregation appeased. This puts them on the side of the Governor and the segregationists.

The hopeful fact is that a number of groups and individuals see this and are pressing the Board to change its policy of silence. At this moment in July things look brighter.

B. Resistance to Acts 10 and 115

1. Liason was strengthened among professors in State Colleges.

2. Discussion of the issues cleared up some foggy thinking among the people. The issue of local control of schools as against state control was sharpened.

3. Inasfar as the Governor was identified with the measure, he was weakened politically.

4. The Negro teachers and their organizations were strengthened internally and gained respect among thoughtful whites.

C. Court Decisions

1. The sharp division of Arkansas Supreme Court over Act 4 (school closing) weakened the Governor's power to set state against federal courts.

2. The teachers are disappointed over failure to knock down Act 10. The federal court did well to point out that the insulting distasteful character of its requirements properly should be corrected by legislative rather than judicial action. There is still the hope that the intent of this legislation will cause the U. S. Supreme Court to overturn it.

How many teachers have refused deadlines to make affidavits is not now known. At least one (J. O. Powell) at Central High and one at the University (Max Carr) are leaving. There are reports of serious difficulty in getting qualified replacements. How many have taken jobs elsewhere because of intolerable conditions is not known.

Presidents and department administrators are on the side of the teachers wishing to eliminate the requirement. Attorney General Bruce Bennett told one of the attorneys that he had no interest in enforcing Act 10. However the law is there and its provisions are mandatory.

3. The Dollarway School case may get further definition of the

Arkansas Placement Laws, which in turn may affect developments in Little Rock.

D. There is little hope that the Congressional Sub-Committee on Elections will do more than investigate Alford-Hays election. Hays is not contesting. Democrats would avoid more intra party wrangles.

E. The Women's Emergency Committee, The Arkansas Education Association, the state labor leaders are working to get a strong organization of men for decent schools in a decent community. Such a group could stimulate local support and coordinate activities on behalf of these purposes. This furnishes us some hope of community involvement that will prevent both violence and political plotting.

III. Activities of ACHR

1. The staff as private citizens had distinctive roles in the STOP and STEP campaign to recall members of the School Board. The Associate Director gave many hours to STEP. Much of his work was within our policy of educational activities. Our Secretary, notably through contact with the Women's Committee helped much.

2. At the request of professors, the Director organized an inter-faculty meeting for consultation on Acts 10 and 115. On March 29 five colleges had faculty persons present at a meeting.

   At the request of some of these teachers, ACHR secured Daniel Pollitt of North Carolina University, School of Law, formerly of Arkansas University, as a consultant with attorneys on Acts 10 and 115. He spent three full days here at hard work directly with attorneys of record and had a luncheon with 25 attorneys of Arkansas for a general discussion. The Dean of Arkansas' Law School was present for these consultations.

3. Our efforts, unsuccessful, to get a star Arkansas Negro high school basketball player to the University of Arkansas had some happy consequences. The Directors established cordial relations with leading newspaper sports writers, close associates in the University's athletic program, some leading business men (colored and white), University Scholarship Committee members, Superintendent of Winrock Farms. There is established a firm basis for follow-up of a similar project next year. Negro schools will receive scholarship applications for seniors from the University hereafter.

4. Out of this scholarship attempt we have had proposed a project to have a "well-heeled" native Negro business man to give an annual scholarship to the University without strings attached. With good handling this can get good news coverage across the nation, we think. We have been in touch with some influential Negro leaders about this and have been encouraged.

5. Two Board members, Reverend C. C. Walker and Mr. W. M. Willis, attended the Conference of Religious Leaders called by Mr. Richard Nixon on behalf of the President's Committee on Contracts May 11.

6. We held a most representative Board meeting on June 18 with reports from staff and Board followed by very enthusiastic discussion.

7. The Director on May 2 on invitation attended the Executive Committee Meeting of the Friends Service Committee in Austin, Texas, to consider a project for Little Rock.

   On June 4, Jean Fairfax of Philadelphis and Garnet Guild, both of the AFSC, visited Little Rock for further study of this proposed project for next year.

8. On June 5 and June 12 the Directors were in touch with Reverend Dudley Ward of the Methodist Board of Economic Social Relations in regard to a workshop at Philander Smith College for church leaders across the state, especially Negro churchmen.

9. John Thompson, a member of the staff during the summer, a senior next year at Harvard began work by studying with John Walker the disabilities encountered by Negro shoppers on Main Street, Little Rock. (See attached special dissertation.)

10. Increasing responsibility for the Thursday meeting for conversation and prayer devolves on the Directors. They feel this may this fall evolve into a very influential group for communication across racial lines.

11. ACHR has established direct lines of influence on the School Board, which certainly is less fearful of us than was the former Board. We think we begin to see some results.

12. ACHR continued to sponsor visits of Nationals from other lands: Patrick Agbu of Nigeria, Samiruddin Ahmad of Pakistan, Mohamed El Macrafi of Morocco, Saidu Garba of Nigeria. These were all guests of the U.S. State Department. In addition, our office has had many visitors from across the nation and other nations. Among these latter were Mr. Hugh Ashton of Southern Rhodesia and Reverend Manifred Linz of West Germany.

13. The calls on our office for literature on school desegregation have increased notably during the quarter. As an example, we have distributed more than 50 copies of the Phi Delta Kappa Commission's "Action Patterns In School Desegregation." More of this is going directly into the hands of school superintendents and members of school boards.

14. The Secretary as part of Program Activities has been in on many planning meetings of the Women's Emergency Committee in efforts to get community participation in the school desegregation plan. She worked on a committee which drew up proposals for community

level action and specific proposals for internal school action. This committee read much material (furnished by ACHR) and talked to teachers and parents before drawing up the proposals. These proposals were submitted to the Superintendent with copies for each school board member by the WEC Chairman.

15. The Secretary also served on a research committee for the State League of Women Voters in helping prepare material for the two-year study item of the State League entitled "A Study and Support of Measures to Maintain and Adequately Finance Public Schools in Arkansas

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Financial Report

April - May - June, 1959

Balance Brought Forward March 31, 1959		$ 483.55
Income		
Quarterly Grant - SRC	$ 900.00	
B-Fund via SRC	8,000.00	
Memberships	102.00	
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions	54.00	
Contributions	308.78	
Literature	1.00	
Total	$ 9,365.78	$ 9,365.78
		$ 9,849.33
Expenditures		
Salaries	$ 2,938.07	
Rent	195.00	
Travel	527.09	
Internal Revenue-Quarter	614.50	
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions	54.00	
Printing	34.50	
Telephone and Telegraph	132.81	
Literature	54.42	
Repairs-Office Machines	19.40	
Office Supplies	39.64	
Program Activities	81.50	
Postage	35.10	
Bank Service Charge	1.39	
Transferred to Savings	2,000.00	
Total	$ 6,727.42	$ 6,727.42
Bank Balance June 30, 1959		$ 3,121.91
Savings Account (includes interest through June)		$ 5,166.09
Cash Assets Quarter ending June 30, 1959		$ 8,288.00

RECEIVED JUN 22 1959

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 338 PHONE CApital 7-7625 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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Hugh A. Brimm, *Treasurer*
Dorcas Ruthenburg, *Member*
Charles T. Steele, *Member*
Willis A. Sutton, Jr., *Secretary*

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G. D. Wilson
William M. Wood

QUARTERLY REPORT

April, May, June 1959

To: The Southern Regional Council, Inc.

1. The Louisville Project

Under the leadership of Charles T. Steele and J. Mansir Tydings, a project was launched in Louisville, Kentucky that had as its aim the identification and placement in non-traditional jobs of Negro high school graduates of the several high schools in the city. Included in the project were those Negro high school graduates who desired job placement and who, upon investigation, were found to possess desirable, employable skills. A full report on the project may be expected next fall. Council financial support has been provided for the project.

2. The Lexington Study

Dr. Bernice E. Lott is presently conducting a Council-financed pilot study designed to reveal the goals of Negro high school graduates in Lexington, Kentucky as compared to the goals of a group of similar white high school graduates in the same city. Full report on findings of this study may be anticipated in the fall.

The Louisville Project and the Lexington Study are integral parts of the present program of the Council in the general area of merit employment. The Louisville Project deals directly with identification and placement in non-traditional jobs while the Lexington Study seeks to bring to light the psychology of the Negro youth and provide information that is needed in any educational program that may be envisioned for the future.

3. Campaign for Membership

Meantime, the Membership Committee has carried on a vigorous campaign for renewal of old memberships and securing of new ones. New officers, directors, and consultants were named, a new brochure was published and circulated widely. Consultants were selected with skills or potential skills to assist in the general area of merit employment. Heretofore, consultants were selected to assist in the area of desegregation of public schools. A training program for the consultants in merit employment is necessary and is in the future plans.

The response to the membership campaign has not been too encouraging. There seems to be no satisfactory substitute for the personal contacts once attained in an annual meeting of all persons

interested in human relations. This matter will become the subject for consideration by the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors.

4. New Officer for the Summer

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg is serving as Acting Treasurer during the summer in the absence of Hugh Brimm who is in New Mexico at Los Alamos. He will return around the first of September.

Respectfully submitted,

The Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.

Rufus B. Atwood

Rufus B. Atwood
Chairman

RBA:wts

C O P Y

8/18/59

TO The Officers and Members of the Palmetto State Voters Association; GREETINGS:

Concerning the Proposed Banquet for Dr. Martin Luther King.

Dear Friends:

We are informed that Mr. I.S. Leevy, Richland County Chairman of PSVA, and Rev. M. D. McCollum, PSVA delegate to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, have invited Dr. Martin Luther King, to appear as honor guest and speaker at a mammoth banquet, to be staged in Columbia, September 29, 1959, and that invitations will be made to a large number of South Carolina Negroes, interested in registration and voting, to attend at $5.00 per plate. We are informed that the condition upon which this affair will be staged is that 75% of the proceeds will be turned over to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and 25% to the S. C. Branch of the NAACP. We are also informed that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is dedicated to the cause of increasing registration and voting by Negroes in the states of the deep South; and that it operates thru and with existing organizations. We are not informed as to the control any South Carolina Negro will be given, as to funds obtained by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, or to what extent these funds will be used in South Carolina.

The NAACP., has National prestige and National sources of raising funds by contributions and membership. PSVA., is in need of all the help it can get, in order to do the job it is expected to do.

We welcome Dr. King to South Carolina, and we harbor the best wishes for the Organization he heads. However we regret that his coming to S. C., will be under conditions that will confuse and perhaps divide the constituency of Organizations active in the field to which his Organization is dedicated. As it stands at the present time, PSVA., has no part in his coming to S.C., and no participation in or responsibility for the funds derived from his appearance at the proposed banquet.

Your Obedient Servants,
W. J. Hunter, State Chm.,
Elliott D. Turnage, Esq., Ex. State Sec.

EDT/ewb

file

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

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Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

August 25, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Here at last is my report for the Spring Quarter. I shall not be so late again. In fact early next month you will be receiving another from me. The reason is not only that the absence of our quarterly check is becoming painful (which it is) but also that we are gradually catching up with our work after moving to our new quarters.

Please note new address and have the change registered at all the appropriate desks at SRC.

We are eager for our visit from you. Beside the usual needs we want you to help us in organizing campus groups across the state during the fall quarter. Here in Nashville, as well as elsewhere, we need help in reaching business men. Will you not tell me more of your work with the YMCA that we may use those contacts in gaining entry to men's groups?

Mr. Sharp is in New Hampshire on vacation until Labor Day. I hope to take a vacation beginning about October 7th. We therefore hope that you can give us some time between September 7 and October 7.

With apologies for my tardiness in reporting and hoping for a visit from you soon

Sincerely,

Louise Young

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh
Encl

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date August 25, 1959

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING May 31, , 19 59

INCOME		
From SRC	$875.00	
Memberships	81.00	
New South Subscriptions		
Contributions	10.00	
Other (specify)		
		$966.00
TOTAL INCOME		

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$1200.00	
Travel	149.22	
Rent	157.00	
Household Supplies	4.83	
~~Utilities~~		
Phone & Telegraph	98.47	
Postage	78.59	
Office Supplies	116.35	
New South subscriptions to SRC	56.00	
Other (specify)		
Books, Magazines	131.00	
Newsletter	120.00	
Maintenance	51.07	
A & I Fee for Secy.	15.00	$2229.20
Furnishings	51.17	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		

- * -

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$1698.56
Income for Quarter Total	966.00
Expenditures for Quarter	2229.20
BALANCE	436.46

TO: Paul Rilling

FROM: Louise Young - Tennessee Council On Human Relations

QUARTERLY REPORT: March, April, May 1959

The General Education Board asked President Samuel Proctor of Virginia Union University and School Superintendent Omer Carmichael of Louisville, both Southerners and leaders in the field of education, to travel through the South in search of new ideas for meeting our race relations crisis. On a visit to Nashville on March 2nd, Dr. Proctor invited six or eight persons to meet with him at Fisk University. The director was glad to be included in the group and later to comply with Dr. Proctor's request that each of us send him a memorandum of suggestions. The director suggested (1) that grants be made to graduate professional schools for inclusion of some instruction in intergroup relations with special reference to current racial problems, along with student subsidies for summer field experience. The suggestion was first made for Meharry, but was broadened to include other institutions offering courses in public health, in public welfare and in religion. (2) grants for literacy education for both whites and Negroes (3) a grant for a building in Nashville, well located in the University Center, to provide office space for human relations agencies and organizations of similar purpose, such as the Department of Intercultural and Interracial Relations of the National Council of Churches; also to house groups with an international interest, such as the local chapter of the American Association for the United Nations and to provide a social center for overseas students of whom there are more than 300 regularly enrolled in Nashville colleges and universities. This latter group can be housed most appropriately along with American students, but they have a real need for an informal meeting place of their own for themselves and their friends. Each group would be expected to meet the usual rental charges. Herman Long later wrote to Dr. Proctor at some length in support of this third suggestion.

The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights met in Nashville March 5-6 to hold a National Conference of Public School Officials concerning their experience in the transition from segregated to desegregated school systems. These sessions were closed to the public but the Tennessee Advisory Committee was invited to attend. Since the Tennessee Committee held their own meeting on these same dates we took this occasion to present our report to them, with the special request that they transmit to the U. S. Commission the Haywood County complaint on refusal of voter registration (See copy sent to SRC on March 5th). We were also asked for suggestions for filling vacancies on the Tennessee Advisory Committee created by resignation of three members from Memphis.

The director accepted the invitation of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom to attend their Southern Regional Desegregation Workshop in Atlanta March 13-14. This also provided the opportunity for conference with Fred Routh at SRC on Friday afternoon before the WILPF meeting convened. Although it had seemed questionable as to whether attendance at this meeting was a wise expenditure of time and money the experience proved worthwhile. The WIL although small seems to have renewed its vitality at least in the South through its interest in desegregation. The Negro leaders are able and young with positions of leadership in the Negro community. The white leaders are resourceful and deeply concerned. The contacts were worthwhile since we in Tennessee, especially in Nashville, have little realization of the racial situation in the Deep South. The wider perspective is useful to us, since both the Lower South and the Border South offer instructive examples of what to do and how to do it and what not to do in the uncharted field of desegregation. The story of the Alabama meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned and the work of the Chapel Hill League provided program suggestions for us. Patterns of segregation are sufficiently different in Atlanta and in

Nashville to present interesting alternatives for action.

March 13 was supposed to be the beginning of a month's vacation for the director whose contract calls for only ten months on the job. This has proved difficult to achieve, although there is still hope for an October vacation. Fred Routh asked especially that she should not be on vacation during the midsummer months when school crises are likely to arise. Absences from the office during the spring were; two days the week of March 16, three days the week of March 23, three days the week of March 20, all of the week of May 11, and two days of the week of May 18. Better planning can in the future provide a more satisfactory schedule although there are real obstacles to a ten months director's schedule.

On March 24 the director spoke to the Ministerial Association of Humphrey County, a rural county with new industry at New Johnsonville. Invitations to speak outside the major cities are rare and contacts in rural areas are essential for a state-wide program.

On April 4 the director participated in the annual Race Relations Workshop at LeMoyne College, Memphis; on April 9-10 in a Housing Clinic at A & I State University, Nashville; on April 16 she spoke on a panel at the Unitarian Church, Nashville. This last occasion proved useful in that one panelist , a Negro lawyer, told of a survey of social discrimination in movie houses and drive-ins in Middle Tennessee. It was interesting to learn that in this field Nashville is one of the most backward communities in the state. A state-wide study committee on Recreation, Public and Commercial, will be set up to report at the Annual Meeting in January.

It was decided in April that as a part of its expanded program made possible by the unexpected grant of $2500 received in January from the SRC, the Tennessee Council would sponsor the Bishop's Company of Santa Barbara, California in "Cry, the Beloved Country" in as many local communities across the state as wished to present this drama-in-the-church to an unsegregated audience (see attached brochure). This experiment was undertaken on the basis of the reinforcement the performance of this play in Jackson gave to the local race-relations group which sponsored it. The project required more work from the state office than had been anticipated,-conferences with leaders in Nashville, Chattanooga, and Memphis and much correspondence with the Players and other Tennessee groups. The Tennessee Council agreed to underwrite the fee of $100 for each performance,-the reduced fee offered by the Players for our experimental project. The local sponsoring group will sell tickets or preferably receive a free will offering from which TCOHR will be reimbursed, the balance over $100 to remain the community. If less than $100 is received, the Tennessee Council will take the loss.

On April 14, 15 and 16 informal teas were held at the state office, newly decorated and refurnished by a local committee. Postcards of invitation were sent to members and friends in Nashville and nearby communities. Our two small rooms were comfortably filled with a total of 75 guests, many of them new friends to whom we were able to present our program. Opportunity was given to sign up for committee work, and some volunteers were recruited.

May 4-10 a Folk Festival was sponsored in our city by the Nashville Tennessean. There were both Negro and white participants and there was no segregation of the audience. Although attendance was disappointingly small and Negro participation slight, it is planned as an annual event and more interest is anticipated next year.

Following a visit to Chattanooga in the interest of "Cry, the Beloved Country" the director went on to Atlanta for an Inter-Agency Consultation under the auspices of SRC. Unfortunately she was called home on arrival in Atlanta because of critical illness in her family.

On May 7 the Executive Committee of TCOHR had its first regular quarterly meeting. Although no highly significant actions were taken, the meeting was well attended and we think it good that this duly constituted state-wide group is assuming its constitutional duties. The midyear meeting of the Board of Directors was set for July 1st, with a meeting of the Executive Committee to be held on the same date.

On May 9 the Nashville Community Relations Conference held its annual meeting in the form of a dinner at which the speakers were Mr. and Mrs. Stokely, in the city for the meeting of the Executive Committee and also for a meeting of the Tennessee Librarians Association at which Mrs. Stokely spoke. The meeting was well attended by a representative group of about 125. There was discussion of the possibility of coordinating membership in the local and state organizations, since there is wide overlapping in personnel. Note was taken of the provision in the charter of the local organization that it shall be wholly autonomous without affiliation with any other group. The two presidents were asked to study the matter and recommend appropriate action. George Barrett, a young Catholic lawyer and member of the Board of TCOHR, was elected president, with the prospect of a more active program in the future.

Walter Sharp, president of TCOHR, represented the Council on the Tennessee Committee for the White House Conference on Children and Youth to be held in 1960. The committee included Negro and white leaders from across the state. Most of the preparation in Tennessee is being done by the Youth Guidance Commission under the direction of their able secretary, Clarence Boebel.

On May 22-24 the director attended a workshop at Highlander Folk School planned especially for social workers and workers in the human relations field. The attendance was small, the Tennesseans being for the most part from Nashville. It was instructive to have a first hand experience at Highlander where the director saw no evidence of subversive activity of any sort.

In late May we had a visit from Mr. Dabbs who was brought to the city by the UT School of Social Work to speak at several class sessions. A luncheon meeting was held at which he interpreted the dilemma of the South, pointing to aspects of its heritage on which more democratic race relations could be built in the industrial era into which we are necessarily moving, with hopes for more jobs and higher incomes for the people of the South.

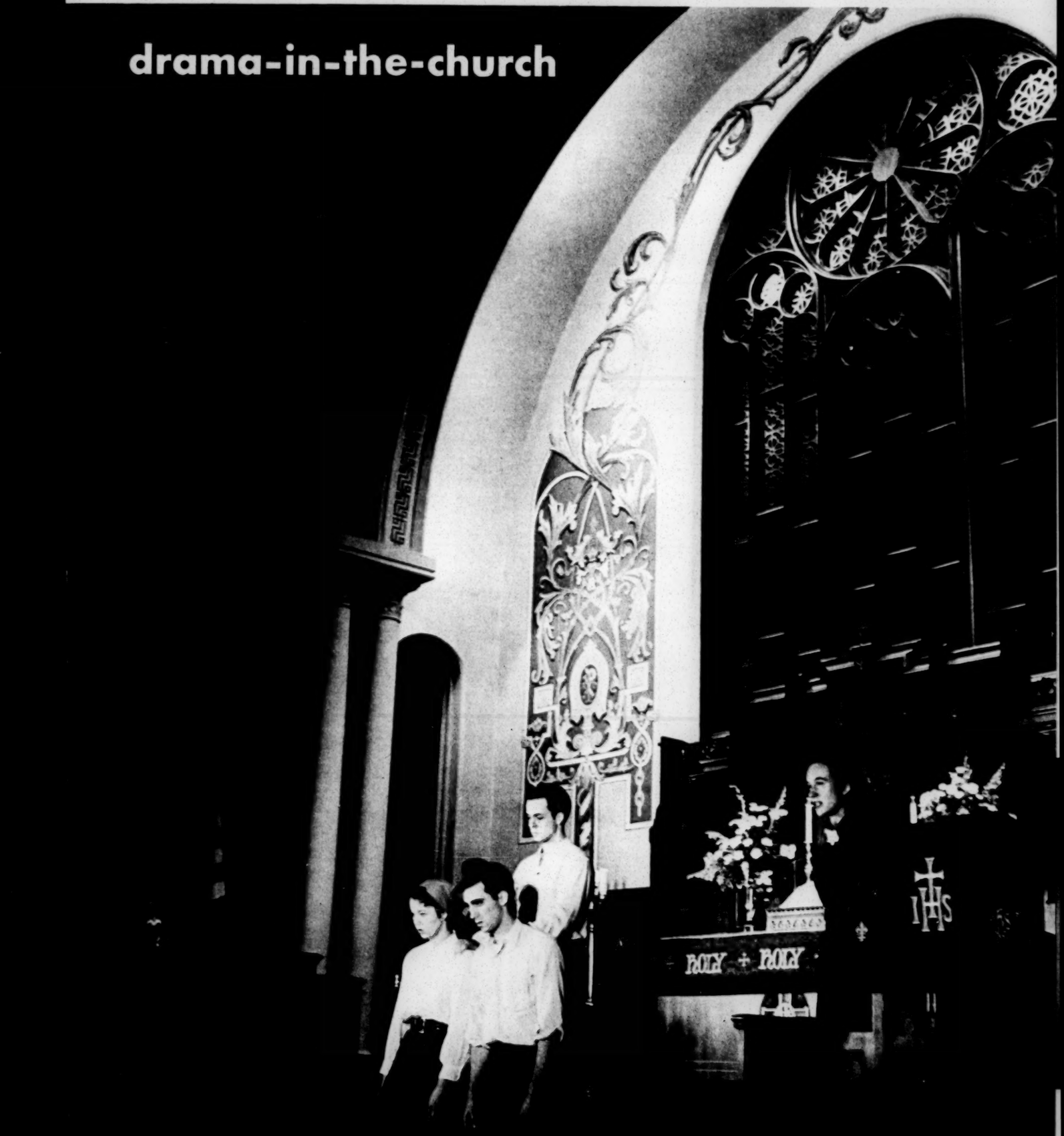
Three issues of the Newsletter have been put out with the help of Marie Booth Ferre. Although the appearance and legibility of the letter are still below our standard we think it is ~~seeming~~ a useful function in keeping our members informed of what is going on across the state in the field of human relations. The director hopes that problems of format may soon be solved but selection and preparation of the text itself should doubtless render her responsibility, even though such a schedule makes a month's absence from the office difficult to arrange.

Louise Young

THE BISHOP'S COMPANY

FROM HERE TO THERE NO. 6 BOX 424, SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA WOodland 5-8717

drama-in-the-church



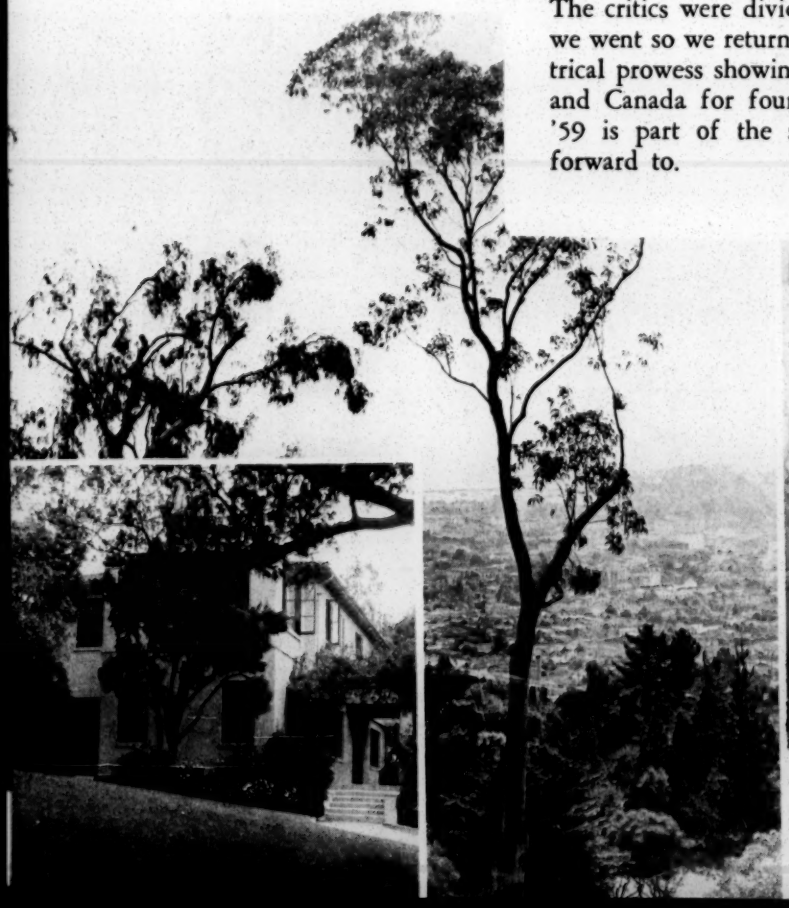
FROM HERE TO THERE . *newsletter, a year in review*

Keeping up with the news of The Bishop's Company is something of a task even for those of us who are members. Each day's mail here at headquarters is an adventure, and each telephone call is often a story in itself. (We wait to hear if it is long distance or local and then to see if it is good news or bad.)

The good news, of course, is ministers asking for dates, wires of commendation or requests that we do drama workshops, etc. The bad news usually has to do with money — the transmission on the blue car is gone or we need snow tires, please wire money.
In brief, then,

C. S. Lewis' "The Great Divorce" was added to the repertoire. This fascinating and controversial play is proving to be a favorite. Then Rumer Godden's "An Episode of Sparrows." We do these adaptations slowly, living with a novel for a long time before it grows into script form. This play is definitely a change of pace in the Company's repertoire. It is gentle and tender and yet makes its message clear.

National headquarters in lovely Santa Barbara, California, where booking, publicity, scripts, workshop planning are done.



As the Rev. Allen Hunter said, "You made us all sparrows!"

The Lilly Endowment granted us a second $10,000 to be used specifically for the headquarters residence and for booking and promotional material. Interesting comment during an interview with them, "You get big mileage out of your money." (They were not referring to road miles but to the fact that we accomplish a lot with a little.) The Company has conducted 21 drama workshops during the year, including the National Conference on Christian Education of the Congregational and Christian Churches and the Evangelical and Reformed Church at Purdue University. Of special note was the Religious Evaluation Week program at De Pauw where Hal Bokar played in and directed a student production of "Too Late the Phalarope."

1958 brought an additional six states into our yearly itinerary, bringing the total to 43. Canada again was fun. The critics were divided the first time we went so we returned with our theatrical prowess showing. Good reviews and Canada for four weeks again in '59 is part of the schedule to look forward to.

GOODHOUSEKEEPING MAGAZINE carried a short feature on The Bishop's Company in their March '59 issue. It is the Company's first national magazine recognition. We've had Associated Press, United Press and International News Service coverage and been nicely included in THEATRE ARTS but this is our first magazine break. It's in their "Better Way" department. YOUTH, the publication for young people of the United Church of Christ, did a delightful cover story in their December issue.

TOM MILLS
Mgr. Unit 1

Lloyds of London agreed to cover us for Workman's Compensation. By California law we are required to carry insurance but could find no company to carry it. Being a "first of our kind" we were either too much out-of-state or out-of-country. Now if a member slips on the ice in Maine or finds an uneasy church step in Iowa, we have insurance to cover it.

Current repertoire includes the new plays, and Alan Paton's "Cry, the Beloved Country" and "Too Late the Phalarope," Stephen Vincent Benet's "The Devil and Daniel Webster," and Christopher Fry's "A Sleep of Prisoners," and "The Boy With a Cart." Future productions will be Laurens van der Post's "A Bar of Shadow" and C. S. Lewis' "The Screwtape Letters."

Tony Quartilho, actor, turns his attention to details of Company organization, and planning on Santa Barbara theatre to be future training and production center.

Delightful Mi 1952, gives ad Harbach, also role in "Cry, t

"Affairs are now soul-size."
CHRISTOPHER FRY

"I shall no longer ask myself if this or that is expedient, but only if it is right." ALAN PATON

"Ye shall see the choices a bit more clearly." C. S. LEWIS

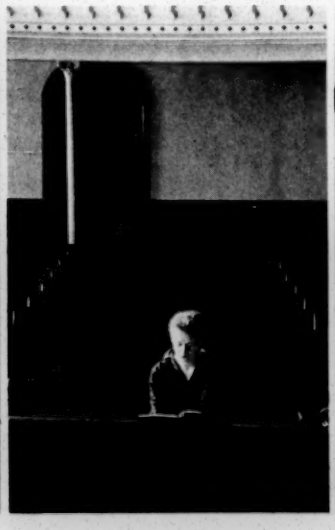
Paul Hansen (with guitar), first student to go on tour for a year on the new exchange program with the Pasadena Playhouse, and Reginald Kennedy, veteran of 18 months and two national tours, take leaves of absence. Paul, back to the Playhouse. Reggie, to the army.

The members of the Council of the City of Los Angeles adopted a resolution extending to St. Alban's Episcopal Church and its Rector, the Reverend R. Parker Jones and its parishioners the Council's best wishes and felicitations. We were delighted by the context of the "whereases." "Whereas, the Bishop's Company is the first American touring repertory company of its kind in the nation, now on its sixth national tour and second international tour; and whereas, The Bishop's Company has an outstanding record of over 300,000 miles of travel and is the first professional repertory company to reunite the forces of religion and the theatre; and whereas, the casts of the touring companies are inter-race and inter-faith who present this outstanding play for Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths alike; now, therefore, be it resolved, etc." All of us were pleased and it was standing room only for the two evening performances.

Liz Wolfe says we finally have a statement of purpose. She has it on a card over her desk. (Strange how such a talented actress will trade her make-up box for a typewriter in order to further work for an idea in which she believes.) "The Bishop's Company dares to 'speak' night after night in an art form meant not only to entertain, but to enlighten, to open doors, to touch and even trouble man's thinking. And beyond the 'troubling' to leave something of substance that points a way to answers."

na Caldwell, member since vice to young actors. Merle founding member, ready for e Beloved Country."

Bishop's Company founder, Phyllis Benbow Beardsley and Hal Bokar, speak with Dr. Martin Luther King of making a play from his book "Stride Toward Freedom."



Study time in the church before rehearsal. Company averages 6 hours of travel per day.

Pamela Lipscomb waits for cue by choir door entrance to chancel. Plays adapt to any area.

THE BISHOP'S COMPANY

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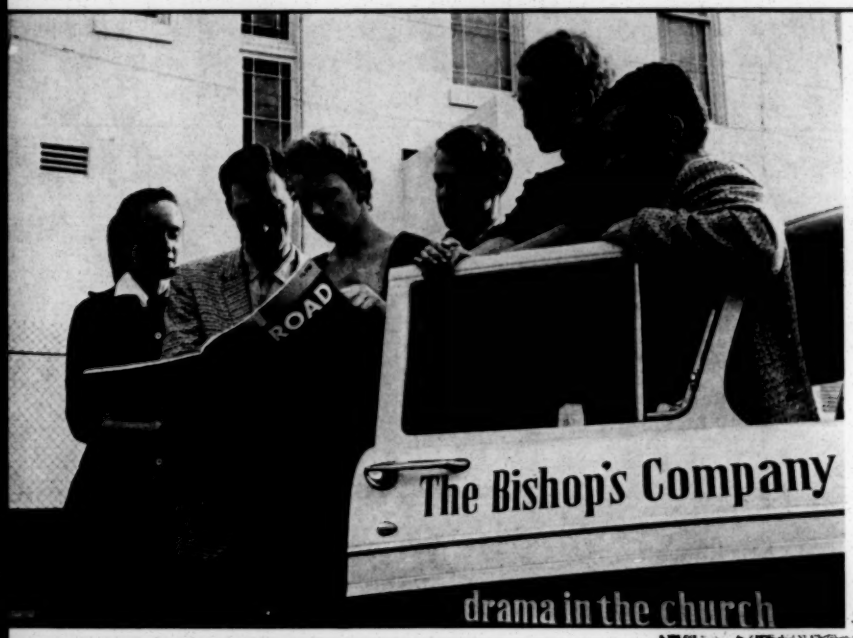
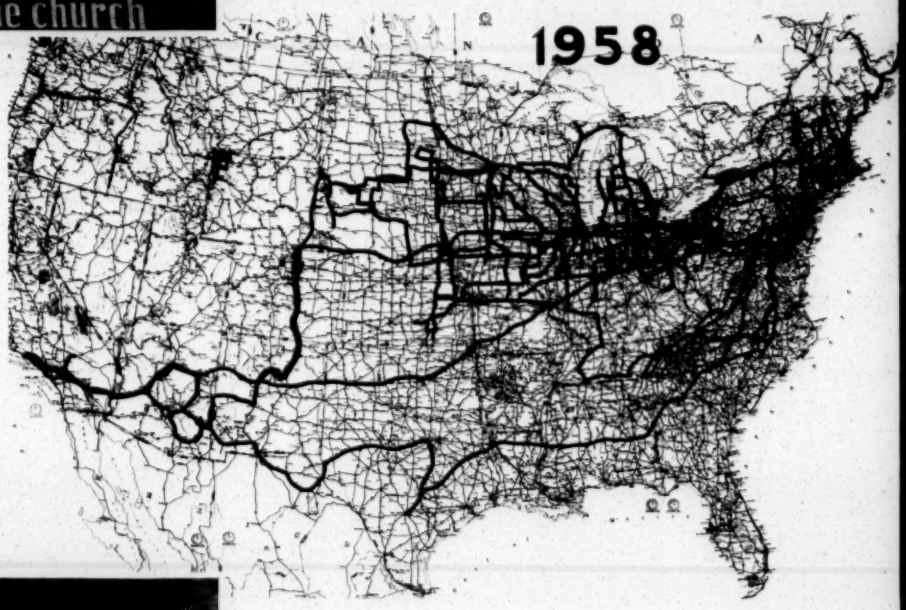


SECOND UNIT

January 4th, 1958, saw the beginning of a second unit. Twice during the year the paths of the two units crossed for a happy family reunion — in Stamford, Connecticut, and Hamilton, Ohio. Statistics for the year: 477 performances in 43 states. Company membership: 20 persons, two units of six actors each, and the headquarters staff. Members receive $10 a week and their expenses. Their recompense is measured in larger dimensions, however — their joy in being part of something in which they believe.

HOSPITALITY

Partners in a very real way with the Company are the over 5,000 families who have shared their homes and warm and genuine hospitality with the Company members on tour. In many communities, actors and parishioners greet each other as friends of five years. Both to the members and to the congregation, a Bishop's Company production is understood and appreciated as being something far larger than simply "a play in a church."



BOOKING

As the idea of drama in the church is more widely accepted and the work of the Company becomes more widely known we find that the $150 honorarium does not involve the churches in financial risk. They are more than able to meet it by a combined use of an offering and advance patron ticket donation. We, of course, have continued in our policy that we never refuse a date if a church or organization feel they cannot meet the guarantee. Naturally, we appreciate word of mouth recommendation that will prompt booking inquiries to Merle Harbach, Box 424, Santa Barbara, California. All 49 states are included in our itineraries for 1959-1960. Our new telephone number is WOodland 5-8717.

Form 99—20M—11-58

Reprinted from
RECORD-HERALD
Waynesboro, Pa.
February 12, 1959

Bishop's Company Presents Powerful Drama Last Night

By BARBARA B. LYMAN

The powerful dramatization of C. S. Lewis's, "The Great Divorce," presented at the Waynesboro Presbyterian Church, last evening, struck the audience with an electrifying impact.

The Bishop Player's, play theater at its best and as it was originally intended to be played, in the sanctuary of the church. A minimum of properties are used and instead of the "box staged presentation" the audience finds itself surrounded by actors on all sides. This at once makes for a living and realistic contact between audience and cast.

It was interesting to note, also, how skillfully each player could quickly shift from one role to another so proficiently.

"The Great Divorce," is a dramatization concerning a controversial subject that is uppermost in the minds of all mankind. Last evenings' audience was given an insight as to what might happen on a bus ride from Hell to the border of Heaven.

Those searching for the big universal questions, "what comes after life" "are we held in judgment" "what is heaven" . . "what is God" "what is Hell" were astounded by the compelling and plausible revelations in the answers received from this production. It was revealed that Hell was "that town down there" and also that Hell was a "state of mind," it could be any town, even Waynesboro.

Those that were unfortunate enough to have missed last night's performance will be happy to know there will be another opportunity to see The Bishop's Company this evening. This will be an equally powerful dramatization, "A Sleep Of Prisoners," performed again at the Presbyterian Church at eight p.m.

In view of the large attendance last evening it would be advisable to come early.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The St. Alban's Episcopal Church, whose Rector is the eminent Reverend R. Parker Jones, is to be host to The Bishops Company for its presentation of the noted author C. L. Lewis's play, "THE GREAT DIVORCE" on January 22 and 23, 1959; and

WHEREAS, the Bishops Company is the first American touring repertory company of its kind in the nation, currently on its fifth national tour and second international tour; and

WHEREAS, The Bishops Company has an outstanding record of over 300,000 miles of travel and is the first professional repertory company to reunite the forces of religion and the theatre; and

WHEREAS, the casts of the touring companies are inter-race and inter-faith who present this outstanding play for Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths alike;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Council of the City of Las Angeles, by the adoption of this resolution, extend to St. Alban's Episcopal Church, its Rector, the Reverend R. Parker Jones and its parishioners the Council's best wishes and felicitations for their efforts in bringing this fine group of actors and the play, "THE GREAT DIVORCE" to our community for the two nights heretofore mentioned.

By: _____
Rosalind Wiener Wyman
Councilwoman - fifth district

Seconded by:
_____
Karl Rundberg, Councilman-11th District

Seconded by:
_____
Edward R. Roybal, Councilman 9th District

January 15th, 1959

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST IN PITTSFIELD
—CONGREGATIONAL—
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

February 20, 1959

Dear Mrs Beardsley,

You just cannot imagine what a pleasure it was for us to have "The Bishop's Company" here in Pittsfield. Without a doubt, it was a significant and inspiring experience for those who attended and one which I feel will not soon be forgotten.

It is most rewarding to realize that in this "age of outer space" and "organization", there are still people who believe in the essentiality of Freedom and the value of the human soul and dignity of the individual.

Words cannot possibility express my appreciation to you and my sincere wish for your continuing success.

May God Bless you and "the Company".

Sincerely,
Dora E. Lindblade.

REPRINTED FROM Good Housekeeping

LOW-COST PLAYS *that visit* YOUR CHURCH

Even if you live in a small town, it's possible to book a professional drama group to present an inspirational—but not necessarily "religious"—play in your church, for your congregation and its guests. It can be done through a nonprofit, nonsectarian organization called "The Bishop's Company," which charges $150 for a performance. Last year, this group visited 447 churches in towns like Spearfish, South Dakota (about 3,000 population), as well as major cities.

The company's plays are chosen "to bring to the audience a drama with a definite moral and ethical challenge." In the current repertory, for example, are an adaptation of *The Screwtape Letters,* by C. S. Lewis; Alan Paton's poignant story, *Cry, the Beloved Country,* and an adaptation of Rumer Godden's *An Episode of Sparrows.*

When the group visits your church, it is with the understanding that if ticket sales bring in more than the $150 single-performance fee, the surplus will be divided between the company and the church. However, if your church is too small to raise the basic fee, you may ask for a rate reduction. (Occasionally, two churches will undertake joint sponsorship of a single presentation, or several will arrange for a series of five evening performances.) Members of your congregation will be asked to provide the players with an evening meal, bed, and breakfast.

Though the Bishop's Company will mail brochures describing its work, your church is responsible for advance publicity. You also determine ticket price, on the basis of the minimum audience expected.

The Chancel Is the Stage

The group makes every effort to maintain a reverent atmosphere during the performance. The clergyman of your church is asked to preside, so that the drama becomes part of an evening of worship, and the congregation usually sings hymns. The productions are designed for any type of architecture, usually take place in the chancel of the church or in the parish house. Very little in the way of sets, costumes, makeup, or stage properties is used; for these, the company relies on the audience's imagination. Sometimes a narrator indicates changes of scene.

Small Group, Large Circulation

The Bishop's Company, twenty troupers in all, was initiated seven years ago in California. From local productions and short trips to neighboring towns, it has developed into the only national, full-time repertory company.

The actors are professionals. Some have been at the Pasadena Playhouse in California; others come to the company from off-and-on employment in movies and television, to have the experience of working full time on the stage. Of the original eight Hollywood actors who started the company, six are still members.

The players receive a weekly salary of $10 plus living expenses. Jobs are rotated, so that each member spends a certain amount of time in the business office, as well as in traveling. The road units travel from town to town in station wagons and in trailers, have given as many as 15 performances a week. All members are expected to share the driving, packing, and other chores.

Actors who apply to the company are carefully screened for serious interest in the project and readiness to abide by the group's tight financial program and strenuous working schedule. The minimum membership is a year, though some who become interested in the company's work stay longer.

Booking the Bishop's Company

If your church is interested in having the group perform on a specific date, a year's notice must be given. However, if you can leave the booking date open, the company's business office will schedule a performance as soon as a road unit is in your area—usually a matter of a few months. For a list of the current repertory or illustrated brochures, write to Mrs. Phyllis Beardsley, The Bishop's Company, Box 424, Santa Barbara, California. ◆

file

TO: Paul Rilling

FROM: Louise Young - Tennessee Council On Human Relations

QUARTERLY REPORT: June, July August 1959

Two projects undertaken to serve Tennesseans beyond our membership group required more time than had been anticipated. "Cry, the Beloved Country" was performed by the Bishop's Company before a non-segregated audience in Knoxville, Chattanooga, Johnson City, Nashville, Cookeville and Clarksville. Sponsorship by local organizations was hard to secure although there were many interested individuals. The largest attendance-more than a thousand-was at Belmont Methodist Church, Nashville, where the Nashville Federation of Settlements was the beneficiary from the free will offering after expenses were met. The Tennessee Council made new friends but perhaps not in proportion to the effort expended.

A Tennessee meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned September 29-30 under Mrs. Tilly's sponsorship was undertaken in an effort to reach influential women in Protestant, Catholic and Jewish groups. More of the planning had to be done in this office than was anticipated although there was general readiness on the part of organizational leaders to cooperate. Report of the conference will be included in the next quarterly report.

The director attended a number of sessions of the Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University June 29 to July 11 as did several members of the Board. The director spoke at one of the clinics. Nashville Board members met Paul Rilling informally one afternoon when there was unrehearsed discussion of the Nashville school desegregation program. Consensus developed that efforts should be made to assure that there be more than mere token ~~integration~~ desegregation.

An NAACP Youth Rally and a luncheon program of the Nashville Community Relations Conference provided opportunity for wider discussion (1) to insure that the school plan was not whittled down but remained a "good faith" plan.(2) to encourage school authorities by fresh assurance of our support (3) to maintain easy communication between white and Negro leaders. The director and five Board members attended the NAACP meeting in the compacity of speakers and consultants. The panel at the Nashville Community Relations Conference luncheon included a Peabody professor, Superintendent Oliver, the principal of the formerly white school with the largest number of Negro pupils, and a first grade teacher and a Negro father from the same school. These Nashville activities were judged essential if we are to maintain an admittedly successful plan to which other school systems in the state may look.

The Memphis elections put the spotlight on the increasing political participation of Negro citizens as did the release by SRC of the Negro and the Ballot. The figures for Tennessee were especially striking.

A letter was sent by President Sharp to the chairman of the State Election Commission in support of the request of the delegation from Haywood County that a County Election Commission be set up to enable Negro citizens to register for voting.

A district attorney's attempt to padlock Highlander Folk School and eventually to revoke its charter is judged by many to be a violation of civil rights by local and state officials. Since hostility to the school is based to a large extent on its practice of racial integration it was necessary for the director to keep in

touch with the case in order to answer queries from Board members and concerned friends. Several group conferences were arranged and plans were made for persons to go from Nashville for the trial which was postponed from an August to a September date.

At the midyear meeting of the Board on July 1 plans were made for a state-wide membership campaign. Although most local groups are not ready to religuish their autonomy and in some cases prefer not to be publicly indentified with the Tennessee Council, local leaders in Jackson, Oak Ridge, Murfreesboro and the four major cities wish to take an active part in this campaign.

Newsletters were sent out in June and July. Copies attached.

Considerable time was given to conference with students and faculty in Nashville and Memphis concerning establishment of student membership groups on campuses throughout the state. This possibility will be further explored in the fall.

On July 31 the state office was moved to 2001 Division Street. Will Campbell's presence in an adjoining office brings new and welcome contacts. Bob Hughes of Alabama and Gene Cox of Memphis were August visitors.

The director was on vacation July 20-30.

July, 1959 Vol. 1 number 6

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division Ave.
Nashville, Tennessee

ON LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY

At the midyear meeting of the Board of Directors on July 1, an interesting discussion centered in the relationship of community councils on human relations to the state organization.

Each council fears to lose its autonomy lest its goal and purpose be defined in terms likely to harm rather than help race relations in its own community. In most cases its autonomy is stated in its charter. However there was unanimous appreciation of the role of the state organization in keeping local councils in touch with one another and helping them to see their own problems in the wider perspective of region and nation. It was generally agreed that state and local programs should be viewed as supporting and reinforcing one another rather than as identical. Such mutual strenthening is sure to continue since there is much overlapping in membership.

The Board of Directors looks forward to a large increase in membership during the year that we may exert wiser and more effective leadership throughout our state in the light of rapid industrialization at home in a climate of social and political change the world around.

OTHER BOARD HIGHLIGHTS

Two new board members were unanimously elected: Reverend F. N. Butler and Dr. C. A. Kirkendoll, both of Jakcson.

Membership classifications were changed as follows: the worl Wlimited" will be deleted on the $2 membership, and the $5 membership will be called a "subscribing" membership.

The dates for the next ANNUAL MEETING were set for JANUARY 22-23, 1960. Mark your calendars now. All members are invited.

REGISTRATION DIFFICULTIES IN HAYWOOD COUNTY

A delegation of Haywood County Negroes protested to the State on July 27 that no members of their race had been permitted to register to vote in their county. J. F. Estes, Memphis lawyer and spokesman for the group, said "No Negro has voted in Haywood County since Reconstruction. There is no Negro alive who recalls he has ever voted." The delegation represented the Haywood County Civic and Welfare League, Inc. Negroes attempting to vote were told the county registrar had resigned. When the asked the County Commission to designate a new registrar they were told that two members of the commission had resigned and the third had died.

Estes asked the State Commission to appoint a new County Commission and order the registration books reopened. Sam Coward of Livingston, State Election Commission chairman told the delegation he would look into their complaint "and do something about it."

The State Commission pointed out that it is now too late to do anything about registration for the August 6 election. The state law requires registration books to be closed 20 days prior to an election.

COUNCIL HAS NEW OFFICE

The central office of the Tennessee Council has just moved to a new location at 2001 Division (corner 20th Ave.). The spacious downstaris floor of a former residence is jointly occupied by the Council and the Southern office of the Dept. of Racial & Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches, Rev. Will D. Campbell, Director. The new telephone no. is AL 5-6483.

CHANGES IN SRC STAFF

Fred Routh, Associate Director of the Southern Regional Council, has resigned to become head of the Michigan State Commission on Fair Employment Practices. Although he found it hard to leave the Council and the South, as we did to lose him, he thinks that a state with so much industrial expansion will offer a wonderful chance to work for jobs for Negroes.

He will be succeeded by Paul Rilling, former Executive Director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Previously he was director of a special college project of the Southern Area YMCA, editor of the Gainesville Morning News, field consultant to the Institute of Citizenship, Emory University, and instructor in political science, Mobile Center of the University of Alabama.

The SRC has appointed him Director of Field Activities. This includes directing SRC's field work, cooperation with state councils on human relations, services to community groups and leaders, and liaison with other organizations concerned with human relations in the South.

Many Nashvillians had the opportunity to hear Mr. Rilling give a full and encouraging report on the Virginia school situation to the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University. He pointed out that Virginia had moved from a position of "massive resistance" to compliance in five fast months. He was hopeful that other parts of the South could learn from Virginia's experience.

Nashville board members enjoyed meeting Mr. Rilling informally at tea, and are looking forward to a visit from him in August when he will be making the rounds of all the state offices for the first time.

NASHVILLE PLAN TO BE TESTED

Just as the Newsletter is being readied for mailing it is reported that the attorneys for Nashville Negro parents will carry their demand for total, immediate desegregation of the city schools to the U.S. Supreme Court. On July 17 the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals had unanimously upheld the city's 12-year stairstep plan of desegregation.

NEW IDEAS ON PREJUDICE

Dr. Kyle Haselden, a Charleston, West Virginia minister and author of The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective, a classic on the church and race relations gave the opening address at the sixteenth Annual Race Relations Institute held Fisk University, June 29-July 11, 1959. As a speaker he lived up to his stature as an author. He attacked several popularly held ideas about prejudice, discrimination, segregation and stereotypes. "Racial prejudice is related to race only incidentally, even accidentally. Although racial hostility in little children is not a primary instinct, undifferentiated hostility is a primary instinct." He defines discrimination as the denial of the right to have, and segregation as the denial of the right to belong.

"But more important than either of these is stereotyping which is the denial of the right to be." He concludes, "If the integration of the races in the social order is to be anything more than justice, tolerance or a cooperation compelled by mutual danger, there must be in and among the people a spirit which transcends ethnic differences, which is beyond likes and dislikes, and which resolves the conflicts of racial interest."

DINNER FOR DR. RUSTIN

Dr. John W. Rustin, who ended his pastorate at the Belmont Methodist Church last month, was honored at a testimonial dinner on June 30 by the Nashville Community Relations Conference. About 150 members and friends were on hand to give their thanks for his leadership in improving human relations in the community. He had helped to organize the local group five years ago, served on the board of directors and had given much time to its program. Dr. Rustin, Belmong pastor for nine years, will become minister of the Broad Street Methodist Church, Kingsport, Tennessee, where he will continue to exert strong influence for better human relations.

INTIMIDATION, REPRISAL AND VIOLENCE IN THE SOUTH'S RACIAL CRISIS

This is the title of a recent report published by the Southern Regional Council in cooperation with the Racial and Cultural Relations Department of the National Council of Churches and the American Friends Service Committee. It lists 530 cases of violence, intimidation and reprisal in the 11 Southern states from January 1955 to January 1959, reported in the press of the South and the nation. The list was confined to occurrences attributable to the increased racial tensions of the past few years.

It is pointed out that even the large number of 530 could not cover all the cases, for some of the instances that are counted as a single item actually involved hundreds of men and women; for example, the voting purges of Louisiana.

This record points up the dedication to conformity and the erosion of individual liberties which have pervaded the South these last few years. Although many political leaders have declared their opposition to lawlessness, their policies of evasion and defiance have set an example that may become uncontrollable.

The authors admit that this is not a comprehensive survey - it does not give the other side - the story of patience, responsibility, courage and good will of other Southerners. But they feel "an obligation to call attention to the dangers posed by the record - dangers for which all of us, through silence or inaction, must share the responsibility."

DISCRIMIATION IN TRANSPORTATION TERMINALS

Another valuable report by the Southern Regional Council has just been completed - a survey on segregation practices in bus stations, train terminals and airports. Facilities in air line terminals are desegregated or rapidly becoming so; train station facilities are largely segregated but are slowly becoming desegregated; facilities in bus terminals are almost completely segregated. Practices differ widely from city to city and even in cities within the same state. There is a great deal of uncertainty in some cities as to what the situation is, and in some cases this atmosphere seems to have been promoted deliberately.

Many inconsistencies were reported, such as railway stations that have non-segregated waiting rooms but segregated restaurants; others have a segregated waiting room but non-segregated restaurant. The report noted that such inconsistencies point up the fact that waiting room practices are changing.

The bus stations have been the most resistant to desegregation. Lunch room facilities operated by a lessee (non-carrier) are not within the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission (which ruled in 1955 that segregation of interstate passengers is unlawful). A sign on a lunchroom door in a Tennessee bus station reads: "Owned by Union News Co. operated under the laws of the state of Tennessee."

The Council's conclusions, "Members of both races will have to make adjustments. Custom and tradition often discourage the Negroes from trying a desegregated situation and whites from accepting them," even where lawful. It is possible that "this is partly the result of subtle intimidations."

SUCCESSFUL CHURCH DRAMA

The Bishop's Company has now had three performances of Alan Paton's "Cry, the Beloved Country" in Middle Tennessee - two in Nashville, at Belmont Methodist Church and Fisk University Chapel, and one in Clarkesville at Trinity Presbyterian Church. Three other performances, all under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Council, have been held in Bristol, Chattanooga, and Knoxville, A great deal of interest has been shown by large and responsive audiences. Approximately 1000 attended the Belmont performance, from which the free will offering was donated to the Nashville Federation of settlements. The United Negro College Fund and the Mental Health Association of Clarkesville were beneficiaries of the other Middle Tenn. showings.

Current Reading

Action Patterns in School Desegregation, Herbert Wey and John Corey (Phi Delta Kappa, $1.50). This was prepared by the educational fraternity's Commission on Educational Policies and Programs in Relation to Desegregation. The Commission made a careful study of some 70 school systems which have desegregated since 1954 and tried to discover why violence occurred or did not occur.

"The Refugees from Civic Progress," William H. Hessler, Reporter Magazine, July 9, 1959. An account of racial antagonisms kindled by the uprooting, migration and resettlement of low-income families as a reault of urban renewal and housing developments. Northern and Southern cities are included.

"The Negro Worker Asserts His Rights," Paul Jacobs, Reporter Magazine, July 23,1959, tells of the discriminatory practices of the AFL-CIO and the pressures and complaints being exerted to eliminate them.

Peaceful Revolution In the South," Warren Ashby, Progressive Magazine, May, 1959. A North Carolina professor of philosophy sees elements in the South which indicate that liberalism as an actuality of freedom and equality will make some of its most spectacular advances in the South.

"McCarthyism Under the Magnolias," by Wilma Dykeman & James Stokely, Progressive, July, 1959. These two members of the Tennessee Council document quite thoroughly the spirit of McCarthyism that has cropped up in the South as evidenced by numerous investigations of persons and groups associated with promoting good race relations.

"A Fate Worse Than Integration," Howard Zinn, Harper's Magazine, August, 1959. An Atlanta teacher reports on some emotions deeply felt in the South, but never uncovered by public-opinion pollsters, and shows that southerners value a number of things even above their traditional racial pattern.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

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June, 1959 Nashville, Tennessee

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
416 21st avenue, south

PRESIDENT'S CIVIL RIGHTS ROUND TABLE

Mrs. Ben Russell, of the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission, represented our state at President Eisenhower's Conference for the 48 State Committees, held in Washington on June 8, 9. Mrs. Russell and her husband, of Greenville, are members of the Tennessee Council, and are active leaders in the Presbyterian Church.

Mayor George Dempster of Knoxville, has filed with the Commission a report showing Tennessee's progress in desegregation. There were two days of round table discussion of civil rights problems all over the country. Special emphasis was placed on problems and remedies in the fields of education, voting, and housing.

The group heard addresses by President Eisenhower, George Allen, Chief of the U.S. Information Agency, and the members of the Commission; but the greatest part of the time was spent in working conferences. Mr. Allen spoke of the absolute necessity of the United States making progress in the field of civil rights, stressing that this would be determinative of the future of the free world.

Mrs. Russell said, "Nashville is leading the way and is being very helpful to the rest of the state." She believes that the firmness of the Nashville officials was the key factor in preventing violence. If the Civil Rights Commission itself is not renewed, Mrs. Russell said "it would be a good thing if the state committee would be extended. The state committee is helping to ease tension and much good is coming from discussion of the problem."

WHITE HOUSE CONFERNCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The Tennessee Council was represented by its president, Mr. Walter Sharp, at a statewide meeting held in Nashville in preparation for the White House Conference. Committees were meeting at about the same time in all states in preparation for the Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth called by President Eisenhower, to be held March 27 to April 2, 1960, in Washington.

One of the early concerns of this Conference was the enactment of child labor laws. It is now concentrating more on spiritual and emotional help for children. The theme of the Golden Anniversary Conference is "Opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for creative life in freedom and dignity."

Every ten years (with a few lapses) since the first in 1908 called by Theodore Roosevelt, such a conference has been held. They have included persons concerned with the welfare of children of all races and faiths.

About 100 representatives of as many organizations were present at the June state conference meeting, many of whom are members of the Tennessee Council. Communications concerning this may be directed to Mrs. J. A. Hill, care of the Youth Guidance Commission, Cordell Hull Building, C-1-131, Nashville.

NASHVILLE'S SCHOOL DESEGREGATION PLAN APPROVED

On June 17 the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati handed down its opinion approving the Nashville plan for public school desegregation. It reaffirmed the acceptability of the desegregation of one grade a year, rejecting the counter appeals of the NAACP for immediate desegregation of all grades and of the Parents' Preference Committee for three sets of schools - one white, one Negro and one integrated.

Although the decision was not received with unanimous approval there appears to be rather wide acceptance of the plan and some local pride in its success. School officials here have received many inquiries from educators facing similar integration problems in other communities. City School Superintendent W. H. Oliver described the plan as "simple, workable and acceptable to a majority of the law-abiding citizens."

Basically the plan calls for: (1) Stairstep integration, one grade a year, starting with the first grade. So far, two grades have been integrated, another will be added next fall. (2) A fairly zoned city for school purposes in which each pupil is assigned to a school in the zone where he lives, regardless of race. (3) The transfer of any student to another school upon request of his parents. Both white and Negro parents have made such requests and all requests so far have been approved.

"I believe our plan is unique so far," Mr. Oliver said. "I don't claim it will solve all the integration problems for other cities, but I do believe it is the best plan possible for Nashville." It differs from the pupil-placement o parents preference plans in that the pupil's residence determines the school to which he is assigned and the parent may request a transfer for any reason - including racial.

INTEGRATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

As the stairstep plan for desegregation of the Nashville public schools moves toward full integration by the fall of 1968, integration is also taking place in the colleges and universities of the community. The School of Social Work of the University of Tennessee, located in Nashville, has enrolled Negro students since 1952, following the acceptance of the school as an integral part of the University which was also admitting Negroes to other graduate programs.

As early as 1952 Scarritt College enrolled Negro students in its graduate program for unordained workers in the church. The following year the Board of Trust of Vanderbilt University announced the enrollment of its first Negro student in the Divinity School. Somewhat later the Graduate School and the Law School admitted their first Negro students. The Vanderbilt Board has defined its admissions policy as accepting qualified Negro candidates for such of its graduate and professional courses of study as are not now available in the vicinity in institutions of strong resources and established reputation with which the University has always cooperated.

Peabody College followed with admission of Negro students to its Library School and as candidates for other advanced degrees. It has since enrolled a number of Negroes in its courses in Special Education and in its workshops, such as the Reading Laboratory Institute.

Fisk University and Meharry Medical College have for many years enrolled overseas students of all races and more recently small numbers of white Americans.

Five of these institutions have acted without pressure of legal requirements since all are privately supported. Rather they have acted in the high tradition of the learned professions transmitting the accumulated knowledge of the past to a new generation whom we may reasonable expect to lead our society into fairer and more democratic practices.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE ECONOMY

Public debate on the school desegregation issue has for the most part centered in the legal and moral aspects of the problem. There are signs now that the discussion will move to arguments based on economics. The argument goes like this. Industrial expansion must proceed at a rapid rate in the South if we are to overcome our present handicap of a per capita income much lower than that of the rest of the nation. Good schools which meet rapidly rising present day standards are essential to the attraction of new industries. Therefore we must put renewed emphasis in improving our schools. Honest and efficient government and community attitudes of cooperation and good will are essential ingredients of a good business climate. We must therefore meet our school desegregation problems in stride, seeking to solve them without violence, without undue emotion, looking toward the goal of a community of better and better schools with a rising standard of living and greater appreciation of the rights and dignity of all persons.

A series of releases from the Southern Regional Council report the progress of this debate on the part of business men from Virginia to Louisiana, from Arkansas to Georgia. Voices from Virginia and Arkansas describe the cost of "massive resistance." The articles in The Atlanta Constitution give the result of a study of the probable cost to Georgia if the public schools are closed.

We in Tennessee have the opportunity to learn our lesson at less cost to our communities and to our children.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

Are you receiving your copy of New South? Membership dues of $5.00 and up entitle you to this fine monthly magazine. If you have failed to renew your membership your subscription to New South has lapsed. Statements for payment of dues are sent out twice yearly, in January and June. A $2.00 membership, which does not carry a subscription to the magazine, is also available.

DRAMA IN THE CHURCH, KNOXVILLE

The Bishop's Company presented Alan Paton's "Cry, the Beloved Country" at Trinity Methodist Church in Knoxville on Thursday, June 24. Mr. Walter Sharp was on hand to attend the first performance in Tennessee underwritten by the Tennessee Council. The Reverend Lee Acuff, member of our Board and Secretary of the Knoxville Ministerial Association introduced the Company. The Knoxville sponsoring group were encouraged by an audience about half of whom were newcomers to meetings of this kind.

The next performances will be:

July 8 - Nashville, Belmont Meth. Church
July 9 - " Fisk Univ. Chapel
July 10 - Clarksville, First Baptist Church

The Nashville performances will be sponsored by the Nashville Community Relations Conference.

OAK RIDGE COUNCIL

Oak Ridge was the next stop on Mr. Sharp's trip. Over a dozen members of the local Human Relations Conference met in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Peelle for an extremely lively session. Mr. Sharp was struck by their situation which in many ways is just the reverse of that found in most Tennessee communities. The large new population element finds itself facing the challenge of old traditional patterns forcing themselves on the new. This enthusiastic group is full of ideas and activities to meet this challenge.

MURFREESBORO PLANS BETTER HOUSING

Appropriations have been made and planning is in the final stages for an estensive urban renewal program and low rent housing in both Negro and white slum areas in Murfreesboro. A new subdivision has been opened up where lots have been auctioned for a better Negro residential area, and expenditures have been made for sewer, water and electric connections. Detailed planning is being completed for a recreation area and swimming pool. Also one of the better and newer city schools for Negroes is having its facilities expanded and four classrooms added.

CURRENT READING

The Seeds of Time: The Background of Southern Thinking, by Henry Savage, Jr. (Holt, $4.50). A history of the political, economic, and social ideas of the South by a South Carolina lawyer. In a book remarkable for its clarity, the origins of the roots of Southern thinking are traced all the way back to the beginning of the South. The author shows how these roots have been crucial to the development of present thought and actions in this region.

The Southern Temper, by William S. Peters (Doubleday, $3.95), gives voice to the moderate in the South, the reasoning man, who, whatever prejudices he may have inherited, is not willing to put them above law and human dignity.

It Has Happened Here, by Virgil T. Blossom (Harper, $2.95). Former Superintendent of Schools in Little Rock, Arkansas, Mr. Blossom gives his account of the "Little Rock Story." He looks upon his community as having had good race relations, and being willing, although reluctantly, to accept a program of gradual integration. The blame for what happened he places on the political ambitions of Governor Orval Faubus, and the lack of leadership from the Federal Government. The Saturday Evening Post is carrying a serilized version of this story in its May and June issues.

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N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

PROGRAM REPORT: JUNE-JULY-AUGUST, 1959

1). Information-Education Mail Project. In June we distributed, as a special report, the Plan for School Desegregation worked out by the Chapel Hill Fellowship for School Integration. This was a 9-page document.

In July, our Human Relations Bulletin carried as the main feature the open letter to the Charlotte School Board from the executive committee of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council. There was no mailing in August.

2). Merit Employment Projects. The employment survey in Durham was completed early in July. The work was done by the American Friends Service Committee; the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs provided most of the money. Our Council contributed $200.00. Mayes Behrman interviewed key people at North Carolina College in Durham, and at Bennett and A & T Colleges in Greensboro in regard to following up the survey with job applications to those firms which indicated a willingness to employ Negroes.

Some tangible results of Mr. Behrman's work in Durham are: (a) The General Telephone Company of the Southwest, with headquarters in Durham, has agreed to begin on a policy of employment-on-merit. The president of the Company made a special trip through six states to discuss the matter with Division Managers. It was decided that the policy would be implemented first in the service department. (We will keep in touch with this development.)

(b) Companies which have hired Negroes on Non-traditional jobs include the local television station, the Croscill Curtain Company and the Wright Machinery Company.

(c) Mr. Behrman arranged a luncheon with several department heads at State College in Raleigh, and introduced them to Dr. Howard E. Wright, department head (I believe of Psychology) at North Carolina College (Negro). The two

Colleges have indicated a desire to cooperate on research projects in the field of employment.

(d) Dr. Miller, head of the Psychology Department, has agreed to give free consultant services to business organizations who desire to initiate merit employment in their firms.

In Charlotte, the most significant development has been the employment of a Negro chemist in a leading chemical firm. This was an indirect result of our approach to the Chamber of Commerce, for the head of this firm was a member of the executive committee of the Chamber, and a former president. Our efforts to get the Chamber to set up a committee to study merit employment failed, but the work was not in vain.

The president of one of the "big three" banks in Charlotte has agreed to employ Negroes in non-traditional jobs if we can get the other two to go along at the same time. This will be a project for the Charlotte Council this fall.

A visit was made to the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company plant in Shelby. The manager there says that they are willing to go as far and as fast in merit employment as the community will allow. He seems to have an exaggerated idea of the conservatism of the community, but how to get him to see it otherwise is the problem.

3) Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council. In June the Council's final forum for the season was held at the Public Library. Dr. Helen Edmonds, Graduate Professor of History at North Carolina College, spoke of "North Carolina's Potential for Improving Race Relations." Dr. Edmond's address was enthusiastically received by an audience of over one hundred.

The executive committee of the Council met on June 10th to evaluate the year's program and discuss the coming year. It was unanimously agreed that the monthly forum should continue, and that topics of local interest should alternate with general topics and "name" speakers. The Chapel Hill statement of School

Desegregation came up for discussion and it was suggested that the education committee of the Charlotte Council should study the possibility of a similar statement and desegregation plan for Charlotte. It was also agreed that members of the Council should take advantage of every opportunity to keep the desegregation issue before the Board of Charlotte College.

At the July meeting of the Charlotte Council (executive committee) the discussion was focussed on a proposed open letter to the Charlotte School Board on the matter of school desegregation. The letter was approved unanimously and was mailed to Board members on July 31st. Both newspapers gave prominent coverage to the letter. It was carried in the Human Relations Bulletin for July.

4). Around the State. Approaches have been made to the American Friends Service Committee and the N. C. Council of Churches, suggesting a conference of top industrial leaders to talk about greater job opportunities for Negroes. The suggestion has met with general approval, and the Committee on Christian Social Action of the Council of Churches has agreed to take the lead in promoting such a conference. The matter will be proposed to the executive committee of the Council of churches, for their approval, on September 24th.

A group of ministers in Wilson have agreed to get a group together this fall for the discussion of interracial problems. Contacts have also been made in Shelby and Rocky Mount, and it is hoped that simular groups will be set up in these communities.

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

ESTIMATED INCOME and EXPENSES

July 1, to Dec. 30, 1959

Balance: July 1, 1959		$2,685.69
Estimated Income:		
Membership Fees	$1,000.00	
Contributions	700.00	
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions	250.00	
FROM Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	800.00	
FROM S R C	2,000.00	
	4,750.00	4,750.00
		7,435.69
Estimated Expenses:		
Salaries	4,500.00	
Operating Expenses	1,800.00	
	6,300.00	6,300.00
Estimated Balance Dec. 31, 1959		$1,135.69

file

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
Phone MI. 9-0872

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MR. PAUL M. RILLING
Executive Director

TO: PAUL RILLING
FIELD DIRECTOR, SRC

FROM: DAN BOWERS

PLEASE FIND ENCLOSED THE SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT REF YOUR LETTER SEPTEMBER 2, 1959. AS YOU KNOW, ANY ANSWER I GIVE TO PART "B", PARA. 2 OF YOUR LETTER WOULD DEPEND UPON OUR PROGRAM ACTIVITIES. HOWEVER, I HAVE INCLUDED IN THE REQUEST A GENERAL REQUEST FOR FUNDS FOR CONSULTANT WORK. OF COURSE, WE ARE ASKING FOR THE $4,000 FOR NEXT YEAR AND AS YUU CAN SEE BY OUR FINANCIAL STATEMENT (SENT TO YOU THE OTHER DAY) THAT WE HAVE SPENT A GREAT DEAL MORE THAN WE HAVE TAKEN IN. DAVE SCULL IS NOW WORKING IN HIGH GEAR ON THIS MATTER AND WE ARE IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAM OF FINANCES WHICH YOU BEGAN EARLIER IN THE YEAR.

THE BOARD MEETING WAS QUITE A SUCCESS AND I FEEL THAT WE ARE GOING TO PROCEED IN FINE FASHION. I SHALL WRITE YOU A SEPARATE LETTER NEXT WEEK ABOUT SOME OF THE ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE BOARD AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. NONE OF THEM WERE EARTH-SHATTERING BUT I THINK YOU SHOULD KNOW WHAT THEY WERE.

Dan

ENCL
DAB/JDG

REF. PARA. 2A, LETTER 9/2/59:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
JAN. 1 - JUNE 30, 1959

INCOME

MEMBERSHIPS	$ 1,517.00	
FROM SRC	3,000.00	
NEW SOUTH SUBSCRIPTIONS	524.00	
CONTRIBUTIONS	3,423.12	
SPECIAL GRANT	3,000.00	
PROFIT FROM SALE OF BOOKS	117.40	
MISCELLANEOUS	51.00	
TOTAL INCOME		$11,632.52

EXPENDITURES

SALARIES	3,881.68	
S/S/ & W/H TAXES	1,215.30	
TRAVEL	868.50	
RENT	350.00	
TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH	549.33	
PRINTING-MIMEO.	796.32	
POSTAGE	215.53	
OFFICE SUPPLIES	125.59	
NEW SOUTH TO SRC	660.00	
OTHER		
LITERATURE	213.48	
REFUNDS TO LOCAL COUNCILS	176.00	
SPEAKERS TRIPS	93.40	
MISCELLANEOUS	128.39	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		9,273.52

****

BAL. ON HAND 1/1/59	257.33
INCOME FOR PERIOD	11,632.52
TOTAL	11,889.85
EXP. FOR PERIOD	9,273.52
BALANCE	$ 2,616.33

AFTER A CAREFUL REVIEW OF OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION, IT IS THE OPINION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE THAT WE WILL BE APPROXIMATELY $1,000 IN THE RED ON OUR BUDGET JAN. 1, 1960. THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY ADDITIONAL SPENDING OTHER THAN OUR BUDGETED ITEMS FOR THIS YEAR. THIS MAY BE SOMEWHAT ON THE CONSERVATIVE SIDE, BUT IT TAKES INTO CONSIDERATION THE FACT THAT OUR PRESENT FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN WILL NOT HAVE ACHIEVED ITS FULL MOMENTUM UNTIL JANUARY 1960.

REF. PARA. 2B, LETTER 9/2/59:

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL REQUESTS THE FOLLOWING AID FROM THE SRC FOR THE COMING YEAR:

WE REQUEST THE SUM OF $4,000 FOR THE BUDGET OF THE COUNCIL, TO BE PAID IN QUARTERLY INSTALLMENTS, AS DONE PREVIOUSLY. THIS MONEY WILL BE SPENT IN MAINTAINING THE STATE OFFICE AND IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAM OF THE STATE COUNCIL. IT WILL BE SUPPLEMENTED BY THE SUM OF $13,000 (BUDGET ENCLOSED), TO BE RAISED WITHIN THE STATE, TO MAKE UP OUR TOTAL BUDGET OF $17,000.

IN ADDITION TO THE WORK OF THE LOCAL COUNCILS, WHICH WILL INCLUDE EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES, AND PUBLIC FACILITIES, THE STATE OFFICE WILL SEEK TO ESTABLISH A NEW COUNCIL IN NORFOLK AND ONE IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA AT EITHER RADFORD OR BRISTOL. ALSO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PLANS TO CONDUCT A CIVIL RIGHTS SURVEY IN THE STATE. IT PLANS TO OPEN AVENUES OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN WHITE AND NEGROES WITHIN THE STATE, IN COOPERATION WITH EXISTING INSTITUTIONS SUCH AS COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL PLANS A MINISTERS WORKSHOP, IN COOPERATION WITH THE STATE COUNCIL OF CHURCHES. OUR PART IN THIS WILL NECESSARILY BE A BACKGROUND PART, AS MOST OF THE FINANCES WILL COME FROM THE COUNCIL OF CHURCHES. OTHER PROJECTS WILL BE CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR AS THEY ARISE AND AS THE NEED FOR THEM ARISES. THE COUNCIL PLANS TO WORK EXTENSIVELY IN THE AREA OF DISSEMINATION OF LITERATURE, SERVING AS A CLEARING HOUSE TO PROVIDE HUMAN RELATIONS LITERATURE NOT ONLY TO OUR LOCAL COUNCILS BUT TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS. THIS, OF COURSE, INCLUDES VISUAL AIDS.

IF FURTHER STATEMENTS, GIVING MORE FULLY THE PLANS AND PROGRAM OF THE COUNCIL, ARE DESIRED WE SHALL BE HAPPY TO FURNISH SAME. WE SHALL ENDEAVOR TO CONTINUE WORK ALONG NON-POLITICAL LINES AND STAY WITHIN THE GENERAL FRAMEWORK OF THE OVERALL POLICY OF SRC.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Proposed Budget of Disbursements for FY 1959-60

Salaries	$10,000.00
Social Security taxes	300.00
Rent	600.00
Travel	2,000.00
Program and Office	3,000.00
General contingencies	1,100.00
	$17,000.00

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THE LINCOLN FOUNDATION, INC.

230 HEYBURN BUILDING
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

STANLEY NEWHALL, PRESIDENT
CHARLES E. STOLL, VICE PRESIDENT
J. MANBIE TYDINGS, SECRETARY-TREASURER

September 10, 1959

Dr. Omer Carmichael
Louisville Board of Education
5th and Hill Streets
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Dr. Carmichael:

Attached to this letter is a report of progress to the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc. regarding the study made at Central High School by a Committee for the Council.

Mr. Charles Steele, Director of the Louisville Urban League, and I have served on this committee, and take pleasure in submitting the enclosed copy to you.

Your criticisms and comments will be appreciated, especially in light of a similar study which we hope to conduct at Louisville Male High School, an integrated school.

Thank you for the opportunity to make this study. We hope it will be in time to be of some value to all concerned.

Cordially,

J. M. Tydings.

JMT/bm
enclosure

REPORT OF PROGRESS
Louisville and Jefferson County Employment Opportunities
Committee to the
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
Summer, 1959

Sponsorship

During a workshop meeting of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations in Lexington on September, 1958, members of the Council attending from Louisville were impressed with a presentation made by Dr. A. Lee Coleman reporting the work and findings of the Lexington-Fayette County Employment Opportunities Committee. It seemed that, to them, such a project would be of much value to Louisville and that the Lexington committee's experience provided a very helpful pattern.

It was especially notable that the Lexington Committee had developed a positive approach to the problem of merit employment for Negro high school graduates; that of presenting to prospective employers the names of a number of carefully selected high school seniors who upon graduation would be ready, qualified, and interested in permanent employment which offered opportunities for advancement and which were not restricted to the classifications traditionally offered to Negroes.

In response to the interest of the Louisville members, the Executive Committee of Kentucky Council on Human Relations appointed Messrs. Charles Steele and Mansir Tydings as co-chairman of a Louisville and Jefferson County Employment Opportunities Committee, with the suggestion that if possible such a merit employment project ought to include special emphasis on teacher integration. The Executive Committee therefore agreed "to appropriate $1,000.00 to carry out an expanded project based on the one administered successfully (in Lexington) under the direction of Dr. A. Lee Coleman, "and requested that the Louisville Committee submit a written outline of its intended project and procedures.

Preparation for Project

As a first step in its preparation, the Committee corresponded with Dr. A. Lee Coleman, who was on leave for special work at the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina. Dr. Coleman, although unable to serve as consultant, provided a copy of the Lexington Committee's Report as well as some very helpful advice and suggested that in his absence Dr. Willis A. Sutton, Jr., who served on the Lexington Committee,

be called upon when consultative services were needed. In addition, the Committee recommended that when the school section of the study is completed, and there is need to develop an effective approach to the employers, that Mr. Lee R. Thomas, Jr., Vice President, American Saw and Tool Company and a Director of Kentucky Council on Human Relations, be added as a member of the Louisville Committee.

Two conferences were held with Dr. Omer Carmichael, Superintendent of Louisville Schools. In the first conversation it was ascertained that any emphasis on teacher integration in the Louisville Schools in the proposed project would be premature. It seemed wise to Dr. Carmichael to await the outcome of the election of the new Board of Education and to take on one problem at a time. It should be added parenthetically that recently (August 1959) the Louisville Board of Education adopted a policy of gradual and limited teacher integration at all grade levels.

In light of the above consideration, and after further study of the Lexington report, the Committee presented a prospectus subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The following is in brief a tentative plan which was formally adopted at a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee.

Tentative Plan for a Merit Employment Project

Premise: Whereas, there is a growing need for skilled, clerical, sales and professional workers in Louisville, it is the opinion of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations that a reliable source of supply for such employees is among those who will be graduated from the Louisville and Jefferson County High Schools in June, 1959, including Negro youth trained at Central High School as well as those of both races who have been attending racially integrated schools.

Objective: The general objective of this report will be to bring to the attention of prospective employers factual information with regard to the employment interests and aptitudes of students who will be graduated from Central High School and one other selected high school which has a racially integrated membership.

Procedure:

1. Information will be obtained through the use of questionnaires as well as personal interviews conducted by teachers selected by the project committee and recommended by their principals. Data in the schools' records will be made available.

2. Replies to these questionnaires will be screened, evaluated, and assembled by qualified consultants.

3. The data presented to employers will therefore include the names of qualified persons who actually want the job and will stay on it - if

given the opportunity.

4. An employment data sheet for each of the students selected willl be formalized and produced in adequate quantities for use with prospective employers.

The Score of the Study

Subsequently, Superintendent Carmichael requested that after an initial, or pilot, experience at Central High School the study be extended to the senior classes of all integrated schools.

An investigation of the senior high school enrollment as of September 19, 1958 in the Louisville schools revealed the following:

School	White	Negro	Total	Negro Seniors
Ahrens	1,060	37	1,097	6
Atherton	941	2	943	0
Central	0	1,540	1,540	355
duPont Manual	1,809	48	1,857	15
Male	1,128	199	1,327	13
Shawnee	961	62	1,023	21
Total	5,899	1,888	7,787	420

With these facts at hand the committee considered several alternatives. Consideration was given to including the Negro seniors in all of the high schools. Although this added less than one hundred additional people to the study load it was felt that a fully integrated study should be made for integrated schools. This would also have strategic value when the results of the study are presented to prospective employers. A racially mixed list of graduates who had received the same training and who were screened on the basis of the same criteria would call for impartial consideration. However, to undertake a study of an estimated 2,500 seniors (approximately one-third the total enrollment) in all of the integrated schools would greatly expand the project and would cost considerably more than Kentucky Council on Human Relations had allotted. Rather than to lose the strategic value of an integrated study, and in order to render a service to the largest number of Negro youth possible, the Committee obtained Superintendent Carmichael's approval to make two studies: the first at Central High School and the second at an integrated high school, or Male High, as selected by him.

When this was reported to the Executive Committee, it was agreed that only about $700.00 of the allotment of $1,000.00 would be needed and this made possible the setting up of a follow-up study in Lexington by Dr. Bernice E. Lott, an Associate Professor, Department of Education and Psychology, Kentucky State College. This project will study the effect of segregation upon the psychology and personality of Dunbar High School (Lexington) students and Kentucky State College freshmen.

Approaching the Problem

Following the instructions of the Superintendent, the Committee met with the Principal of Central High School, Mr. Atwood Wilson, and several members of his staff and on one occasion Dr. Willis A. Sutton, Jr. was present. These meetings resulted in a plan for making a survey of the job interests of the graduating seniors, and Mrs. Bettie L. Tayler, the girl's guidance counseler, was appointed to direct the study for the school.

A copy of the questionnaire used in the Lexington project was obtained from Dr. Sutton and revised to accommodate the Louisville Committee's interests. A copy is attached and made part of this report.

After an evaluation of the senior class potential, which consisted of 355 students, the Committee was advised by Principal Wilson that about 200 had been selected to fill out the proposed questionnaire. This was carried out under the supervision of Mrs. M. A. Broaddus, a librarian appointed by the principal to help in this area and who met with ten groups of about 20 students each, and assisted them in filling out the questionnaire. It required four school days for her to complete this work.

Although it was originally planned that Dr. Sutton and other consultants would be called in to evaluate replies to the questionnaires according to an agreed criteria, it was felt that this aspect of the work could be reduced if the subject teachers of the senior classes would evaluate the replies in light of their personal associations with the students. This procedure was followed.

Findings

Mrs. B. L. Tayler received all of the replies to the questionnaires as evaluated by the teachers, personal interviews were held, and compared results with the school records which cover such items as academic grades and results of psychological and intelligence tests. These findings were thus obtained:

There were 333 students in the June 1959 graduating class. Of this number 148 lacked skill, have poor personality and anti-social traits, and 185 were selected by subject teachers with recommendation as employable.

Mrs. Tuyler's further study revealed that most of the 185 selected were not in need of the Council's assistance for the following reasons:

5 are moving away from Louisville

5 are already employed

14 boys are entering military services

11 are clients of the Kentucky Rehabilitation program

10 girls are entering training to become registered or practical nurses

5 girls who majored in beauty culture are assured of jobs

5 girls plan marriage and are not interested in employment

102 are definitely planning to enter college or vocational schools

28 are seeking employment

Upon receipt of the above information the Committee decided to give its attention primarily to the 28 graduates seeking employment. An employment data sheet was developed similar to the one used by the Lexington Committee, and personal interviews were held with each student using the facilities of the Louisville Urban League and the school.

Recommendations

1. An appendix to the study is planned which will indicate on a map of Louisville the addresses of the 148 who were rejected for this study because they lacked skills and were considered to have social behavior problems, to determine if they are victims of a socially blighted environment. The cooperation of the Police Department will also be requested to determine the juvenile crime index in the area to be studied.

If the need for special attention is thus indicated the Committee should also present its facts to the Louisville Welfare Department and assist in developing a coordinated effort to use the services of the teachers as problem "spotters", and social workers as well as crime-prevention police in their professional capacities to apply scientific remedial measures.

2. This study cannot be completed until after September 1959 when it can be determined if all of the graduates who indicated an intention to continue their education were actually able to carry out their plans. It is very likely that some will not be able to finance a

college education and others will need employment to help out in family situations.

The twenty-eight young people remaining in the study do not necessarily represent the people of the senior class who have the best qualifications for employment. In fact, some of these may be those who lack capacity to cope with their problems or to take advantage of the employment opportunities at hand, or who lack maturity and are unable to successfully manage life situations. It is also very likely that those who have already found employment are not engaged in the use of their highest level of skill and intelligence.

3. There is an urgent need for a continuing contact with the graduates, and a permanent liaison with prospective employers because of the personal and individual problems involved. This is absolutely essential if the work of this Committee is to be of lasting value instead of just "another study".

It is obvious from the above conclusions that the success of this project depends upon the follow-up work and other services which the Louisville Urban League will contribute. If a community such as Hopkinsville, which has already indicated an interest in development of a similar project, should decide to undertake such a study the cost of such assistance, or the addition of volunteer services should be considered.

4. It is now recommended (a) that the Louisville project be continued on the basis of expanding the size of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations' Committee to include representatives of labor, government, management, and welfare; (b) that the Louisville Urban League be designated as the agency to be responsible, with the help of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations' Committee, to pursue the project to a successful conclusion.

5. It is further recommended that the above Committee be directed to carry out a similar study in a racially integrated school, or Male High School, as designated by Superintendent Carmichael, and that the social aspects of this study, as described in the appendix to this report, become part of the assignment and concern of this Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles T. Steele

(Mrs.) Bettie L. Tayler

Mansir Tydings

Appendix

to

Report of Progress

Louisville and Jefferson County Employment Opportunities

Committee

to

Kentucky Council on Human Relations

Summer 1959

Introduction

Under Recommendations on Page 5, Item 1 of the above titled Report of Progress reference was made to this by-product of the Committee's study.

The Maps

Attached are two photographs of maps of the City of Louisville. One map shows the Location of 1959 Graduates Not Recommended for Employment by their Teachers at Central High School. This is presented for comparison with another map showing the Location to Juvenile Apprehensions in the City of Louisville (for a period of 3 months ending June 1959) and was prepared by the Crime Prevention Bureau of the Louisville Police Department, for whose cooperation the committee is most grateful.

Findings

Comparison of the above mentioned maps indicates that most of the 148 Central High School (1959) graduates, described by their teachers as"not recommendable" because of lack of skill, or poor personality and anti-social traits, resided in the same neighborhoods where most of the juvenile arrests are made. This does not mean that all came from these neighborhoods because 8 of these not recommended lived in 'good' neighborhoods.

A representative of the Committee attended and participated in two of the Crime Prevention Bureau's Saturday morning conferences with apprehended juveniles and their parents. This was also followed by visits to the Juvenile Court.

The conclusion seems trite and perhaps overworked but it seemed obvious that

the fault was with the parents and not the neighborhood. Many youth in these neighborhoods participate in Boys' Clubs and other such activities, and are never apprehended by the Police.

Recommendations

In view of the above findings it is recommended that cooperation based on a horizontal, or across departments, coordinated services be organized in an effort to meet this situation.

The three departments involved would be (1) the schools, (2) the Welfare Department, and (3) the Police Department. The roles of each to be as follows:

(a) In the schools the teachers who are in contact with juveniles every day would become "spotters" of anti-social and otherwise malajusted children. They would make reports to the principal or guidance counselor concerning such children.

(b) The Welfare Department would assign trained social workers to cooperate with the principals and to handle such cases. This effort could be limited to schools located in the neighborhoods where the greatest number of police apprehensions occur. The social workers would especially seek the cooperation of parents as well as the churches and other interested organizations. Social workers are especially trained and qualified to deal effectively with students in need of making social adjustments.

(c) The cooperation of the Police Department would take the form of serving as a source of information in the event the student to be assisted has a record, and especially for advice on the basis of their experience in handling many similar cases. The Police Department could also be provided with opportunities by the schools to show films and talk to the pupils about experiences of the Police in dealing with young people whose moral and spiritual values become warped and whose crooked choices and decisions lead them to commit criminal acts. The effect should be salutary.

Conclusion

The above observations were an unanticipated by-product of this study. The schools have always had to deal with dropouts, failures, and anti-social problems of youth and children, and other studies have already shown that such pupils are characteristically

"drifters" having no educational goals and are potentially juvenile delinquents. It would seem, therefore, that this problem calls for broadening the vocational guidance program in the schools. Such a program might be organized so that it becomes an integral part of regular and required subject courses and reaches all of the students. The need for a more comprehensive psychological testing service is apparent. The use of community resource people interested in sharing their occupational experiences would be most helpful. Such a vocational guidance service should begin as early as in the eighth, or ninth, grades so that it would have the effect of giving a purpose to the students high school education.

If the Committee's study had followed such a program, or even planned so as to include information from results of psychological tests as are now available at Central High School, the listing of students as recommended or not recommended might have been more accurately presented. In all fairness the listing should have been according to the types of emplbyment in which the graduates are not only interested but also according to jobs to which they are best suited.

The conclusion reached is that the high school's services are of vital importance, and the key to raising the level of the employment potential of its graduates. It also contributes greatly to the formation of the students' value pattern, and this has the effect of improving the quality of the neighborhoods in which they live.

Respectfully submitted,

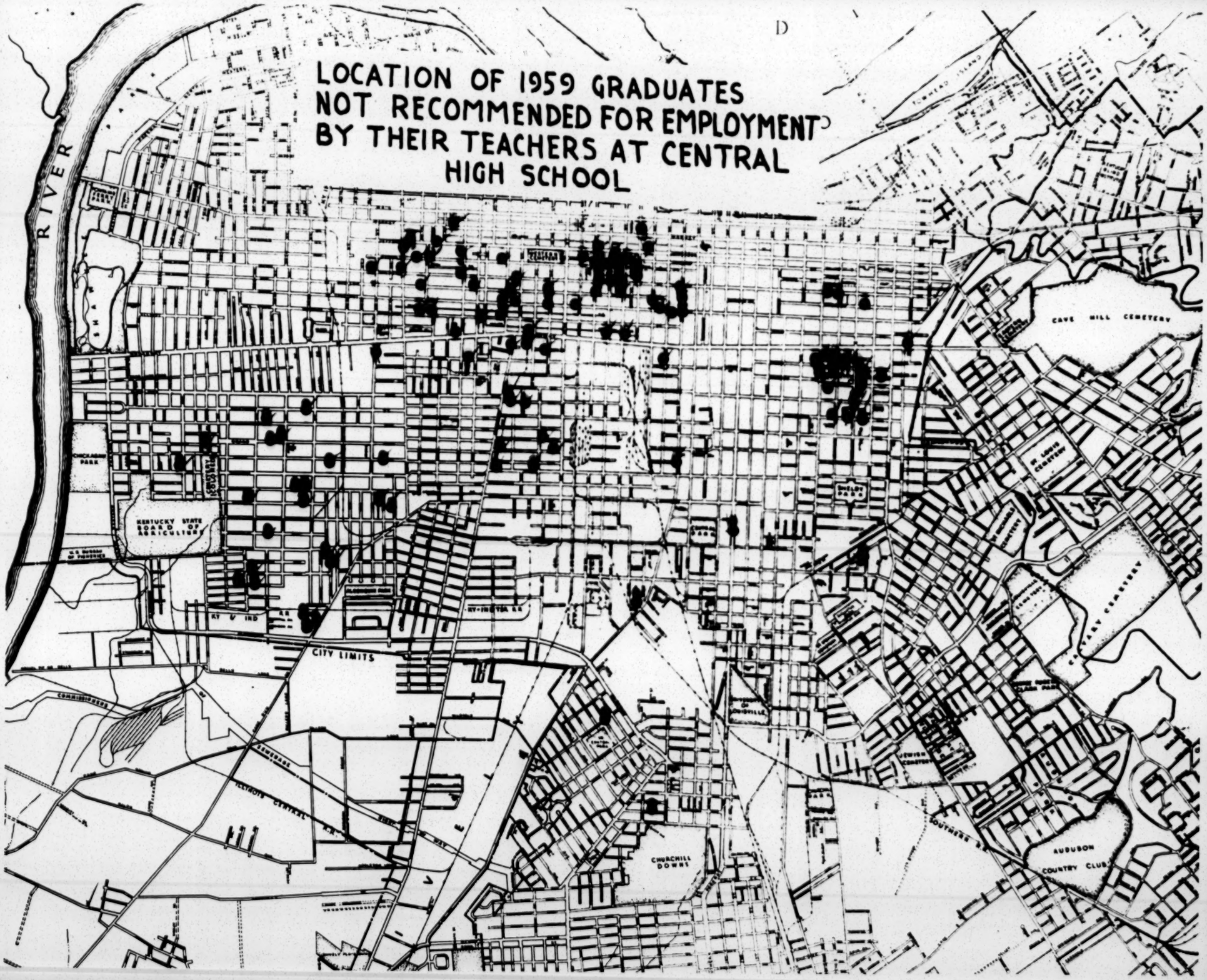
Charles T. Steele

(Mrs.) Bettie L. Taylor

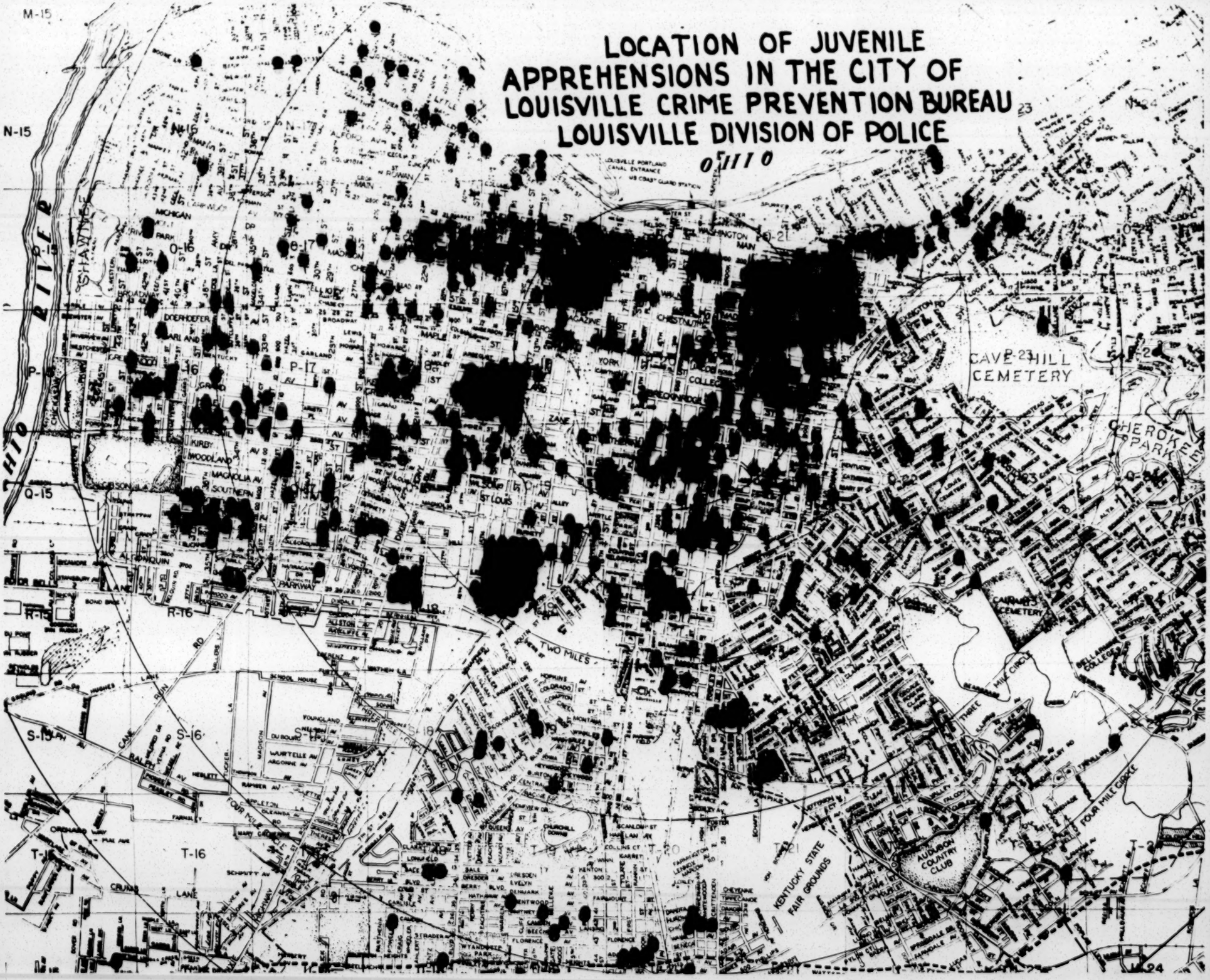
J. Mansir Tydings

D

LOCATION OF 1959 GRADUATES NOT RECOMMENDED FOR EMPLOYMENT BY THEIR TEACHERS AT CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL



LOCATION OF JUVENILE APPREHENSIONS IN THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU LOUISVILLE DIVISION OF POLICE



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September 14, 1959

QUARTERLY REPORT (for June, July & August, 1959)

FROM: Florida Council on Human Relations for Southern Regional Council

Climate: Since this report is actually being written after the opening of schools in September it is possible to better assess the current climate. We have witnessed the first desegregation of public schools in this state, now, and it has been accomplished without a ripple. A visiting firebrand from Atlanta, J. B. Stoner, came to town and fizzled out. Our local hate group almost completely ignored it. In many respects it was like the opening of any other school year.

One other important event is already making its imprint on current affairs, however, as a multitude of would-be candidates jockey for position in the run for the governor's chair. Gov. Collins cannot run again, and there are many aspirants. Segregation is commonly recognized as inevitably one of the main issues. Former Governor Griffin spoke to some 3,500 people in Orlando on Labor Day, offering his services to racists as he assured them that racial integration is not inevitable "where leadership exists". A few days later, Doyle Carlton, Jr., a leading gubanatorial candidate, and son of a former governor, addressed a gathering in Miami speaking very strongly against "that philosophy of government which is wed to the status quo". Harvie Belser, first to announce as a candidate and pledged to a strongly segregationist position, sent a wire to this meeting expressing his regrets as not being able to attend and suggesting that everyone keep their ammunition ready and their powder dry, indicating that there would be a no holds barred campaign.

This very courting of the vote in Dade County by the up country segregationist is some indication that:

a. In spite of statements to the contrary the Dade vote is still recognized as vital to winning the governor's chair.

b. The impact of Little Rock and Virginia is continuing to sober people everywhere. Candidates are anticipating a question in the voters mind, "If I vote for him, will he be likely to lead us down a path of destruction, or will he help preserve and build our schools and economy?" The man who gives greatest assurance of the latter without exhibiting too much of a "progressive" spirit will doubtless win. Mr. Carlton, whose manner and language have the sound and flavor of former years and yet whose voting record in the state legislature reflects a consistent progressive outlook, may well be that man.

In summary, Florida has turned a corner, quietly but tangibly. The "climate" is improving steadily.

(cont'd)

CHIEF PROGRAM EMPHASES:

Relative to Opening of Schools in Dade County -

The new Executive Committee of our Dade County Council had Dr. Joe Hall, Superintendent of Schools, as guest at its August meeting. He was there to help us determine what, if anything, more we might do prior to the opening of schools. Dr. Hall expressed appreciation for the work of the Council, crediting it with a major role in getting the emphasis changed from "segregation vs. desegregation" to "schools vs. no schools". Felt little more needed to be done, except that the more we could encourage further rational discussion the better.

Meanwhile a group of staff persons from youth serving agencies were invited to meet with CAIRO to discuss the outlook. Out of this came:

a. Recommendation that the DCCCR establish a "listening post" composed of stable persons all over the county who would be alerted to report any incident or odd bit of information to our office, to be relayed to law enforcement officials. This was done with the cooperation of the City of Miami police.

b. A fact sheet of pertinent information was requested for general distribution by those interested in such. This was prepared by the Anti-Defamation League and a staff person from one of the youth agencies. It has been duplicated and distributed by the DCCCR.

An offer to have the Executive Director and Rev. E.T. Graham, prominent Negro clergyman, stand by at police headquarters on the opening day of schools was happily received. (A prior conference had established that the chief was planning to cover the Orchard Villa situation very thoroughly, but inconspicuously.) In fact, office space and a 'phone were provided next to the chief's. Our purpose was to be on hand to help squelch rumors, rally official support if needed, etc.

Thirty-seven copies of "Action Patterns in School Desegregation" were distributed to the Dade County School Board, religious and law enforcement people. The books were provided by The American Jewish Committee, and went with a covering letter from Senator Cain, Chairman of the DCCCR.

Hate group moves-against Metro -

The Dade County Property Owners Assoc., which in the past has been allied with the White Citizens Council, has been fishing for a new issue. It sent up a trial balloon in the form of anti-Metro leaflets and a series

(cont'd)

Hate group moves against Metro - (cont'd)

of meetings devoted to exposing the "Jewish Communist plot to spend us into oblivion". We covered these meetings and submitted reports to the Metro Commissioners and the other human relations agencies. The Executive Director had a conference with the County Manager who requested additional copies of the reports. This campaign seems to have had little success thus far, but apparently will be continued.

Religion in the schools -

After consulting with those involved in the case protesting religious practices in Dade County schools, the DCCCR Executive Committee considered the possibility of requesting a postponement of a hearing scheduled close to the opening date for schools. There was some concern about the possibility of having a divided leadership at such a crucial time. However, it was decided not to make such a request and subsequent developments proved this to be the right decision. Further efforts will be required to keep this issue within its logical perimeter.

Religious Leadership Conference follow through - (President's Committee on Government Contracts)

Letters to Victor Reuther and Jacob Seidenberg have resulted in an expression of interest in having us work on this project in Florida. We conferred with Paul Rilling who is giving an additional assist.

Visit of Paul Rilling -

In addition to conferences with FCHR staff, appointments were arranged with other human relations professionals and key community people. Mr. Rilling's past association with the new education editor of the Miami Herald has proved especially helpful.

Assistance to applicant to Eastern Air Lines -

Young Negro girl came to Miami to apply for a job with Eastern Air Lines as a stewardess. We arranged for her accommodations and assisted in getting her to her appointment. We also arranged for her to chat with Bert Collier of the Miami Herald, and a few other strategic persons.

Initial step in chartering local councils -

The new relation of local councils on human relations to the FCHR was carefully defined and sent to each group. Visits by staff and President are anticipated to assist with appropriate action by the local groups.

ADDITIONAL COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES:

Two workshops -

Enclosed are the folders used in conjunction with workshops

(cont'd)

Two workshops - (cont'd)

held at the University of Florida. The workshops aimed at teachers and co-sponsored with the College of Education, was especially significant. Both of these workshops were largely initiated by Mr. Arthur Spiegel of the ADL, the FCHR assisting.

Meeting of ADL, NCCJ and FCHR -

After the above two workshops we convened a session to discuss further cooperative planning for the following year. This session is to be followed by another in September.

Methodist Students Movement Conference -

This group asked our assistance in planning a state level conference next winter. It is our hope that the representatives of the President's Committee on Government Contracts will be down for the Religious Leadership Conference follow-through and will be able to supply some leadership for the MSM group at the same time.

ADL workshop-A workshop for local ADL chairmen touching on both segregation and religion in the public schools was held. The Executive Director of the FCHR was asked to sit in as a resource person.

Women's Conference -

After the above ADL workshop, a staff member and volunteer from the ADL went with the Executive Director of the FCHR to a planning meeting arranged by us in Jacksonville. It is hoped that sometime this winter a Women's Conference on Intergroup Relations will result from this initial meeting. It will, we hope, be jointly sponsored with several other community groups.

Mailing of Intimidation Report -

Some 50 copies of the report on Intimidation Reprisal and Violence were mailed by the ADL with a covering letter from the FCHR. A significant number of these went to members of the state legislature.

NEXT STEPS:

This next quarter will be spent largely on projects which will come to fruition later in the year. They are:

1. Conference on civic and religious leadership on the human relations outlook for Florida. This conference, we hope, will be jointly sponsored with the Florida Bar Association, State Chamber of Commerce, Florida Council of Churches and Congress of PTAs.

(cont'd)

NEXT STEPS: (cont'd)

2. Annual Meeting of the FCHR. Last year we featured Dr. Herbert Wey, co-editor of "Action Patterns in School Desegregation". It is assumed that we will devote this year's meeting to a similar consideration.

3. Religious Leadership Conference follow-through for Florida.

4. Introduction to Dade County for new clergymen. This program has been sponsored by the DCCCR for the last two years, but will be co-sponsored this time with the religious bodies of this area.

5. A local counter-part of the consultant program has been projected. It was discussed with Paul Rilling and further implementation will proceed during this quarter.

6. Chartering of local councils to further strengthen the frame work of the FCHR.

7. Reorganizing of the DCCCR committees, especially Program and Latin American committees.

8. Some further conference of Jewish-Christian leadership will be necessary relative to the Religion in the Schools issue.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date September 7, 1959

THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING AUGUST 31, , 1959

INCOME

From SRC	$ 875.00	
Memberships	313.50	
New South Subscriptions	104.00	
Contributions	2,707.00	
Other (specify)		
	88.00	
TOTAL INCOME	$ 4,087.50	$4,087.50

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 2,129.14	
Travel	49.00	
Rent	329.10	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	189.12	
Postage	65.32	
Office Supplies	87.05	
New South subscriptions to SRC		
Other (specify)		
Entertainment	14.10	
Equipment	10.00	
Membership Program	164.00	
Printing	16.08	
Internal Revenue	918.93	
Bank Charges	6.32	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$3,978.16	$3,978.16

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 43.74
Income for Quarter	4087.50
Total	$4131.24
Expenditures for Quarter	$3978.16
BALANCE	$ 153.08

" BEHOLD HOW GOOD AND HOW PLEASANT IT IS FOR BRETHREN TO DWELL TOGETHER IN UNITY"

Psalm 133:1

TOWARDS INTER-RELIGIOUS UNDERSTANDING

a workshop in

Leadership Training for the furtherance of Inter-Religious Relations

sponsored by

STUDENT RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

&

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith,
Florida Regional Office

&

Florida Council on Human Relations

&

University Religious Groups

- Baptist Student Association
- Episcopal Student Center
- Lutheran Student Association
- Presbyterian University Center
- Unitarian Fellowship
- Wesley (Methodist) Foundation

July 13, 14, 15	Wesley Foundation 1320 West University Gainesville, Florida	7:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.

PURPOSE

This workshop will provide student, church, school and community leaders with an opportunity to explore means for the improvement of positive inter-religious relations.

Particular attention will be given to problems of inter-faith relations, and to the methods that have been prepared to help students and church leaders continue working for a true Brotherhood of Man under the Fatherhood of God.

All workshop sessions will be held in the auditorium of the Wesley Foundation. (Air-Conditioned)

PROGRAM

Monday, July 15 7:30 P.M.

"Heritage"; Film Forum
"Rumor Clinic"; Audience Participation program on theme "Gossip Can Be Dynamite"

Tuesday, July 16 7:30 P.M.

"Know Your Neighbor"
"Religion In American Life"
Audio-Visual Resources for Inter-Religious Understanding

Wednesday, July 17 7:30 P.M.

Role of Community Organizations Towards a Reduction of Inter-Religious Tension

Tools and Techniques Designed to Further Inter-Religious Cooperation

Participants:

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
College of Education - University of Fla.
Gainesville Council on Human Relations
Local Church Organizations
United Church Women
University Religious Centers

STAFF

Director:	Dr. Charles McCoy Department of Religion University of Florida
Coordinator:	Mr. Donald Pearson Secretary of Religious Affairs, Student Government University of Florida
Dr. Austin Creel	Department of Religion University of Florida
Mrs. R. Davenport	Presbyterian Student Center University of Florida
Rev. Lacy Harwell	Director, Presbyterian Student Center University of Florida
Rev. A. H. Howell	President, Gainesville Council on Human Relations
Rev. W. Lillycrop	Director, Episcopal University Center University of Florida
Mrs. J. Hillis Miller	Associate Director Wesley Methodist Foundation University of Florida
Dr. Robert Potter	College of Education University of Florida
Dr. Sam Proctor	Department of History University of Florida
Mr. Arthur Spiegel	Associate Director, Anti- Defamation League, B'nai B'rith Florida Regional Office
Rev. Thaxton Springfield	Director, Wesley Foundation University of Florida
Mrs. George Stearns	United Church Women Gainesville, Florida
Mrs. Jim Stines	Baptist Student Union University of Florida
Miss Miriam Thurman	Episcopal University Center University of Florida
Rev. William K. Williams,	Director, Florida Council on Human Relations

A WORKSHOP
on the theme of

"THE ROLE OF THE TEACHER IN INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION"

Leadership Training in the Practical Aspects of Human Relations

For Teachers, School Administrators, Social Workers, and Community Organization Leaders

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

With The Cooperation of:

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE of B'NAI B'RITH,
FLORIDA REGIONAL OFFICE

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

WEEK OF JUNE 22-26
2:00 P.M. - 4:00 P.M.

June 22-23	Norman Hall	Room 226
June 24-25-26	Norman Hall	Room 214

PURPOSES

This workshop will provide school and community leaders with an opportunity to explore Education as a means for the improvement of intergroup relations.

Particular attention will be given to problems of intercultural and interfaith relations, and to the methods that have been prepared to help elementary school students to become mature and cooperative citizens in the American Way of Life.

PROGRAM

The program will be centered around the practical problems and opportunities teachers and community leaders have in promoting good human relations in Florida.

The needs and interests of those attending the workshop will determine in large part the direction of the five day workshop program.

SOME OF THE AREAS THAT WILL BE COVERED ARE:

1. Intergroup Relations Problems of the Individual Teacher

2. Community organizations working for Better Intergroup Relations

3. Ways of Promoting Better Democratic Practices

4. Prejudice and Intolerance in the Classroom and Community

5. The Study of Intergroup Relations In the U. S. Today

6. Tools and Techniques In Building Classroom and Community Understanding

Each workshop session will be a "clinic" with audience participation.

Audio-Visual Aids and programmatic materials for classroom teachers will be demonstrated and discussed.

STAFF

Coordinator- Dr. Robert E. Potter,
College of Education
University of Florida

Director- Ruth Ann Perlmutter,
Formerly, Lecturer,
Department of Sociology
University of Miami

Dr. Arthur Combs	College of Education University of Florida
Dr. Joyce Cooper	College of Education University of Florida
Dr. Ira Gordon	College of Education University of Florida
Dr. Charles McCoy	Department of Religion University of Florida
Dr. Samuel Proctor	Department of History University of Florida
Mr. Arthur Spiegel	Associate Director Anti-Defamation League B'nai B'rith Florida Regional Office
Reverend William K. Williams,	Executive Director Florida Council on Human Relations

(PARTIAL LIST)

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GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
TELEPHONE: JAckson 5-4063
DR. W. C. COWART
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DR. J. MCDOWELL RICHARDS
CHAIRMAN
DR. RICHARD HOCKING
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN
MR. LUCIUS H. PITTS
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. PHILIP HAMMER
SECRETARY
MR. DON L. HOLLOWELL
TREASURER

September 15, 1959

QUARTERLY REPORT: June 1, 1959 - August 31, 1959

To: Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities, SRC

From: Georgia Council on Human Relations
Walter C. Cowart, Executive Director

On June 11 a group of Georgians who had attended the meeting of the President's Committee on Government Contracts in May met in the Wesley Memorial Building at our invitation to try to translate the findings of this session into local action. Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick presided. It was pointed out that it would require some qualified organization to assume leadership in this field of job assignment in Georgia. The group made several recommendations and expressed the hope that a follow-up meeting would undertake to implement these suggestions.

Our state office has been open all summer in our effort to keep the line of communication open to all our members and friends. A number of reports available to us through SRC have been sent not only to our own leadership, but also to key business people throughout the state with whom we have been in contact since the issuance of the Montgomery series on the economic effect of the closing of the public schools. We are hopeful that as our local councils become active again this month they will utilize some of the materials sent them for programs. They all have transcripts of Dr. Hansen's TV program and we have offered them the use of the tape.

Some of the materials:

(a) A memo giving excerpts of an address by the director on the topic, "Let's Not Be Afraid of Change", before the Annual Conference of the Methodist Church in session at First Church, Atlanta, June 25, was sent to members and certain key leaders in the state. Attached to this memo was a letter from the director giving the background of the two Negro students applying for admission to the University of Georgia.

(b) New brochures of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, ably edited by our vice-chairman, Dr. Richard Hocking, were sent to our local councils - a terse, informative pamphlet on our purposes, activities and history brought up to date.

(c) News of our BOOKSHELF was also broadcast by mail to members and friends of our council. This book shelf is a Lending Library of pertinent books in the field of Human Relations made available without cost to any and all users with a serious desire to be informed in a highly valuable area of human living.

. . . . . .

Our state council sponsored two students for the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University early in July. One was from Atlanta, one from Columbus.

During the summer we have cooperated with HOPE by furnishing names and addresses of our membership. The director has made a number of calls on both white and Negro leaders in the Greater Atlanta area. These interviews were for the purpose of informing them of our work and to bring them up to date on our program and future plans. The director also sought to find out what strategy they felt might be wise to follow. An effort was made to discover their convictions as to just WHERE WE WERE AT and where to go from here. Among the persons interviewed was Mayor Hartsfield.

Your director attended the Georgia Methodist Pastors' School in Macon August 31. Many interviews were held with ministers and helpful discussions followed during which recent books in this field were recommended. Inquiries were also made as to the possibility of forming new groups in certain urban centers of the state.

. . . . . .

WHAT ROLE CAN OUR STATE COUNCIL PLAY FOR THE COMING YEAR?

. . . . . .

Herewith please observe our goals which we set up one year ago. At the present moment we see no major change in what we shall undertake. We might point out that our executive committee meets in a few days. At this meeting we shall revalue our work for the coming year. We shall try to enlarge the number of Georgians of both races who will fruitfully communicate across all barriers in the interest of better understanding among all our people and of a common action to implement justice and fair play for all.

We plan to operate through our local groups in the five urban centers relative to public schools, better housing conditions, larger registration of voters both white and Negro, and more opportunities for better job assignment of all minority groups.

Perhaps the most effective work has been done through the series of TV programs financed up to now by the SRC. It is certainly our hope that we will be able to continue this on our own in the future. As the Atlanta school issue comes to a head we feel that every bit of information on the subject of public schools will be helpful.

Above all, we seek to get as many persons as possible to give their witness to the dignity of all citizens under the law and their inherent right to liberty, life and the pursuit of happiness, to create the CLIMATE of good will, fair play, free discussion of highly controversial subjects objectively for every segment of our society.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL GOALS

A. Strengthen existing local groups; reactivate or create new groups in key cities of the state.

B. Double the present membership of the Council.

C. Set up a budget of at least $17,000. Activate the state financial committee to devise ways of raising it. Cooperate with affiliates and chapters in fund raising projects.

D. Put out a regular Newsletter to all members and to certain key people.

E. Produce a quarterly report and an annual report.

II. PROGRAM GOALS

A. Seek to keep open and expand meaningful lines of communication.

B. Seek out and personally contact key persons in the state to acquaint them with the Georgia Council.

C. Cooperate with other human relations agencies such as ADL, Atlanta Christian Council, Georgia Council of Churches, NAACP, United Church Women, WSCS, Catholic Women, Council of Jewish Women, etc.

D. Seek to relate special projects to the State Advisory Committee of the Civil Rights Commission; voter discrimination, etc.

E. Initiate adult education projects on human relations in churches, clubs and civic groups.

F. Lead discussion groups in race relations in local churches, civic organizations.

G. Hold at least one work shop in each of Georgia's five largest cities.

And, finally, strengthen the morale of all men of good will in our midst by cordial, friendly attitudes, by the spirit of good fellowship and, above all, by a dynamic faith in the God and Father of all men, the Lord of History, who is at work in his world, seeking to set up his kingdom of love and justice and compassion on the earth.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Sept. 10, 1959

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING August 31, 1959

INCOME	
From SRC (grant-in-aid	$ 950.00
reimbursement for TV program)	340.00
Memberships	258.00
Contributions	61.00
New South subscriptions	18.00
Rent for TV tape	1.00
Reimbursement (Fisk scholarship)	44.20
TOTAL INCOME	$1,678.74
EXPENDITURES	
Salaries	$1,364.70
Travel	122.00
Rent	120.75
*Withholding and Social Security	172.80
Telephone	66.45
Office Supplies	85.46
Postage	80.00
New South subscriptions	50.00
Refunds to local councils	72.00
Grant to Atlanta Council	100.00
Books	15.30
Miscellaneous (two scholarships to Fisk, flowers, labor)	100.30
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$2,349.76

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Balance on hand June1, 1959	$1,672.92
Income for quarter	1,678.74
TOTAL	$2,751.66
Expenditure for quarter	2,349.76
BALANCE	$ 401.90

* $ 97.80 withheld from salaries
37.50 social security
37.50 tax expense to Georgia Council

$172.80

400 mbrs

4,360.24

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
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September 15, 1959

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(a) A memo giving excerpts of an address by the director on the topic, "Let's Not Be Afraid of Change", before the Annual Conference of the Methodist Church in session at First Church, Atlanta, June 25, was sent to members and certain key leaders in the state. Attached to this memo was a letter from the director giving the background of the two Negro students applying for admission to the University of Georgia.

(b) New brochures of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, ably edited by our vice-chairman, Dr. Richard Hocking, were sent to our local councils - a terse, informative pamphlet on our purposes, activities and history brought up to date.

(c) News of our BOOKSHELF was also broadcast by mail to members and friends of our council. This book shelf is a Lending Library of pertinent books in the field of Human Relations made available without cost to any and all users with a serious desire to be informed in a highly valuable area of human living.

. . . . . .

Our state council sponsored two students for the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University early in July. One was from Atlanta, one from Columbus.

During the summer we have cooperated with HOPE by furnishing names and addresses of our membership. The director has made a number of calls on both white and Negro leaders in the Greater Atlanta area. These interviews were for the purpose of informing them of our work and to bring them up to date on our program and future plans. The director also sought to find out what strategy they felt might be wise to follow. An effort was made to discover their convictions as to just WHERE WE WERE AT and where to go from here. Among the persons interviewed was Mayor Hartsfield.

Your director attended the Georgia Methodist Pastors' School in Macon August 31. Many interviews were held with ministers and helpful discussions followed during which recent books in this field were recommended. Inquiries were also made as to the possibility of forming new groups in certain urban centers of the state.

. . . . . .

WHAT ROLE CAN OUR STATE COUNCIL PLAY FOR THE COMING YEAR?

. . . . . .

Herewith please observe our goals which we set up one year ago. At the present moment we see no major change in what we shall undertake. We might point out that our executive committee meets in a few days. At this meeting we shall re-value our work for the coming year. We shall try to enlarge the number of Georgians of both races who will fruitfully communicate across all barriers in the interest of better understanding among all our people and of a common action to implement justice and fair play for all.

We plan to operate through our local groups in the five urban centers relative to public schools, better housing conditions, larger registration of voters both white and Negro, and more opportunities for better job assignment of all minority groups.

Perhaps the most effective work has been done through the series of TV programs financed up to now by the SRC. It is certainly our hope that we will be able to continue this on our own in the future. As the Atlanta school issue comes to a head we feel that every bit of information on the subject of public schools will be helpful.

Above all, we seek to get as many persons as possible to give their witness to the dignity of all citizens under the law and their inherent right to liberty, life and the pursuit of happiness, to create the CLIMATE of good will, fair play, free discussion of highly controversial subjects objectively for every segment of our society.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL GOALS

A. Strengthen existing local groups; reactivate or create new groups in key cities of the state.

B. Double the present membership of the Council.

C. Set up a budget of at least $17,000. Activate the state financial committee to devise ways of raising it. Cooperate with affiliates and chapters in fund raising projects.

D. Put out a regular Newsletter to all members and to certain key people.

E. Produce a quarterly report and an annual report.

II. PROGRAM GOALS

A. Seek to keep open and expand meaningful lines of communication.

B. Seek out and personally contact key persons in the state to acquaint them with the Georgia Council.

C. Cooperate with other human relations agencies such as ADL, Atlanta Christian Council, Georgia Council of Churches, NAACP, United Church Women, WSCS, Catholic Women, Council of Jewish Women, etc.

D. Seek to relate special projects to the State Advisory Committee of the Civil Rights Commission; voter discrimination, etc.

E. Initiate adult education projects on human relations in churches, clubs and civic groups.

F. Lead discussion groups in race relations in local churches, civic organizations.

G. Hold at least one work shop in each of Georgia's five largest cities.

And, finally, strengthen the morale of all men of good will in our midst by cordial, friendly attitudes, by the spirit of good fellowship and, above all, by a dynamic faith in the God and Father of all men, the Lord of History, who is at work in his world, seeking to set up his kingdom of love and justice and compassion on the earth.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Sept. 10, 1959

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING August 31, 1959

INCOME	
From SRC (grant-in-aid	$ 950.00
reimbursement for TV program)	340.00
Memberships	258.00
Contributions	61.00
New South subscriptions	18.00
Rent for TV tape	1.00
Reimbursement (Fisk scholarship)	44.20
TOTAL INCOME	$1,678.74
EXPENDITURES	
Salaries	$1,364.70
Travel	122.00
Rent	120.75
*Withholding and Social Security	172.80
Telephone	66.45
Office Supplies	85.46
Postage	80.00
New South subscriptions	50.00
Refunds to local councils	72.00
Grant to Atlanta Council	100.00
Books	15.30
Miscellaneous (two scholarships to Fisk, flowers, labor)	100.30
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$2,349.76

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Balance on hand June1, 1959	$1,072.92
Income for quarter	1,678.74
TOTAL	$2,751.66
Expenditure for quarter	2,349.76
BALANCE	$ 401.90

* $ 97.80 withheld from salaries
37.50 social security
37.50 tax expense to Georgia Council

$172.80

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the causes of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."

—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Officers

Chairman:
RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

1st Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
RALEIGH

2nd Vice-Chairman:
W. W. FINLATOR
RALEIGH

Secretary:
WILLIAM M. BOYCE, JR.
CHARLOTTE

Treasurer:
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

Executive Secretary:
HARRY S. JONES
CHARLOTTE

Executive Committee

MRS. ELLEN S. ALSTON
RALEIGH

MOSES S. BELTON
CHARLOTTE

C. E. BOULWARE
DURHAM

IRVING CARLYLE
WINSTON-SALEM

W. C. CHANCE
PARMELE

JOSEPH D. CLARK
RALEIGH

HUBERT H. CREFT
MONROE

CARL DOCKERY
SHELBY

MRS. CHARLES F. GOLDTHWAIT
RALEIGH

PAUL GREEN
CHAPEL HILL

W. L. GREENE
RALEIGH

GUY B. JOHNSON
CHAPEL HILL

LUTHER W. KELLY, JR.
CHARLOTTE

JOHN R. LARKINS
RALEIGH

EDWARD A. McDOWELL
WAKE FOREST

PAUL A. MARROTTE
DAVIDSON

C. P. MORRIS
DURHAM

MRS. T. S. NEWBOLD
ROCKY MOUNT

BOYD PAYTON
CHARLOTTE

WILLA B. PLAYER
GREENSBORO

WALTER N. RIDLEY
ELIZABETH CITY

HENRY G. RUARK
LAURINBURG

A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE

September 23, 1959

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Paul:

Enclosed you will find our quarterly program report, financial report for first six months of 1959, and an estimate of income and expenditures from July 1 to Dec. 30.

The matter of our request for financial aid from S R C for 1960 will be discussed at our board meeting on Oct. 1st, but since you want some information before that date I will tell you what I intend to tell the board. I think our request should be for the same amount that we received last year, i.e., $4,000. My reasoning is that we could hardly expect to get more, and we can hardly do on less.

What saved us last year - and this was true of several other Councils, I am sure - was the unexpected windfall of $2,500. Since we cannot count on this to be repeated, we are going to be hard pressed for funds. We will do our best to increase our income from within the state, but it is going to be a tough proposition.

You asked for four statements in regard to our Council program. Here they are:

(1) Program philosophy. In general terms, this is stated in the upper left-hand corner of this stationery. We hope to influence the thinking and the general climate of opinion, particularly among influential people in this state.

(2) The role of our Council in the coming year: To be the spokesman, interpreter and teacher of a liberal, democratic view-point in human relations.

(3) Areas of operation: Education - particularly the problem of school desegregation; community interracial

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CHARLOTTE

communication and problem solving; and merit employment.

(4) Ways and Means: We will continue and expand our direct mail project; promote or cooperate with other groups in promoting two or three institutes dealing with some aspect of race relations; continue to work with the Charlotte Council on an effective and expanding program; organize one additional Council on the Charlotte pattern.

We will necessarily have to spend some time in membership and financial development of our organization.

That's about it. I'll write you again after our board meeting on October 1st.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary.

HSJ/MDA

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

ESTIMATED INCOME and EXPENSES

July 1, to Dec. 30, 1959

Balance: July 1, 1959		$2,685.69
Estimated Income:		
Membership Fees	$1,000.00	
Contributions	700.00	
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions	250.00	
FROM Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	800.00	
FROM S R C	2,000.00	
	4,750.00	4,750.00
		7,435.69
Estimated Expenses:		
Salaries	4,500.00	
Operating Expenses	1,800.00	
	6,300.00	6,300.00
Estimated Balance Dec. 31, 1959		$1,135.69

Harry S. Jones

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date Sept. 22, 1959

THE North Carolina COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING August 31, 1959

INCOME

From SRC	$ 1,000.00	
Memberships	602.00	
New South Subscriptions	108.00	
Contributions	326.00	
Other (specify)		
New World Foundation	2,500.00	
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	300.00	
TOTAL INCOME	$ 4,836.00	$ 4,836.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 2,550.00	
Travel	464.07	
Rent	105.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	102.00	
Postage	134.50	
Office Supplies	145.06	
New South subscriptions to SRC	118.00	
Other (specify)		
Office Equipment	50.88	
Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers	18.43	
Social Security	68.75	
Durham Employment Survey	200.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,956.69	3,956.69

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 1,518.70
Income for Quarter	4,836.00
Total	6,354.70
Expenditures for Quarter	3,956.69
BALANCE	$ 2,398.01

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

PROGRAM REPORT: JUNE-JULY-AUGUST, 1959

1). Information-Education Mail Project. In June we distributed, as a special report, the Plan for School Desegregation worked out by the Chapel Hill Fellowship for School Integration. This was a 9-page document.

In July, our Human Relations Bulletin carried as the main feature the open letter to the Charlotte School Board from the executive committee of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council. There was no mailing in August.

2). Merit Employment Projects. The employment survey in Durham was completed early in July. The work was done by the American Friends Service Committee; the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs provided most of the money. Our Council contributed $200.00. Mayes Behrman interviewed key people at North Carolina College in Durham, and at Bennett and A & T Colleges in Greensboro in regard to following up the survey with job applications to those firms which indicated a willingness to employ Negroes.

Some tangible results of Mr. Behrman's work in Durham are: (a) The General Telephone Company of the Southwest, with headquarters in Durham, has agreed to begin on a policy of employment-on-merit. The president of the Company made a special trip through six states to discuss the matter with Division Managers. It was decided that the policy would be implemented first in the service department. (We will keep in touch with this development.)

(b) Companies which have hired Negroes on Non-traditional jobs include the local television station, the Croscill Curtain Company and the Wright Machinery Company.

(c) Mr. Behrman arranged a luncheon with several department heads at State College in Raleigh, and introduced them to Dr. Howard E. Wright, department head (I believe of Psychology) at North Carolina College (Negro). The two

Colleges have indicated a desire to cooperate on research projects in the field of employment.

(d) Dr. Miller, head of the Psychology Department, has agreed to give free consultant services to business organizations who desire to initiate merit employment in their firms.

In Charlotte, the most significant development has been the employment of a Negro chemist in a leading chemical firm. This was an indirect result of our approach to the Chamber of Commerce, for the head of this firm was a member of the executive committee of the Chamber, and a former president. Our efforts to get the Chamber to set up a committee to study merit employment failed, but the work was not in vain.

The president of one of the "big three" banks in Charlotte has agreed to employ Negroes in non-traditional jobs if we can get the other two to go along at the same time. This will be a project for the Charlotte Council this fall.

A visit was made to the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company plant in Shelby. The manager there says that they are willing to go as far and as fast in merit employment as the community will allow. He seems to have an exaggerated idea of the conservatism of the community, but how to get him to see it otherwise is the problem.

3) Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council. In June the Council's final forum for the season was held at the Public Library. Dr. Helen Edmonds, Graduate Professor of History at North Carolina College, spoke of "North Carolina's Potential for Improving Race Relations." Dr. Edmond's address was enthusiastically received by an audience of over one hundred.

The executive committee of the Council met on June 10th to evaluate the year's program and discuss the coming year. It was unanimously agreed that the monthly forum should continue, and that topics of local interest should alternate with general topics and "name" speakers. The Chapel Hill statement of School

Desegregation came up for discussion and it was suggested that the education committee of the Charlotte Council should study the possibility of a similar statement and desegregation plan for Charlotte. It was also agreed that members of the Council should take advantage of every opportunity to keep the desegregation issue before the Board of Charlotte College.

At the July meeting of the Charlotte Council (executive committee) the discussion was focussed on a proposed open letter to the Charlotte School Board on the matter of school desegregation. The letter was approved unanimously and was mailed to Board members on July 31st. Both newspapers gave prominent coverage to the letter. It was carried in the Human Relations Bulletin for July.

4). Around the State. Approaches have been made to the American Friends Service Committee and the N. C. Council of Churches, suggesting a conference of top industrial leaders to talk about greater job opportunities for Negroes. The suggestion has met with general approval, and the Committee on Christian Social Action of the Council of Churches has agreed to take the lead in promoting such a conference. The matter will be proposed to the executive committee of the Council of churches, for their approval, on September 24th.

A group of ministers in Wilson have agreed to get a group together this fall for the discussion of interracial problems. Contacts have also been made in Shelby and Rocky Mount, and it is hoped that simular groups will be set up in these communities.

Harry S. Jones

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

FINANCIAL REPORT: JAN. 1 to JUNE 30, 1959

Balance, Jan.1, 1959			$1,574.48
Income:	Membership Fees	$1,435.00	
	Contributions	552.00	
	Collected for NEW SOUTH	246.00	
	Sale of literature	8.50	
	From Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	450.00	
	From New World Foundation	2,500.00	
	From S R C	4,500.00	9,691.50
	Total Available Funds		$11,265.98
Disbursements:			
	Rent	210.00	
	Postage	699.66	
	Telephone	164.76	
	Office Supplies	446.37	
	Publicity	5.76	
	Travel	1,085.75	
	Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers	61.05	
	Office Equipment	50.88	
	New South Subscriptions	248.00	
	Social Security payments	84.00	
	Miscellaneous	10.86	
	Contributed to Durham Employment Survey	200.00	
	Total Operating Expenses	3,267.09	
	Salaries: Executive Secretary	3,300.00	
	Associate (Part-time)	800.00	
	Office Secretaries	1,213.20	
	Total Salaries	5,313.20	
	Total Disbursements		8,580.29
Balance on Hand, June 30, 1959			$ 2,685.69

Harry S. Jones

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

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H. F. file PR

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

September 23, 1959

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Cooperative Friends:

The Arkansas Council requests the continuance of your grant-in-aid for 1960. At the suggestion in your letter we ask that it be the same as 1959, $900 per quarter. This of course means, as indicated in our enclosed budget report and notes, that we will have to raise considerably more funds through our office. We hope this will be easier because of improving climate. But, of course, improving climate means also more program opportunities and greater expenditures.

We do appreciate your constant support in every way and certainly will try to merit your confidence.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold

Nat R. Griswold
DIRECTOR

John W. Walker

John W. Walker
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

NG:RA
ENCLOSURES:

OFFICERS—MRS. THELMA ENGLER, CHAIRMAN • DR. TILMAN C. COTHRAN, VICE-CHAIRMAN • MRS. FLOY SPARLING, VICE-CHAIRMAN • THE REV. CHARLES C. WALKER, TREASURER • MRS. ADELL WOODS, SECRETARY

STAFF—NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • JOHN W. WALKER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • MRS. VELMA POWELL, SECRETARY AND PROGRAM

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Program Notes

1. Since 1956 largely we have put our energy into efforts to influence opinion makers and policy makers. Because of the climate this had to be done through approach to individuals who had access to such persons of power. We have served as catalysts, stimuli, in an unobtrusive manner. We came to see what Mr. Dabbs makes explicit: time does not permit and needed action does not require a grass-root movement to change attitudes toward desegregation. This we still believe.

2. However, the shift in public attitude toward preservation of public schools and the relation of this to school desegregation may well open some new opportunities for program activities.

   Influential blocks of certain professions (lawyers, doctors, teachers) have come forward in defense of the schools. These are associated in Little Rock and some other cities in committees of citizens. These already indicate aneed for factual materials and unusual speakers and consultants which we are in a position to furnish quickly. (For example local lawyers and the Arkansas School of Law are ready to use as speakers distinguished lawyers capable of interpreting the present legal confusion and fuss.)

   The change in climate also seems to presage new stirrings among churchmen who are still a potential force in Arkansas. Our moth-ball plan for workshops and retreats for churchmen may be undertaken soon.

   Our activities at Little Rock would indicate the possibility that as other school districts face the grim alternatives (no schools or desegregated schools) we may get access to additional decision makers, especially through local liaison persons. This seems more possible, since we seem to have established the reputation here of knowing and having access to Negro leaders and their views.

3. This year ACHR has taken very seriously its responsibility toward the Negro citizens in stimulating and assisting them to assume their inescapable role in progress. This has involved especially guidance in organizing and morale-building for qualifying voters in Little Rock and Pine Bluff. It also has meant educational activities through the Pulaski County Council on Inter-Group Relations. The Associate Director has spent much energy on this phase of program. This, obviously, will be a continuing need through 1960.

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Budget Estimate: July - December 31, 1959

Income

Balance July 1, 1959	$ 3,121.91
October 1, Grant SRC	900.00
From Arkansas Sources	2,600.00
Savings Account (minus earmarked fund)	2,666.09
TOTAL ESTIMATED INCOME	$ 9,288.00

Expenditures

Salaries	$ 6,592.00	
Program	1,782.00	
Office	870.00	
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE		$ 9,244.00
BALANCE		$ 44.00
RESERVE EARMARKED FOR SPECIAL PROJECT		$ 2,500.00

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Financial Report: January-June 1959

Checking Account Balance Brought Forward Dec. 31, 1958		$ 1,115.88
(Savings Account Brought Forward Dec. 31, 1958: $3,052.50)		
Income - January through June 1959		
*Anonymous Gift	$ 2,500.00	
NEW SOUTH SUBSCRIPTIONS	109.00	
Memberships	191.00	
Contributions	542.28	
Grant - SRC	1,800.00	
B-Fund via SRC	8,000.00	
Board Retreat	44.50	
Literature	57.35	
Mimeographing Service	1.50	
	$13,245.63	$13,245.63
		$14,361.51

*Earmarked by Board for special project

Expenditures - January through June 1959		
Salaries	$ 5,757.29	
Rent	385.00	
Travel	753.05	
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions	117.00	
Printing	97.05	
Telephone & Telegraph	239.34	
Literature	281.69	
Repairs-Office Machines	19.40	
Office Supplies	70.03	
Program Activities	295.22	
Postage	48.50	
Internal Revenue-Quarterly Payment	1,127.76	
Bank Charges	3.62	
Refund FICA (N.Griswold)	17.99	
Office Furniture	26.66	
Transfer to Savings Account	2,000.00	
	$11,239.60	$11,239.60
Checking Account Balance June 30, 1959		$ 3,121.91
Savings Account (includes interest through June)		5,166.09
Total Balance		$ 8,288.00
Gift earmarked for special project		- 2,500.00
OPERATING BALANCE June 30, 1959		$5,788.00

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Notes on Budget and Estimate

1. Because of unusual circumstances the balance carried into January of 1959 was unusually high. On the basis of our estimate we will have on January 1, 1960 some $1500 less balance than at the same date 1959. The balance actually will be only the $2500 reserve fund earmarked for special projects.

2. Because of the "emergency" situation through the first nine months no energy was put into raising funds from Arkansas constituency. Organizational work now has been done to raise $2500 during October and November. This may be an optimistic estimate. But events have put us more nearly at the center where decisions are made, notably in Little Rock, and has established a more favorable opinion of us among business men. We think we may be successful. Of course we hope this development may continue into 1960; but many factors still make uncertain the climate which may change quickly. Little Rock is still a weather-maker. Stormy weather is entirely possible.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

REPORT OF EXAMINATION
OCTOBER 1, 1957 THROUGH AUGUST 31, 1959

CHARLES T. MITCHELL
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
TAYLOR BUILDING
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

September 24, 1959

Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
Frankfort
Kentucky

Gentlemen:

I have examined the records and supporting data of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations for the period October 1, 1957 through August 31, 1959. My examination was made along the lines of a cash audit in that receipts were traced into the bank and disbursements were examined in detail.

In my opinion the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements presents fairly the financial transactions of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations for the period October 1, 1957 through August 31, 1959, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applies on a consistent basis.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles T. Mitchell

Charles T. Mitchell

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
OCTOBER 1, 1957 THROUGH AUGUST 31, 1959

Cash Balance-October 1, 1957			$ 169 27
Receipts-October 1, 1957 to September 30, 1958			
Contributions-Southern Regional Council, Inc.		$3 000 00	
Other Contributions and Memberships		626 50	
Expense Refunds		5 69	3 632 19
Receipts-October 1, 1958 to August 31, 1959			
Contributions-Southern Regional Council, Inc.		$3 250 00	
Other Contributions and Memberships		484 00	
Sale of Literature		37 00	
Interest		23 33	3 794 33
Cash to Account For			$7 595 79
Disbursements-October 1, 1957 to September 30, 1958			
Rent and Utilities	$ 57 32		
Office Supplies and Postage	72 91		
Moving Office Furniture	51 50		
Travel	214 67		
Printing	50 00		
Conference and Workshop expense	456 92		
New South subscriptions	80 00		
Audit and Employee Bond	85 40		
Salaries and Payroll Tax	1 006 53		
Study Project-Job placement in Lou'lle	50 00	$2 125 25	
Disbursements-October 1, 1958 to August 31, 1959			
Office Supplies and Postage	$ 228 21		
Printing	173 20		
Conference and Workshop expense	21 05		
New South subscriptions	102 00		
Salaries	85 00		
Study Project-Job Placement in Lou'lle	145 98		
-Employment Goals of High School Graduates	1 000 00	1 755 44	
Total Disbursements			3 880 69
Cash Balance-August 31, 1959			$3 715 10
Farmers Bank & Capital Trust Co.		$1 691 77	
Greater Louisville First Federal Savings and Loan Association		2 023 33	$3 715 10

Note: On August 31, 1959 the Council was liable for an additional payment of $500.00 in connection with the study project designated above "Employment Goals of High School Graduates."

BANK RECONCILIATION
AUGUST 31, 1959

Balance per Farmers Bank & Capital Trust Company Frankfort, Kentucky	$1 696 02
Less Check Outstanding Judd's Stationary Store 8/27/59	4 25
Balance per Books - August 31, 1959	$1 691 77

file

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

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President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
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Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

September 24, 1959

To: Paul Rilling
Director of Field Activities

From: Louise Young, Tennessee Council On Human Relations

The Tennessee Council wishes to request the Southern Regional Council for a grant of $3500 for 1960,-the amount provided in 1959.

Since we plan to operate on approximately the same budget as in 1959, we shall have to raise increased amounts from dues and from contributions during the remainder of 1959 and in 1960.

Attached are financial reports and estimates for January through June 1959, for July through December 1959, and for 1960.

PROGRAM PHILOSOPHY

The enclosed typescript of our new brochure, now at the printers, gives a rather clear picture of our program philosophy and activities as of now. We plan to continue our emphasis on the Newsletter and the Annual Meeting as our service to members. We shall continue our efforts to remove racial restrictions on the ballot, working through the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and through the State Election Commission.

We plan to strengthen our program for the desegregation of the public schools under the leadership of Dr. Willard Goslin of Peabody College and others whom he will associate with himself.

We plan to begin work on merit employment in several cities in ways similar to those now used in Knoxville. Dr. John Hope promises to help us in this.

Our major change will be greater emphasis on increasing our membership. The director expects to spend much time in visiting small communities as well as the major cities. We expect to promote student memberships as a part of our membership drive.

We hope that our work in 1959, including our sponsorship of the Bishop's Company in Cry the Beloved Country and our work with the Fellowship of the Concerned, will bear fruit as we seek new members.

Estimated Income June 30 - December 31, 1959

SRC	$1750
Dues	600
Contributions	2000
Returns from receipts for performance of Cry the Beloved Country	550
	$4900

Estimated Expenditures July 1 - December 31, 1959

$5200 for items similar to those of January to July

Excess of expenditures over income to be met from balance on hand $498.58

Balance to remain in Savings Account $1018.75 from Special Gift

---

Proposed Income 1960

SRC	$3500
Dues	4500
Contributions	4500
	$12500

Expenditures as in 1959

Louise Young
Executive Director

Financial Resume: January through June 1959
~~QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT~~

Date September 24, 1959

THE Tennessee COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

~~FOR THE QUARTER ENDING~~ _____, ~~19~~__

INCOME

From SRC	$ 2750.00	including $1000 from $2500 anonymous gift received in January. Remainder of gift kept in special Savings.
Memberships		
New South Subscriptions	472.00	
Contributions	498.16	including payments on meals & lodging at Annual meeting
Other (specify)		
TOTAL INCOME	$ 3720.16	

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 2802.50	
Travel	245.01	
Rent	315.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	222.58	
Postage	102.91	
Office Supplies + maintenance	830.14	
New South subscriptions to SRC	166.00	
Other (specify)		
Annual meeting	294.18	
Fee to Bishop's Company	600.00	most of which has been repaid from receipts at performance of Cry the Beloved Country
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 5378.32	

- * -

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 2156.74
Income for Quarter Total	3720.16
Expenditures for Quarter	5378.32
BALANCE	$ 498.58

Excess of expenditures over income met from accumulated balance and from $1000 of Special Gift

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date September 24, 1959

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING August 31, 1959

INCOME

From SRC	1500.00	Drawn from special gift made in January
Memberships	215.00	
New South Subscriptions		
Contributions	342.50	
Other (specify)		
Bishop's Co. Refund	443.49	
Refund on Reprint	20.00	
		$ 2520.99
TOTAL INCOME		

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	1650.00	
Travel	21.22	
Refund for Bishop Co. Bristol	7.11	
Rent	115.00	
XXXXXXXXX Refund call to Chatt	4.00	
Phone & Telegraph	72.33	
Hospitality	8.37	
Postage	24.71	
Household Supplies	2.45	
Office Supplies	14.25	
Move to new office	16.00	
New South subscriptions to SRC	96.00	
Other (specify)		
Newsletters	70.00	
Books	7.20	
Bishop's Co.	600.00	2708.64
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		

- * -

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	436.46
Income for Quarter	2520.99
Total	
Expenditures for Quarter	2708.64
BALANCE	248.91

file

SEMI-ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DATE September 25, 1959

THE ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1959

INCOME		
From SRC	$ 5150.00	
Memberships	765.00	
New South Subscriptions	(In Memberships)	
Contributions	4736.02	
Sale of Literature	62.84	
Miscellaneous	16.12	
TOTAL INCOME	$10729.98	$10729.98

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 3831.80	
Travel	460.23	
Rent	312.50	
Electricity	13.92	
Telephone	294.84	
Miscellaneous	20.81	
Office Supplies	496.91	
New South subscriptions to SRC	310.00	
Housing Allowance	416.65	
Social Security	40.50	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 6198.16	$ 6198.16

- * - *

Balance on Hand (Beginning of Year)	$ 121.30
Income for Period	10729.98
Total	10851.28
Expenditures for Period	- 6198.16
BALANCE	$ 4653.12

FINANCIAL STATEMENT NOTE

A "one-time only" gift of $2,500 which was received during the first half of 1959 (which is included in the $4,736 contributions and $5,653 balance on hand) has been held in reserve for 1960. These funds will be utilized only in the event of absolute necessity prior to this time and should not be regarded as generally available for the second half of 1959.

FINANCIAL ESTIMATES FOR SECOND HALF OF 1959

Income	$6,250
Expenditures	6,440

PROGRAM PHILOSOPHY AND PLANS

The program philosophy of the Alabama Council is best understood in terms of an effort to stimulate moral and civic responsibility in the area of race relations by interpreting pertinent information to key individuals and groups. Under the circumstances operative in Alabama, methods have increasingly become more indirect, areas of emphasis throughout the organization less concerted, and the more distant future regarded as more fruitful for our efforts than the present or near future.

During the coming year emphasis will be placed on intimidation and suffrage through fact-finding, interpretation, and stimulation. Work with the clergy will be stressed as in previous years.

For the support of this program we respectfully request a minimum of $4,200 for the 1960 year, the same amount received in 1959.

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 338 PHONE CApital 7-7625 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Rufus B. Atwood, *Chairman*
Hugh A. Brimm, *Treasurer*
Dorcas Ruthenburg, *Member*
Charles T. Steele, *Member*
Willis A. Sutton, Jr., *Secretary*

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Willis A. Sutton, Jr.
J. Mansir Tydings
G. D. Wilson
William M. Wood

September 25, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Enclosed are the following:

1. Quarterly Report - July, August, September 1959

2. Financial Report together with Budget Request for next year

We trust that the Council will give our request favorable consideration.

We are calling a fall meeting of the Kentucky Council on Saturday, October 24. The meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. and will be over at approximately 2:30 and not later than 3:00 p.m.

We will look forward to your presence and of being advised of your method of travel. We will assist you on this end by meeting and returning you to either Louisville or Lexington.

Very sincerely yours,

Rufus B. Atwood

Rufus B. Atwood
Chairman

RBA:wts

Enclosures (2)

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SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 1, 1959 - September 25, 1959

GENERAL FUND

Deficit - 9/1/59		$ - 465.24
Receipts		
Memberships	$ 171.00	
New South	54.00	
Contributions	128.00	
Miscellaneous	25.00	
Refund on Adv. to Dir. (Moving)	100.00	
Total Receipts		478.00
TOTAL INCOME		12.76
Disbursements		
Salaries	357.73	
Travel	135.92	
Rent	50.00	
Telephone-telegraph	33.67	
Postage	37.94	
Printing-Mimeographing (July Newsltr)	77.00	
Literature	11.40	
New South	94.00	
Reimburs. to local councils	40.00	
Office supplies	4.61	
Miscellaneous	8.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		850.26
Deficit - Sept. 25, 1959		- 837.50
W/H taxes (July, August)		- 159.52
Total Deficit - Sept. 25, 1959		- 997.02
To be refunded to Council (Moving Expense)		274.09
ACTUAL DEFICIT - Sept. 25, 1959		- 722.93

HCF
PR
PA

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

JUNE 1959 - AUGUST 1959

QUARTERLY REPORT
JUNE 1959 -- AUGUST 1959

BACKGROUND

After a series of conferences with small groups of Negroes and with individual Negro leaders held by the SCCHR Executive Director in different types of communities in South Carolina during the summer of 1958, it seemed worthwhile to plan program with the following long-range objectives in mind:

1. To redefine interests, needs and problems broadly in terms of the total community;
2. To assist in developing leadership training and adult education programs and by providing needed laison services; and
3. To implement the process of coordination and cooperation between Negro organizations and individuals.

WORKSHOP ON CITIZENSHIP

This workshop, held in June, 1959 at the Penn Conference Center, was the fourth and last in a series designed to set in motion activity and organization working toward these objectives. Like each of the three preceding workshops, emphasis was placed upon the third objective: the process of coordination and cooperation between Negro organizations and individuals.

Persons from the following groups participated:

Palmetto State Teachers Association

State Nurses Association

Palmetto Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association

S.C. Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers

S.C. Federation of Colored Women's Clubs

S.C. Council of Negro Women's Clubs

Board and staff members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

S.C. Conference of the NAACP

Clarendon County Improvement Association

Lincoln Emancipation Clubs

Congress on Racial Equality

National Council of Negro Women (Local Chapters)

Claflin University faculty

State College faculty

Benedict College faculty

Voorhees Junior College faculty

Baptist Women's Educational and Missionary Convention

S.C. MOrticians' Association

Beauticians' Association

Barbers

YWCA

Attorneys

Labor Unions (Furniture Workers)

Several fraternities and sororities

S.C. Council of United Church Women

S.C. Council on Human Relations

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

The Workshop sought ways and means of producing a political climate in S. C. favorable to democratic advances. The development of a united front within and among Negro individuals and

organizations was believed to be one way to modify the present political climate. Also, ways of engaging in joint activities with white persons and organizations were discussed. The demonstration of effective bi-racial participation in civic, welfare, health, education, political and economic affairs would also hopefully help to change the political climate, it was decided. Futhermore, such efforts would provide motivation to Negroes in their efforts to achieve first-class citizenship.

Mr. Billie Fleming, President of the Clarendon County Improvement Association, told of progress made in his county with the financial assistance of the National Committee for the Rural Schools, of which the retired Federal Judge J. Waites Waring is president.

The A.F. of L. - CIO donated farm equipment to the Improvement Association, which is being used cooperatively by Negro farmers in producing and harvesting their crops. Services formerly purchased from white farmers who own machinery have been discontinued.

Through the Improvement Association, cooperative buying of fertilizers, seeds, etc. is being done.

An investigation by the U.S. Department of Agriculture of charges of discrimination on the part of its several agencies operating in Clarendon County has been completed. It verified the accuracy of complaints made, Mr. Fleming said.

It was recognized in the Workshop that Negro voting potential and economic advancement was greatly lessened unless or until similar programs could be set up to meet the needs of the semi-enslaved Negroes in many of the small rural counties of South Carolina. The <u>needs for contacts</u> in these counties and for

programs of basic education and functional literacy education of adults were defined.

In a discussion of the need for contacts, the following organizations, not previously involved in the SCCHR conferences at Penn, were identified as having 'grass roots' memberships in the small rural counties:

1. The Prince Hall Masons of S.C.
2. Scottish Rite Masons
3. York Rite Masons
4. TENTS (Burial Aid Society)
5. The Eastern Star
6. Elks
7. Daughter Elks
8. The Union Progress Society
9. Burial Aid Societies (Men's and Women's)
10. County Councils of Farm Women
11. Home Demonstration Clubs
12. Agents of Negro Insurance Companies.
13. Home Agents in the U.S. Extension Service
14. Home Demonstration in the U.S. Extension Service

The need was recognized for perfecting the organization of the S.C. Adult Education Coordinating Council, a skeleton of which was constructed at the Workshop on Adult Education held in conjunction with the SCCHR Annual Meeting at Penn Center in May (one of four workshops held simultaneously by the four standing program committees of SCCHR). The S.C.A.E.C.C. and the S.C. Inter-Group Council which was established as an outgrowth of the Leadership Training Workshop held at Penn Center, October, 1958.

cooperated in calling and in conducting the Workshop on Citizenship. These two organizations are the only councils currently working to coordinate and augment the leadership training opportunities of Negroes; to step up adult education offerings in S.C., especially in the area of citizenship and public affairs; and to plan action programs in civic, economic and political matters.

Fortunately, persons who compose the Inter-Group Council and the Adult Ed. Coordinating Council hold positions of influence and favor in their respective organizations. They are didicated persons and are experienced as organizational and as community leaders. Unfortunately few of the Negro organizations in S.C. are geared to cope with current near-crisis conditions and few leaders are skilled in the technique of democratic leadership or have contacts of a constructive nature with the total community life.

The major problem of financing travel expenses involved in attending state and/or district meetings must be solved before maximum participation and related potential accomplishment can be expected.

PARTICIPATION IN PREPARATIONS FOR SOUTH-WIDE CONFERENCE.

Miss Ella Baker, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference participated in the Workshop on Citizenship to which she made a significant contribution. In turn, the executive director of SCCHR gave an affirmative reply ~~to a reply~~ to a request from her and from the Rev. Matthew D.McCollom (on board of SCLC and of SCCHR) that she participate in the Workshop on non-violence sponsored by SCLC, FOR and CORE, to be

held at Spelman College in Atlanta on July 22-24, and assist in developing a South Carolina Committee on arrangements for the semi-aanual conference of SCLC to be held in Columbia on Sept. 29 - Oct 1.

Because the SCLC meeting marked the first appearance in S.C. of Dr. Martin Luther King and therefore offered a dramatic appeal to Negroes to coordinate their efforts, SCCHR focused during August and September on the mammoth project.

Citizens drawn from approximately fifty state-wide organizations were called to planning meetings on August 3 and on August 14. Negro ministers were brought together as a special group on Aug. 21. Many new contacts were made by all participants and a sense of "Movement" experienced by many for the first time. An illustration of the growing confidence felt occurred when Negro South Carolinians were listed to sit at the Speaker's table at the Crusade for Freedom Banquet held in honor of Dr. King and other south-wide leaders, and to be platform guests at the public Mass Meeting at which Dr. King spoke. A leader commented "I did'nt realize that we have so many able leaders. Together we can do 'the job'! "

Because it was decided not to announce the SCLC meetings and Dr. King's visit through the news media until shortly before the scheduled date, it wasnecessory to develop many new mailing lists and to do numerous mass mailings. The executive director of SCCHR secured excellent cooperation from the Christian Action Council (state-wide Protestant organization of white ministers

and laymen) and from the bi-racial Columbia Ministers' Fellowship, which is an outgrowth of follow-up work done by SCCHR to the Ministers' Conference held at Penn Center in Nov. 1958.

Both the press conference and the ministers conference scheduled with Dr. King were cancelled due to his illness and the crowded schedule which resulted from hurricane Gracie. The Banquet was postponed from Sept. 29 to Sept. 30 with the result that attendance was lessened from approximately 75o - 8oo to 4o2. Held, as became necessary, on the same night with the Mass Meeting, some of the values were lost. These meetings were both held at the Columbia Township Auditorium which had a near-capacity crowd for the Mass Meeting.

Mr. M.T.Wildy, the only Negro member in S.C. of a public school board of trustees was killed when returning to his home on St. Helena Island in Beaufort County from Columbia where he had attended the Mass Meeting.

NO DISTURBING PROTEST.

Although there was no protest from South Carolina's political officialdom prior to the SCLC meetings Gov. Ernest F. Hollins stated publicly over WIS-TV that he was grateful that hurricane Gracie made it impossible to hold the Crusade for Freedom banquet as scheduled. However, Negro leaders expressed the belief that scare stories were planted and other obstructionist tactics used. Sources from which these originated have not been fully determined. The use of some of the so-called 'Negro leaders' to sabbotage efforts at cooperation was evident and indications were that a few

were encouraging fear and denouncing 'outside interference'.

CONTESTS FOR POWER AND OTHER PROBLEMS.

Columbia is notorious for its devided Negro leadership. Lack of togetherness was not only evident during the preparations for the SCLC meetings in Columbia but also at the State level between several different political segments. Although the program of SCLC is non partisan, partisan political motivation and thwarted attempts to share monetary benefits seemed to account for the withholding of support by several persons considered prominent leaders.

The SC State Conference of the NAACP has been considerably handicapped by a widespread smear by segregationist forces and by the official governmental positions taken against its program of legal action. Furthermore, no NAACP organizational spokesman has appeared of the public status of the immediate past president, Mr. J.M.Hinton, who is employed by the Pilgrim Life Insurance Co. of Augusta, Ga. Unfortunate, also was the resignation of the first full-time executive director whom the NAACP has had in several years. Charges of dishonesty weremade against the Rev. Houston D. Anderson, executive director. He has not yet been replaced.

STATUS OF S.C.CIVIL RIGHTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

According to a staff member who spent about a week in South Carolina during July and contacted the ex. director of SCCHR several times during his stay and later by telephone from Washingtton, the U.S.Commission on Civil Rights did not intend to make public a tentative list of acceptances until it had exhausted efforts to

place a hole in the armor of resistance by securing agreement to serve on an advisory committee from several Greenville leaders who are believed to be out of sympathy with the State's official position. The Greenvillians who had been approached are influential primarily in educational and in economic matters. Although they had not definitely given permission for their names to be presented to the Commission, they had showed decided signs of "weakening", we were told. The Commission staff member said there was a leak from Columbia and that the staff feared the outcome of the premature announcement. Later, Mr. Thomas L. Poteat, young attorney of Georgetown stated publicly, that he would not serve. However, he made a strong statement concerning the value of an Advisory Committee in S.C.

Since the extension of the life of the Commission we have heard nothing further from the staff, but a recent newspaper article suggests that work has been resumed to set up a S.C. Advisory Committee on Civil Rights.

ABOUT THE SCHOOLS.

Private schools are increasing in number, as is their enrollment.

The S.C. Educational Finance Commission announces at frequent intervals additional allocations of funds to build new public schools. Gradually the gap between the percentage granted for Negro and for white schools is closing; at first, the percentage for Negro schools understandably was much higher for Negro than

for white schools.

Negro faculty members in private conversations state that their new school buildings are already too small and lack needed equipment. They state that the teachingload of Negro teachers is higher than for white teachers and that there are still salary differentials due to discrimination in local supplements.

Although there had been some thought that Negro pupils might apply for admission to schools in Spartanburg and in Charleston, the application for admission to the schools in Clarendon county seems to have come as a complete surprise to local school officials.

In a private conference with Mr. Billie Fleming, president of the Clarendon County Improvement Association he stated that he has had a conversation of more than an hour with Mr. Harry Harvin, member of the Manning school board. Mr. Fleming said he believes the schools will be desegregated in Clarendon Co. in less than three years.

OTHER SUITS BROUGHT.

A suit was brought in Charleston by a group of Negroes against the segregated use of the municipal golf course which has been answered by the city of Charleston and is being considered by Federal Judge Ashton H. Williams.

Although Judge George Bell Timmerman denied an injunction sought by a Negro civil service employe of the Air Force against segregation practices at the Greenville Airport, the airport management is evidently trying to avoid additional suits.

The executive director of SCCHR visited the airport early in September at night and observed that lights were burning brightly in the white waiting room, but had not been turned on at all in the Negro waiting room. A Negro professional took her seat in the white waiting room and later reported to the SCCHR executive director that she remained there undisturbed for approximately two hours.

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS ATTENDED.

During this quarter, the following conferences or workshops were attended by the SCCHR executive director:

Mid-summer meeting of the Palmetto State Voter's Association in Columbia.

Annual conference of the S.C.Council of Farm Women in Orangeburg.

Workshop on Non Violence in Atlanta.

Annual meeting of the Christian Life Commission, Southern Baptist Convention, Ridgecrest, N.C.

Workshop on Citizenship Schools for Adults at Highlander Folk School.

Southern Inter.Agency Conference in Atlanta.

Semi-annual meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Columbia.

FIELD TRIPS.

Brief trips have been taken to Florence, Sumter, Orangeburg and Frogmore.

LOCAL COOPERATION.

The exec. director of SCCHR is serving on a committee

recently set-up by the Columbia branch of the NAACP. A study has begun of potential openings for Negroes in municipal government position.

The private Negro colleges in S.C. are working hard to become acredited. White teachers, all of whom have Ph.D. degrees, have been added to the faculty at Claflin College in Orangeburg and at Allen University in Columbia. Housing was easily arranged in Orangeburg but has been quite a problem in Columbia. The exec. director and volunteer workers in SCCHR have given assistancce in securing housing for the Allen University professors.

Three volunteers unstintingly gave hours of their time in helping to promote the Crusade for Freedom Banquet and the Mass Meeting held as a part of the semi-annual meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. They are Mrs. H.H.Hickman, Mrs. Erika Babcock, and Miss Mary Lucy Betts, all of Columbia.

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N.Spearman
Executive Director

Martin Luther KING, Jr.

IS COMING TO COLUMBIA

When? September 29, 30 and October 1

SEPTEMBER 29 - 8:00 P. M. — Testimonial Banquet — $5.00 per Plate

SEPTEMBER 30 - 10:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. — Workshops

8:00 P.M. — Public Mass Meeting Featuring Dr. King

October 1 - 10:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. — Workshops

Where? Daytime Meetings: FIRST CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 1403 Pine Street

Evening Meetings: COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP AUDITORIUM

OTHER OUTSTANDING PERSONS TO BE PRESENTED:

Dr. Ralph Abernathy
Dr. Benjamin Mays
Rev. C K Steele
Rev. F L Shuttlesworth
Dr. L D Reddick

ALL SESSIONS (EXCEPT BANQUET) FREE THE PUBLIC IS INVITED

The Palmetto Leader, 1509 Harden St., Columbia, S. C.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

[redacted] • Nashville 5, Tennessee
2001 Division Street

September 25, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

The enclosed copy was omitted from reports mailed yesterday. Please attach to Request for Grant for 1960.

Sincerely,

Nina L. Hurt

Nina L. Hurt
Office Secretary

We in Tennessee are fortunate in the fair and friendly relations which, in many communities, obtain between the races. Citizens of intelligence and goodwill have the opportunity now to plan for a future which will retain these friendly relations as together we seek solutions for the problems which inevitably arise when citizens of different color, race, religious belief and social background live together in new relationships under the law.

We expect no closing of our public schools but better educational opportunities for all our children. We seek our share in expanding industries and new job opportunities that all of us as Tennesseans may benefit from a healthy American economy.

To meet the challenge of this new period of our history the Tennessee Council On Human Relations was chartered in October 1955.

The Council is

A voluntary, non-political state-wide organization of Tennesseans, of all races and faiths, living in cities and in small communities and engaging in all kinds of occupations. Membership is on an individual basis.

The Management and control of the organization is in the hands of a Board of Directors, elected by the membership. (See list on back page)

Objectives are

To serve as a rallying point for individuals who strive for intelligence, tolerance, and fair play in race relations.

To promote channels for prompt and easy communication between individuals and groups of all races.

To encourage and support individuals and governmental agencies dedicated to the maintenance of law and order in the implementation of the decisions of our courts.

To foster an atmosphere and environment in which citizens of all races, creeds and colors can exist and work together in decency and dignity, free from discriminatory practices.

Relationships with local groups of like purposes are carefully defined. The Council endeavors to cooperate, to support and to supplement but it recognizes the autonomy of each such organization. Affiliation is possible on the initiative of any local group.

Financial support is from

Membership dues
Contributions
Grant from Southern Regional Council renewable annually

Activities and Program

Membership activities are focused on the Annual Meeting which comes the latter part of January. The 1960 meeting will be held January 22-23, from Friday noon to Saturday noon, in Nashville, followed by a meeting of the Board of Directors. Major time is given to simultaneous meetings of six state-wide study committees, each dealing with progress and problems in intergroup relations in an important area of community life. Chairman of these committees, each professionally competent in the field under study, help their state-wide membership to prepare for worthwhile and responsible discussion by study and observance of practises current in their own local communities. Committees have been set up for the study of Registration and Voting, Employment Opportunities, Education, Health and Welfare Services, Housing, Library Services, Public Recreation and Public Transportation. Each member is asked to serve on one of these committees. The committees report to the Plenary Session, in some cases with recommendations for action.

The program of the Annual Meeting also includes action on reports and election of directors and members of the Nominating Committee. There is an Annual Dinner followed by an inspirational address from an official of the Southern Regional Council.

On recommendation of the Committee on Registration and Voting the 1959 Annual Meeting requested the Board of Directors to take action for the correction of alleged violation of voting rights for reasons of race. An affidavit was secured alleging such violation and was forwarded to the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission and refusal of registration to Negroes in tow counties was reported to the U.S. Congress. Officers of the Tennessee Council are continuing to work for elimination of racial discrimination in registration and voting in the few communities in our state known to indulge in such illegal practices. The Tennessee Advisory Committee and the State Election Board are the groups through which they seek to have such violations corrected.

A monthly newsletter keeps members in touch with one another and with progress and problems in human relations in Tennessee.

The Tennessee Council also seeks to serve the larger community beyond its membership in a variety of ways. In 1959 it sponsored the Bishop's Players in a dramatic

adaptation of Alan Paton's "Cry, the Beloved Country" before non-segregated audiences in six communities. It participated in a study of the desegregation of waiting rooms, rest rooms and restaurants in bus, train and plane terminals under the direction of the Southern Regional Council.

Through the central office the Council offers consultation services in problems of human relations either by correspondence or conference. The director will upon request visit communities wishing such assistance.

The Council provides resource materials and assists in program planning for local groups wishing to hold workshops or forums or other adult education projects. It looks forward to answering the request of college students to assist in setting up informal campus and intercollegiate groups for the study of human relations in Tennessee and elsewhere in the nation.

An invitation to join the Council is hereby extended to all citizens of Tennessee who support its objectives.

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

Fill out and mail to

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

() MEMBERSHIP	$ 2.00
() SUSCRIBING MEMBERSHIP	5.00
() CONTRIBUTING MEMBERSHIP	10.00
() SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP	25.00 and up

(All members receive the monthly Newsletter of the Tennessee Council. The last 3 classes of membership include a year's subscription to the monthly magazine New South)

Please indicate your first and second choice of a Study Committee:
() Registration and Voting ()Employment Opportunities () Education
() Health and Welfare Services () Housing () Library Services
() Public Transportation () Public Recreation

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date SEPT. 25, 1959

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING AUG. 31, 1959

INCOME

From SRC	$1,000.00	
Memberships	566.00	
New South Subscriptions	214.00	
Contributions	836.50	
Other (specify)		
MISC.	121.30	
TOTAL INCOME		$2,737.80

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	1,577.98	
S/S & W/H TAX	535.87	
Travel	325.88	
Rent	150.00	
~~Utilities~~ - PRINT.	220.66	
Phone & Telegraph	270.22	
Postage	65.22	
Office Supplies & EQUIP.	94.83	
New South subscriptions to SRC	214.00	
Other (specify)		
LITERATURE	24.15	
REFUNDS TO LOCALS	11.00	
MOVING EXPENSE (ADV. TO DIRECTOR)	374.09	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$3,863.90

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$2,469.47
Income for quarter Total	2,737.80
Expenditures for quarter	3,863.90
BALANCE	$1,343.37

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Quarterly Report
June 1, 1959 - September 1, 1959

GENERAL FUND

Balance on hand 6/1/59	$ 453.74		
Plus taxes w/h (Apr, May, June)	316.64		
Net balance on hand		770.38	
Receipts			
Memberships	566.00		
New South	214.00		
Contributions	836.50		
SRC	1,000.00		
Miscellaneous	121.30		
Total Receipts		2,737.80	
TOTAL INCOME		$3,508.18	
Disbursements			
Salaries	1,577.98		
Travel	325.88		
Rent	150.00		
Telephone-telegraph	270.22		
Postage	65.22		
Office supplies & equipment	44.83		
Printing-mimeographing	220.66		
Literature	23.15		
New South	214.00		
Reimbursement to locals	11.00		
Taxes	535.87		
Advance to Dir. (Moving expense)	374.09		
Miscellaneous	1.00		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$3,813.90	
Deficit - Sept. 1, 1959		- 305.72	
W/H taxes (July, August)		- 159.52	
Total deficit - Sept. 1, 1959			$ - 465.24

QUARTERLY REPORT
VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JUNE 1, 1959 - SEPTEMBER 1, 1959

CERTAIN FACTORS MUST BE KEPT IN MIND IN CONSIDERING THIS REPORT. THE FIRST MONTH COVERED IN THIS REPORT - JUNE 1959 - WAS THE LAST MONTH OF THE TENURE OF THE DIRECTOR, PAUL M. RILLING. DURING THE MONTH OF JULY THERE WAS NO EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AND THE MONTH OF AUGUST WAS THE FIRST MONTH OF THE TENURE OF THE PRESENT DIRECTOR, DANIEL BOWERS. ANOTHER IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THIS REPORT IS THAT MOST ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH THE VARIOUS COUNCILS SLOW DOWN IN THE SUMMER MONTHS DUE TO THE RATHER LARGE PARTICIPATION OF SCHOOL PEOPLE IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL.

I. GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS IN VIRGINIA

THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STATE DURING THIS PERIOD. THE PERROW PLAN, WHICH HAD BEEN APPROVED IN MARCH BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WAS ENDORSED BY THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA IN THE ELECTIONS IN JULY, WHEN A MAJORITY OF THE CANDIDATES RUNNING ON A PUBLIC SCHOOL PLATFORM MORE OR LESS WERE ENDORSED BY THE PEOPLE AND RE-ELECTED. THE STRENGTH OF THE PERROW PLAN SEEMS TO LIE IN THE FACT THAT LARGE PROGRESSIVE AND POPULOUS AREAS, SUCH AS NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, CANNOT BE FORCED TO CLOSE THEIR SCHOOLS BY STATE LAW IN THE FUTURE. THE WEAKNESS OF THE PRESENT VIRGINIA LAW ALLOWS A COMMUNITY TO ABANDON ITS PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENTIRELY RATHER THAN TO PERMIT INTEGRATION. THE INJUSTICE OF THIS IS NOT EVIDENT ON THE SURFACE, FOR IT IS EASY TO ASSUME THAT IF THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE IN A COMMUNITY DO NOT WANT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, THEN PUBLIC SCHOOLS SHOULD NOT BE THRUST UPON THEM. THIS IS THE PICTURE WHICH HAS ALL TOO FREQUENTLY BEEN GIVEN TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD. HOWEVER, IN THE COUNTY WHERE THIS HAS BECOME A REALITY, I.E., PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, THERE ARE MORE NEGRO SCHOOL CHILDREN THAN WHITE CHILDREN AND THE ADULT POPULATION IS ALMOST EQUALLY DIVIDED, BUT THE VOTER REGISTRATION IS WEIGHTED MORE THAN 25 TO 1 TOWARD THE WHITE COMMUNITY. THUS THE SO-CALLED "FREEDOM OF CHOICE" BECOMES THE CHOICE OF THE DOMINANT GROUP AT THE COST OF THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO.

THE SITUATION IN FRONT ROYAL SHOWED MARKED SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT DURING THE EARLY SUMMER. THE CLIMATE OF OPINION SEEMED TO ACTUALLY SWING IN FAVOR OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS. THIS SITUATION WAS ALMOST REVERSED BEGINNING IN AUGUST BY THE ATTEMPTS OF THE NORTH VIRGINIA DAILY TO STIR UP RACE HATRED AND ANTAGONISM AND TO TALK ABOUT VIOLENCE IN A GENERAL WAY, ALTHOUGH DEPLORING IT, AND AT THE SAME TIME BRINGING IT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE. SOME OF THE HELPFUL DEVELOPMENTS IN FRONT ROYAL HAVE BEEN THE EMERGENCE OF THE COMMITTEES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, THE FEARLESS EDITORIALS OF THE WARREN

COUNTY SENTINEL, WHICH SOUGHT TO OFFSET HYSTERICAL PROPAGANDA OF THE NORTH VIRGINIA DAILY, AND THE ATTITUDE OF THE AMERICAN VISCOSE COMPANY. THE AMERICAN VISCOSE COMPANY REFUSED TO ALLOW UNION CHECK-OFF DUES IN SUPPORT OF THE PRIVATE SCHOOL FOUNDATION. THE REASON FOR THIS CHANGE IN ATTITUDE CAN BE SAID TO RELATE DIRECTLY TO THEIR DIFFICULTY IN GETTING SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL TO MOVE TO FRONT ROYAL BECAUSE OF THE UNCERTAINTY IN THE SCHOOL SITUATION. THE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL HAS OPENED WITH 400 PUPILS, INCLUDING 21 NEGROES ATTENDING UNDER COURT ORDER. AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, THE PRIVATE SCHOOL FOUNDATION WAS IN A STATE OF CONFUSION AND DIVIDED LEADERSHIP. SEVERAL CHURCHES HAD REFUSED THEM MEETING PLACES. RANDOLPH-MACON ACADEMY HAS DENIED THEM USE OF THEIR SCIENCE LABORATORY FACILITIES. PLANS FOR THE PRIVATE SEGREGATED SCHOOL, HOWEVER, ARE CONTINUING TO GO FORWARD, WITH PLANS TO MEET IN A RESTAURANT KNOWN AS THE VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN. FROM OBSERVATION, ONE CAN ONLY CONCLUDE THAT THE PRIVATE SCHOOL FOUNDATION IS BEING SUPPORTED BY THE EXTREMIST ELEMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY.

IN PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY THERE ARE ABSOLUTELY NO LINES OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE NEGRO AND WHITE COMMUNITY. THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL HAS ENTERED THE PICTURE THERE, HAVING CONTACTED THE REV. L. FRANCIS GRIFFIN, PRESIDENT OF THE PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AND ALSO HEAD OF THE LOCAL NAACP; ONE LOCAL WHITE DOCTOR, ONE NEGRO DOCTOR, AND TWO COLLEGE PROFESSORS. ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO ORGANIZED COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, THE DIRECTOR OF THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL HAS HELD SEVERAL MEETINGS WITH SYMPATHETIC WHITE PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY AND FOUND ABOUT 20 PEOPLE WHO ARE DEFINITELY INTERESTED IN PRESERVING PUBLIC SCHOOLS. THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN RELAYED TO THE VIRGINIA COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THERE IS NO GOOD SIDE TO THE PICTURE IN PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY BECAUSE HERE MASSIVE RESISTANCE HAS BECOME MASSIVE ABOLITION OF EDUCATION. 1700 NEGRO PUPILS WILL NOT ATTEND SCHOOL THIS YEAR. SEVERAL ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE ON THE PART OF WHITE LEADERS IN THE COMMUNITY TO INFILTRATE AND DIVIDE THE NEGROCOMMUNITY IN ITS DETERMINATION TO SEEK EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR EDUCATION. SO FAR,, EFFORTS HAVE NOT PROVED SUCCESSFUL BUT ARE SIGNIFICANT ENOUGH TO WARRANT CAREFUL OBSERVATION OF THEM, BECAUSE IF THEY ARE SUCCESSFUL, THEY MAY BE USED IN OTHER SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES.

(AS OF SEPTEMBER 25, FIFTY NEGRO PUPILS HAVE ENROLLED AT KITTRELL COLLEGE, KITTRELL, N. C. SIX ADDITIONAL APPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE PECCA.)

II. ORGANIZATION MEETINGS

THE STATE ORGANIZATION HAD A PERSONNEL COMMITTEE MEETING ON JUNE 26, 1959, IN WHICH IT HAD BEEN EMPOWERED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO HIRE AN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WHICH WAS DONE.

THE NEW DIRECTOR MET WITH THE FOLLOWING GROUPS: BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RICHMOND COUNCIL, THE CHARLOTTESVILLE COUNCIL, AND THE FAIRFAX COUNTY COUNCIL. HE SPOKE AT THE FAMILY OUTING OF THE NORTHERN VIRGINIA GROUP, COMPOSED OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY, ARLINGTON, AND ALEXANDRIA COUNCILS. MET WITH THE INTERAGENCY PROFESSIONAL GROUP IN RICHMOND AND WITH STATE NAACP OFFICIALS. ALSO MET WITH KEY LOCAL LEADERS IN FRONT ROYAL AND IN PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY. HELD A MEETING WITH THE PENINSULA COUNCIL IN NEWPORT NEWS AND WITH LEADERS IN NORFOLK. SPOKE AT EPISCOPAL YOUTH CONFERENCE IN WILLIAMSBURG. MET WITH PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY GROUP AND WITH LEADERS IN LYNCHBURG.

THE DIRECTOR MET THE FOLLOWING KEY PEOPLE: PETER MELLETTE, VIRGINIA DIRECTOR, NCCJ; MYRON MILLER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, VIR-COUNCIL OF CHURCHES; ROBERT KOHLER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ADL; W. LESTER BANKS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NAACP; RT. REV. JOSEPH H. HODGES, ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP; WILEY HALL, EXEC. SECRETARY RICHMOND URBAN LEAGUE; REUBEN CLAY, FEDERAL HOUSING; JANE REIF, NORFOLK (DISCUSSED NORFOLK BROCHURE); BEN MUSE.

III. PROGRAM

THE CHIEF EMPHASIS OF THE STATE ORGANIZATION DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS HAS BEEN WORKING WITH LOCAL GROUPS, PARTICULARLY IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS. THIS WAS A NATURAL FOLLOW-UP OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING WORKSHOP HELD BY THE STATE COUNCIL IN APRIL.

THE PROGRAM FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR WILL INCLUDE ENCOURAGING ACTIVITY WITHIN THE RICHMOND COUNCIL, PROGRAM ASSISTANCE TO THE PENINSULA COUNCIL, ORGANIZATION OF THE NORFOLK COUNCIL, A REORGANIZATION OF THE PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY COUNCIL, ORGANIZATION OF NEW COUNCILS IN THE BRISTOL AND RADFORD AREAS. PROGRAM ASSISTANCE IS PLANNED TO VARIOUS COUNCILS TO SUPPLY THEM WITH SPEAKERS, FILMS, PROGRAM MATERIALS. THE MAIN EMPHASIS WILL BE TO STRENGTHEN THE PROGRAMS IN THE PRESENT COUNCILS AND HELP THE NEW COUNCILS TO GET OFF TO A GOOD START FOR THE YEAR. OTHER EMPHASIS IN THE QUARTER WILL BE TO CONTINUE OUR ATTEMPT TO OPEN LINES OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN WHITES AND NEGROES IN KEY AREAS OF THE STATE, SUCH AS WARREN COUNTY AND PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

PROGRAM THIS QUARTER INCLUDES SPEAKING TOUR BY MARION WRIGHT.

PLANS ARE BEING MADE TO HAVE A STATEWIDE MINISTERS WORKSHOP AND A STATEWIDE COLLEGE PROGRAM ON HUMAN RELATIONS. ONE OF THE PRIME PROJECTS, WHICH WILL BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE NEXT BOARD MEETING, IS A CIVIL RIGHTS SURVEY FOR THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, WHICH WILL ENABLE US TO KNOW EXACTLY WHERE WE STAND. WE HOPE TO WORK THIS OUT WITH THE HELP OF SEVERAL SOCIOLOGY PROFESSORS WHO ARE IN THE COUNCIL. THIS WILL PROBABLY BE PRINTED IN PAMPHLET FORM AND WILL BE SENT TO SRC FOR APPROVAL AND REVISION.

LITERATURE HAS BEEN SENT TO KEY PEOPLE IN PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY AND WARREN COUNTY.

AMONG OUR PLANS FOR THE YEAR IS AN ANNUAL MEETING.

DURING THE QUARTER PAUL M. RILLING, OF THE STAFF OF SRC, HAS MADE TWO TRIPS TO VIRGINIA. ON HIS FIRST TRIP, HE CONFERRED WITH RICHMOND BOARD MEMBERS, ATTENDED INTERAGENCY DINNER MEETING, WHICH HE CONVENED, MADE SEVERAL CONTACTS IN FRONT ROYAL, AND ATTENDED A BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S MEETING AT CHARLOTTESVILLE. ON THE SECOND TRIP WE WENT TO NORFOLK, WHERE WE CONTACTED LEADERS IN THE WOMEN'S INTERRACIAL COUNCIL, AND TO NEWPORT NEWS, WHERE WE MET WITH BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW PENINSULA COUNCIL.

IV. PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS TO FINANCE COMMITTEE

THE BIGGEST PROBLEM OF THE COUNCIL DURING THE COMING QUARTER WILL BE A FINANCIAL PROBLEM. THE COUNCIL HAS EXPANDED ITS BUDGET AND ITS ACTIVITIES BUT THERE IS A DEFINITE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT. THIS WILL BE TAKEN UP WITH THE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SEPTEMBER 28, AND STEPS WILL BE TAKEN TO SECURE FUNDS TO MEET THE BUDGET FOR THE COMING YEAR. THE FOLLOWING STEPS WILL BE RECOMMENDED:

1. INCREASED MEMBERSHIP DRIVE.
2. MORE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE STATE COUNCIL BY LOCAL GROUPS.
3. CONTACTING VIRGINIA ORGANIZATIONS TO SECURE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.
4. CONTACTING KEY INDIVIDUALS TO SECURE FINANCIAL AID.
5. CONTACTING NATIONAL INDUSTRY WITHIN THE STATE.
6. CONTACTING FOUNDATIONS. (WILL NOT WORK UNILATERALLY BUT IN COOPERATION WITH AND ON ADVICE FROM SRC).

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 338 PHONE CApital 7-7625 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Rufus B. Atwood, *Chairman*
Hugh A. Brimm, *Treasurer*
Dorcas Ruthenburg, *Member*
Charles T. Steele, *Member*
Willis A. Sutton, Jr., *Secretary*

DIRECTORS

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Olof Anderson
Phil C. Brooks
James A. Cawood
James A. Crumlin
Osceola A. Dawson
Joseph Freeland
Roscoe Giffin
Mrs. Nettie A. Green
Mrs. Houston E. Holt
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Hal H. Thurmond
J. Mansir Tydings
Herbert S. Waller
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CONSULTANTS

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Willis A. Sutton, Jr.
J. Mansir Tydings
G. D. Wilson
William M. Wood

QUARTERLY REPORT

July, August, September 1959

To: The Southern Regional Council, Inc.

The Kentucky Council continued its program of emphasis upon merit employment or equality of job opportunity, a designation preferred by some. Council efforts in this area are presently concentrated in The Louisville Project and The Lexington Study.

1. The Louisville Project

Attached hereto is a Report of Progress on The Louisville Project prepared by Messrs. Charles T. Steele, J. Mansir Tydings, and Mrs. Bettie L. Taylor. The directors of this project believe they have made progress and make recommendation to the Council for continuation.

2. The Lexington Study

Study Director Bernice E. Lott has worked during the quarter on this study designed to reveal the goals of Negro high school graduates as compared to the goals of a group of similar white high school graduates. Although the study is not quite completed, a report will be made at the Fall Meeting of the Council.

3. Fall Meeting of the Council

The Louisville Project and Lexington Study will be subjects for discussion at the Fall Meeting of the Council Directors. Date for the meeting is Saturday, October 24.

The membership campaign and other fund-raising activities will be subjects for Council consideration.

4. Teacher Integration in Louisville

Word has come that the Louisville Board of Education has initiated a program of teacher integration by placing approximately 10 selected Negro teachers in schools whose faculties were previously all white. This accomplishment is in line with the program that is receiving major emphasis of the Council at this time. The Council has encouraged teacher integration at every opportunity. This move

in the state's largest city will probably have a salutary effect upon school boards in other communities in the state.

5. Financial Report

Herewith you will find an audit of the Council's finances by Charles T. Mitchell, CPA, Frankfort, covering the period October 1, 1957 - August 31, 1959.

You will note that as of August 31, the Council's balance was $3,715.10 -- $1,691.77 cash in the bank and $2,023.33 with the Greater Louisville First Federal Savings and Loan Association.

6. Budget Request for 1960

The Southern Regional Council is respectfully requested to grant to the Kentucky Council on Human Relations the amount of money it granted last year, namely, $2,000.00.

Those who directed the job placement program in Louisville have already requested continuation of this project on a larger scale.

The study now going on in Lexington will probably provide needed information for a successful job placement program in that city. Local leaders in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and Maysville, Kentucky, have indicated the need for a job placement program in each of those communities. Furthermore, it is the Council's desire to hold at least one or two meetings of the consultants that have been appointed in the state with the idea in mind of developing successful techniques that they may employ in accomplishing equality of job placement.

We also intend to continue our efforts to increase the amount of contributions and number of memberships within our own state.

We believe that the program which we are carrying on has value not only for Kentucky, but for other states as well.

Respectfully submitted,

The Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.

Rufus B. Atwood

Rufus B. Atwood, Chairman

RBA:wts

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
213 N. E. Second Ave.,
Miami 32, Fla.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for September, 1959

Income	Dade County	Florida	Total
Contributions	$ 95.00	$ 161.30	$ 256.30
Memberships	10.00	138.50	148.50
New South		64.00	64.00
Totals ----	$ 105.00	$ 363.80	$ 468.80

Expenditures	
Office Supplies	$ .97
Postage	20.29
Payroll	231.80
Travel	334.52
Books	.50
Entertainment	10.20
Part time help	9.00
Miscell.	4.57
Total ---	$611.85

Orchard Villa
parents let down -
1 wh family left,
transfers of N-hoods

BILLS DUE:	
Salaries - JBL	940.42
WKW	2541.58
Rent	378.40
Office Supplies	92.49
Telephone	86.24
Printing	33.48
NAIRO	167.25
Travel - JBL	124.91
WKW	45.31
New South	312.00
Books	7.34
Total ---	$4729.42

Balance as of September 1st.	$ 153.08
Income	468.80
	$ 621.88
Expended	611.85
Bal. 10/1/59	$ 10.03

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ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Narrative Quarterly Report

July - September 1959

I. Significant General Events

A. Schools

1. Little Rock School Board published attendance areas for high schools on July 15, gerry-mandering Hall's area so as to include 27 eligible Negro students.

2. The President of Little Rock's School Board, the Superintendent of Schools, and the school attorney visit Charlotte, N. C. and Norfolk, Va., on July 16-17 to learn how those schools applied Pupil Placement Laws.

3. Little Rock registered high school students July 21-25, with sixty Negro students registering in formerly all-white schools - seven at Hall, two at Technical, fifty-one at Central.

4. Raney High (the private segregated school supported by the Governor) began new building program in late July, registered more than 1200 students during week of July 14, suddenly announced its closing for lack of funds on August 4.

5. Governor Faubus on July 29 made the proposal that Central be operated as a segregated school for whites, that Horace Mann and Hall be operated as integrated schools - one for girls, the other for boys.

6. Unpublished, but well-substantiated, Little Rock School Board voted to purchase Raney High facilities on August 3 with apparent purpose of using Faubus' Plan in essentials.

7. School Board decided the first week in August to open all high schools on August 12, to outmanauver the Governor's possible moves to stop them.

8. High schools in Little Rock opened on August 12. Highly publicized rally at 10:00 A.M. on Capitol steps attracted some 2000 persons (generous estimate), including Mrs. Dale Alford and children, and lured Mr. Faubus to speak a warning against unfruitful violence. Two hundred, ignoring the Governor's advice, carried out a planned flag-waving, Dixie-playing procession toward Central High. The city police disbursed the group, arrested 24, some of whom strenuously resisted.

9. The city police took a box of tear-gas bombs from a car at the rally on the Capitol steps, turned it over to State Police who questioned the driver and Dewey Coffman, named by the driver as having put the bombs in the car. Both were released. (Only later investigation by the city police disclosed that these two had been questioned and released.)

10. Tear-gas was thrown in Little Rock School Board meeting August 27.

Two women seen fleeing have not been apprehended.

11. On August 26 Robert Norwood, head of the Arkansas State Rights Council and "general" of the march on Central High on August 12, was arrested for drunkeness in a Negro "dive" on Ninth Street. He payed forfeit bond of $15.00 to the city.

12. On Labor Day evening, September 7, three separate destructive dynamite-bombs were exploded - one under the station wagon of the city fire chief, one at the office of the city mayor, one in the offices of the School Board. Well known is the sequence of events which led to the charging of five with this dynamiting. One confessed.

13. The national military authorities required that the Greater Little Rock Air-base School under supervision of Pulaski County Board of Education be desegregated at its opening in September. After negotiations the school property was leased to the military authorities and will be operated by the county system on an integrated basis. This is a reversal of the action of the federal authorities one year ago.

14. Judge Beck in Federal District Court at Little Rock on August 4 ruled that Dollarway School should admit three Negro applicants in September. Vigorous patron resistance resulted in organization of a WCC on August 14, request from 1200 citizens on August 20 to the Governor to use all his powers to thwart desegregation, and a highly publicized mass meeting of segregationists in adjacent Pine Bluff on August 21. The decision of Beck was appealed to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals which reversed Judge Beck's decision on September 21, instructing the three students to exhaust administrative remedies under Arkansas Pupil Placement Law. Arkansas' Attorney General, Bruce Bennett, conspicuously joined the School Board in this suit. All schools opened in the district on Friday September 25. The children are appealing their case to school board under Pupil Placement Law. Their lawyers have asked federal court to set limits on time in which Board shall act on the children's appeal. Governor Faubus has indicated he will be obliged to act in this critical case if the court requires admission of Negro students.

B. Politics - This quarter saw these political straws blowing:

1. Bruce Bennett needled Governor Faubus by suggesting that he use his emergency fund to offer reward for dynamiters in Little Rock!

2. Senator Fulbright, silent before, in radio interview said Faubus had handled the situation in Little Rock badly.

3. Justice Jim Johnson of Arkansas Supreme Court, a racist, challenged Senator McClellan's support of the Landrum-Griffin Labor Law as support for forcing Southern Labor Unions to integrate.

4. For some reason, possibly resistance of state legislators, Governor Faubus did not call a special session of the legislature to deal with with critical problems, although he threatened repeatedly.

5. Sullivan, who had been displaced as City Traffic Judge in Little Rock by Bob Laster through a technicality, was re-elected over Laster by a landslide on July 28. Laster is one of the recalled members of the Little Rock School Board and a segregationist proclaiming his readiness for martyrdom for that cause.

C. The Courts

In addition to the decisions on the Dollarway School District, important court developments have taken place.

1. On September 14 the Arkansas Supreme Court by a unanimous decision stripped the State Sovereignty Commission (Act #83, 1957) of its powers and its quorum and ruled unconstitutional Act #85 which required organizations to register with the Commission. The case was brought by Arkansas Christian Conference, a group of Negro ministers.

2. The case against Act #10 (1958) held by federal court on June 8 to be constitutional is being appealed to the Supreme Court by plaintiff Shelton and Arkansas Teacher Association (Negro teachers). (Act #10 requires affidavits by teachers of membership in organizations.)

3. The case against Act #10 in state courts (plaintiffs, Carr and Gebhart) is being appealed to the Supreme Court.

D. Activities of Organizations and Individuals

1. Gains registered by forces for progress in Little Rock are offset considerably by departures of staunch friends of progress. Among these were ministers Robert Scott, Elbert Jeans, A. M. Anderson of Wesley Chapel (all Methodist), Dan Durway (Presbyterian), Rabbis Irwin Schor and Irwin Groner; Mr. and Mrs. Walton Litz, business man and church man; university professors pushed out by Act #10, John McKenney, Fritz Friedmann, Miss Taylor; aome fifteen important faculty persons of A.M.& N. College, including T. C. Cothran of our Board (These left in protest of "pressures" which displaced President Davis); assistant Principal at Central High and his wife Velma Powell, Secretary for ACHR office (The former was pushed out by Act #10); Mr. Frank Young, retired business executive, treasurer of the NAACP. All these persons, save two ministers, left the state.

2. The Reverend William Fogleman, Director of Christian Education, Central Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Arkansas, has accepted chairmanship of the Thursday Group, an interracial group of citizens meeting weekly in Little Rock.

3. Visitors with connections included Johan Eliot of the University of Michigan, former Board member and financial supporter, a Quaker; Robert Vogel, LosAngeles, American Friends Service Committee; George Chauncey, Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U.S., former Board member; Reverend Robert Hughes, Director of Alabama Council on Human Relations; Reverend Loesch, National Council of the Christian-Congregational Church.

4. Visitors from other nations via the U.S. State Department include Mrs. Felicitas Clark of Kiel, Germany; Mr. Ghulan Allana, Pakistan; Rotary Exchange Student Brian Featherstone, England; Mrs. Akiko Mori and Mr. Tadamasa Hashimoto, Japan. Ruth Arnold, ACHR secretary, sponsored Mrs. Mori and Mr. Hashimoto in her capacity of President of

the Little Rock League of Women Voters.

5. The movement to support public schools in Little Rock and the state saw some developments.

A citizens' Committee for Peaceful Operation of Free Public Schools was formed by seventy-two substantial Little Rockians on July 20, naming Gaston Williamson, chairman. The members of the executive committee are Eugene Warren, attorney; Gardner Lile, business man; Miss Emma Scott, assistant to the Secretary of Arkansas Education Association. On July 30 the chairman stated the purpose of this organization to its advisory committee. He declared the public schools "must be opened in compliance with constitutional law, as that law has been determined by the only court competent to do so under our Federal Constitution", in an "atmosphere of order, peace, and tranquility in which no child will go to school under threat of violence".

A committee of fifty representing Labor Organizations met July 12 to reaffirm Labor's support of free public schools.

The Women's Emergency Committee to Open the Schools modified its name slightly and extended its purposes to cover support of free public schools in Arkansas

6. A group of Catholic laymen supported by some Catholic schoolmen have undertaken to form a local Catholic Interracial Council. They attempted to follow protocol and get the Bishop's approval but failed. They continue as an informal group.

During August, somewhat intimating that they were in answer to the laymen, Mr. O'Donnel, editor of the official diocesan paper, the Guardian, ran six editorials on "America's Race Problem". These now have been printed in a pamphlet. The views are so at variance with the statement of the Council of Bishops that one Catholic layman avers that this pamphlet will do in the Catholic Church what the "purge" of teachers did in Little Rock, e.i. arouse the righteous indignation of enough people to bring some change in Catholic policy in Arkansas.

7. Philander-Smith College in Little Rock, Methodist College for Negro students, dedicated two beautiful dormitories and a Commons building on September 25. Participating in the day-long cerimonies were white Methodist dignitaries from national offices and from across all Arkansas, plus white representatives of city government and federal agencies from Washington. The Methodist Bishop for Arkansas urged white ministers to attend. The church maintains Hendrix College thirty-five miles north of Little Rock which has completely resisted any suggestion of opening the college to colored students.

8. During the quarter the American Friends Service Committee completed plans and selected personnel for its Little Rock Project. On September 20 Thelma Babbitt with the Philadelphia office and Bill Bagwell with the desegregation project in North Carolina arrived and met with the local Friends group that evening. They have rented an apartment for headquarters. Bill will stay through October except for one week. Thelma will return early in November to stay until early summer. ACHR was close to all the developments.

E. Activities of ACHR - Staff and Board

1. Conferences and workshops

The Associate Director participated in the Fisk Institute on Race Relations for two weeks in July.

He also was a participating delegate to the National Methodist Conference on Human Relations for two weeks in July.

In cooperation with the Little Rock Urban League the Associate Director planned and promoted a "Summit Conference" of Negro leaders of Little Rock and Arkansas on September 3. Some sixty persons joined in thinking how Negro citizens can colaborate to achieve their common objectives. This conference was held at Winrock Farms on Petit Jean Mountain.

The Director participated as resource leader in a conference of leaders of Wesley Foundations from eight states on August 25-26 at Camp Egan, Oklahoma. Three hundred and sixty student leaders and counselors were participants, including Directors and students from five Arkansas colleges. His subject: "Role of the Churches in the South Today".

On July 30 six down-town business leaders had a luncheon conference with the Director and John Thompson, Harvard University Senior, to talk about the "Negro Customer on Main Street". Advice from the group: a repeat of this conference with representative merchants on Main. A conference has been held with one of these influential merchants about such a meeting.

2. Consultations and Planning

ACHR staff and one Board member were involved directly in citizens' and educators'efforts to influence the Little Rock School officials toward adequate principles and procedures for opening the high schools in September. Our suggestions were merged with those of the educators (some classroom teachers) into a single document by former chairman of our Board, duplicated by a member of the executive committee of STOP and placed in the hand of the members of the school staff and Board (copy sent earlier to SRC). This was done in July.

The staff, especially the Associate Director, has worked since early July on the problem of the creative relation of the School Board to Negro patrons. This has gone through two cycles. The first resulted in a responsible and broadly representative group of Negroes requesting by registered letter that the School Board give them an opportunity to present in person its suggestions for progress toward a decent community and orderly schools. This registered letter was never acknowledged! The second cycle saw the parents of Negro students registering in formerly all-white schools and some other leaders name a committee of seven to ask for a conference with the School Board. After much to-do the Board at its regular meeting allowed this committee to present its basic attitude and proposals for continuous communication with school officials. The committee made a creditable constructive presentation. Four of the six members of the Board were hostile and gave no indication of their intention of implementing means for official communication. The unity and determination of the

Negro citizens increases. They are involved in and committed to peaceful and fair procedures. Women delegates from LWV and WEC at the meeting report highly favorably on the patrons' presentation. One volunteered: "I am convinced we must have a Negro on the School Board".

On September 14 representative members of ACHR from five towns discussed ways and means to augment membership and contributions during October and November. This effort is now in motion.

3. Contacts and Personnel

The Director had a twenty minute conference with the President of the School Board on July 10.

The office through SRC attempted to alert persons in Charlotte (N.C.) and Norfolk (Va.) to see that Little Rock School officials visiting these places get a balanced view of operation of Pupil Placement laws.

The directors have been in contact with persons in Dollarway School District and in Pine Bluff. The direction of their suggestions is toward avoidance of breakdown of order and some renewed constructive decisions by the Pine Bluff officials toward school desegregation. (All plans stopped after Little Rock's difficulties.) Contacts are with white and colored leaders.

On September 4, by arrangement of William Thompson, Board member, the Director briefed one of the School Board's attorneys on the present temper of the Negro citizens and ways to use it constructively. (This attorney was named in July by the Board because of protest from those who dislike the Board's continued use of the same legal firm as the Governor.)

The Directors are consulting with leaders in Hot Springs to resolve blocks to establishing Y-teen clubs among Negro high school girls and extension of the services of the Girl Scouts among Negro girls.

The Director consulted with business men and the Chamber of Commerce in re the WCC boycott list being circulated by a local restaurant. He mailed copies to twenty-eight men on the list known to him.

On August 13 the Director discussed with Gaston Williamson, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Operation of Schools, about more exact use of words by officials - racists, segregationists, and desegregationists. He submitted definitions and elaboration in writing. He was well-received and was promised immediate use of some of the suggestions in briefing the President of the School Board for his TV appearance.

The Directors have been interviewed by Dr. Greenwood, Catholic layman, for information for an article for Catholic Interracial Review about changed attitudes in Little Rock. Dr. Greenwood has a review of the book of Brooks Hays in the June issue of this publication. He is furnishing leadership among local Catholic laymen.

We are greatly pleased to report that Ruth Ann Arnold (Mrs. Felix) began working as Secretary for ACHR on August 12. Ruth Ann is President of Little Rock League of Women Voters. She is "in touch" with people and events and has a touch of tough mindedness which is very helpful.

II. Some Evaluations

A. Little Rock School Situation

The confusion in the community and the disaffection toward the Little Rock school officials is very real and very serious. The officials, according to our understanding, under tutelage of their lawyer are attempting "legal good faith" and ignoring "moral good faith". They hope to restore the "good name" of Little Rock without practicing fair play toward the Negro students. As in 1957 they fail to understand the principles and procedures necessary even to achieve their own declared purpose "to operate schools peacably and to have a decent, orderly community."

The disaffection toward the current behavior of the School Board of course is almost unanimous among thoughtful Negro patrons. It is shared by many citizens in the WEC and STOP groups. These latter have been rebuffed in their efforts to get the Board to see the issues and adjust its procedures.

The growing disposition among Negro leaders in the December school election is to refuse to vote or to have their own candidate. This is causing consternation among white political strategists who regard as disasterous any attempt to change the present Board membership and who know the Negro voters hold the balance.of power.

B. Air-Force Base School

Desegregation of the Air-Force Base School as operated by the County School Board will be very helpful in developing an attitude of acceptance in the community.

This matter was protested by us and by individual Negro citizens last August in letters and telegrams. Naturally, we like to think the protests influenced the current change.

C. Dollarway School

The Dollarway School situation is rather critical. It may furnish Governor Faubus his opportunity to get back in the plus column with segregationists and racists. The potentials for serious violence and counter-violence there is much greater than in Little Rock. This none of the parties want. Pine Bluff business men are very sensitive to its threat to the business boom now developing there.

Neither the school officials or the Negro lawyers wish a show down just now on Negro students attending school. So, we think litigation will be in process some time.

Our hope is that "the power boys" in Pine Bluff will beef up the timid school officials to constructive and morale-restoring decisions in regard to desegregation of the schools in the city.

D. The Pupil Placement Law

Unquestionably the highest legal hurdle yet devised to keep from compliance with the Supreme Court's decisions is the Pupil Placement Law. Obviously, courts cannot administer schools, nor can they make the

decisions which the Placement Law designates. The danger here is the danger we saw in the Blossom Plan: that to keep the Negro students away from all-white schools without defiance of the courts requires only that the school officials make the"wrong" administrative decisions in following the court order. The fearsome prospect is that the best way to avoid desegregation is neither to use massive or local resistance to the courts but so to administer the schools that Negro students will be steered away from all-white schools or may unhappily voluntarily withdraw. But, of course, with the "new Negro" and liberal Negro influence nationally this will not reverse history, as its proponents hope, but it will prolong discord, increase litigation, deepen racial antipathies. This the current schemers are blind to.

E. Politicians' Feuds

The Fulbright criticism of Faubus, Johnson's criticism of McClellan, Bennett's needling of Faubus, lead us to hope that if thieves fall out, the victim (Arkansas) may recover some stolen goods, including her good name.!

F. Catholic Church in Little Rock

The indignation of certain Catholic laymen may bring about a change in the policy of Bishop Fletcher as to his influence on desegregation: the Catholic schools in Little Rock may be opened to Negro students. In any case ACHR will receive some active support from some of these Catholic laymen. They are high caliber persons.

G. Philander-Smith College Celebration

This event dramatized the fact that colleges for Negroes supported by white churches are witting or unwitting drags on progress toward a new day. We fear it may have demonstrated the official determination of Arkansas Methodism to maintain indefinitely two segregated colleges, one of which by any measure is drastically inferior. We hope not.

H. Position of ACHR

As a bridge between white and colored leaders the position of ACHR is strengthened, especially because we are in a unique position to understand the temper of the colored leaders. We also are more nearly the center of groups involved in decision making. Events have put us in company with the Chamber of Commerce, Urban Progress Association, Down-Town Little Rock, WEC and STOP as standing in opposition to WCC and KKK. Individual leaders show less fear of communication with the staff. Sponsoring national visitors from the State Department gives natural occasions for talking with "skittish" important individuals. We feel surer of our position with reference to the Negro citizens and with reference to white leaders than any time since 1956. We are thinking of discarding our private pumpkin used for special filing!

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Financial Report

July - August - September, 1959

Balance Brought Forward June 30, 1959		$ 3,121.91
Income		
Quarterly Grant - SRC	$ 900.00	
Memberships	58.50	
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions	32.00	
Contributions	109.50	
Literature	5.55	1,105.55
		$ 4,227.46
Expenditures		
Salaries	$ 2,689.20	
Rent	195.00	
Travel	288.90	
Postage	26.00	
Telephone & Telegraph	45.83	
Program	110.37	
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions	32.00	
Literature	29.69	
Internal Revenue-Quarter	652.40	
Chamber of Commerce Reward Fund	25.00	$ 4,094.39
Checkbook Balance		$ 133.07
Savings Account		$ 5,166.09
Total Balance September 30, 1959		$ 5,299.16

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS October 1, 1959

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF CURRENT FISCAL YEAR

(February 1, 1959 - September 30, 1959)

INCOME

Contributions	$ 4,386.15
Memberships	851.00
Sale of Literature	59.54
Refunds	5.50
Misc.	16.87
Southern Regional Council	5,600.00
TOTAL	$ 10,919.06
Plus cash on hand at close of previous year, January 31, 1959	751.69
TOTAL	$ 11,670.75

(Average monthly income during period approximately $1,364.88)

DISBURSEMENTS

	Cumulative	Balance in Budget
Rent	$ 500.00	$ 250.00
Social Security	94.39	95.61
Telephone	369.34	160.66
Office Supplies	550.56	319.44
Travel	677.12	522.88
Electricity	19.26	25.74
Housing Allowance	666.64	333.36
Salaries	4,845.74	2,974.26
New South	520.00	330.00
Misc.	21.31	78.69
TOTAL	$8,264.36	$5,090.64

(Average monthly expenditures approximately $1,033.04)

Total Funds Available	$11,670.75
Funds Reserved for next year	- 2,500.00
	$ 9,170.75
Disbursements	- 8,264.36
Balance	$ 906.39

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS October 1, 1959

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(February 1, 1959 - September 30, 1959)

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Funds Reserved for next year	- 2,500.00
	$ 9,170.75
Disbursements	- 8,264.36
Balance	$ 906.39

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date Sept. 25, 1959

THE ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING AUGUST 31, 1959

INCOME		
From SRC	$ 1050.00	
Memberships	331.00	
New South Subscriptions	(In Memberships)	
Contributions	768.15	
Sale of Literature	1.24	
Miscellaneous	.75	
TOTAL INCOME	$ 2151.14	$2151.14

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 1968.07	
Travel	218.67	
Rent	187.50	
Electricity	3.74	
Phone & Telegraph	110.85	
Miscellaneous	.60	
Office Supplies	169.26	
New South subscriptions to SRC	170.00	
Housing Allowance	249.99	
Social Security	53.89	
T TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3132.57	$ 3132.57

- * - *-

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 4,288.53
Income for Quarter	+2,151.14
Total	6,439.67
Expenditures for Quarter	-3,132.57
BALANCE	3,307.10

file

QUARTERLY PROGRAM REPORT

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Fourth Quarter - June, July, August, 1959

I. GENERAL CLIMATE

The general climate is one of relative calm throughout the state, there being no significant developments pro or con to stimulate feeling perceptibly on any braod basis. The rise of highly publicized interracial crime in the North and scattered incidents across the South have doubtless had an effect on prevailing white attitudes by reinforcing harmful stereotypes still further.

II. DEVELOPMENTS

A. KU KLUX KLAN: In continuation of the present effort to achieve "respectability" as something of a civic group, the Klan's known activities during the period have primarily been concerned with the erection of welcome signs on major highways leading into cities. Nine cities now display these signs, some more than one. They are: Tuscaloosa, Bessemer, Birmingham, Montgomery, Prattville, Selma, Monroeville, Sylacauga and Gadsden. Four crosses are known to have been burned by Klan groups - one in Auburn and three simultaneously in one community in Birmingham. Police investigated both incidents although no arrests have been made. The circuit solicitor of Jefferson County (B'ham) has evidence from one of these cases with which he "hopes" he can secure indictments of attempted arson from a grand jury presumably this fall or early winter. Should persons be successfully prosecuted under this law an important legal precedent will have been established.

John Kasper visited Adm. John Crommelin of Montgomery in July and told the press that he was "disappointed" with Gov. Patterson and that he had a "surprise" for him. Some two to three weeks later a group of Klansmen publically queried Patterson on anti-semitism. This open display of anti-semitism is not characteristic of Grand Dragon Robert Shelton and coupled with one news report that Shelton had been replaced by "rough and tumble" Roy Hartley of Tuscaloosa, authenticity is lent to rumors of internal dissention inside the Klan between Shelton and Crommelin followers.

B. PICKENS COUNTY: In July the Grand Jury of Pickens County reported that ten persons, nine Negroes and one white, had been flogged by robed night riders in the county during the past two years. No indictments were issued due to lack of knowledge or fear of victims testifying.

C. BESSEMER: No new violent incidents such as occurred during the previous quarter.

D. MEHTODIST LAYMENS UNION: During the period the M. L. U. held district rallies and formed district organizations over most of the North Ala. Conference. These rallies were for the purpose of influencing local churches to elect ultra-conservative delegates to the September annual conference session. This "influence" came in the form of arousing fears by

exaggerating the danger posed by the General Conference and liberal ministers. These personal attacks on Alabama ministers were not picked up by the press but were widely circulated in rumor form.

E. PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF ALABAMA: In its annual session in June, this body overwhelmingly voted its support of an Auburn Presbyterian minister charged with fostering interracial student activities and commended such as a contribution to better race relations.

III. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENTS

A. AFFILIATE ACTIVITY: During the period the Birmingham, Montgomery and Tuscaloosa chapters met regularly averaging some 20 persons in attendance each. The Birmingham chapter undertook two projects: the convening of a white inter-group committee in Birmingham in conjunction with the State Office and the stimulation of currently non-existent inter-racial activity for students in the area.

The East Black Belt District was reorganized in June, the first organization never having succeeded four years ago. Some twenty persons from Auburn and Tuskegee attended and a larger group met in July and adjourned for the summer.

B. BOARD, COMMITTEE ACTIVITY: No state level board or committee meetings were held during the period.

C. STATE OFFICE ACTIVITY:

1. Fund raising - the Director spent three weeks in N. Y. C. and Boston in financial cultivation primarily contacting church groups. Three race relations sermons were delivered to Boston area churches.

2. Contact With Other Groups - the Director spoke to the African Methodist Episcopal state laymens workshop, the Central Alabama Methodist Conference's youth assembly and the Congregational Churche's regional workshop at Southern Union College. He wrote a resolution passed by the Central Ala. Methodist Annual Conference asking for joint meetings between representatives of the two white and one Negro Methodist Conferences in Alabama. Information was supplied during the quarter ~~with~~ to the regional A.D.L. & N.C.C.J. offices, the Methodist Board of Economic and Social Relations, and Board of Evangelism, the Presbyterian Education and Action Commission, A.F.S.C., A.F.L.-C.I.O., F.B.I., and Jefferson County Sheriffs Department.

3. Press Relations: Information was supplied to the "Birmingham News" and "Post Herald", A.P., U.P.I., "B'ham World", "Time" magazine, "N.Y. Times", WAPI-TV, WBRC-TV, and "The Christian Century".

4. Inter-Group Committee: The director was responsible for the convening indirectly in behalf of the B'ham chapter of a continuing committee in Birmingham to work on racial matters of mutual concern, namely the Klan initially. Meeting in August at the State Office this group consisted of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. state president, the A.D.L. state and local chairmen,

a Federal bankruptcy judge, a former Jewish city attorney, a Catholic lay official, and the A. C. H. R. director. The group undertook three projects - stimulating selected key individuals to forestall ~~any~~ expected Klan mobs at Phillips High School when school opened in September, investigation of state responsibility for Klan highway signs, and investigation of a Klan official's suspected payrole violation.

5. Troubleshooting - The director spent many hours during the quarter consulting with Rev. Thomas Reeves, arranging conferences between him and other ministers and the Methodist bishop, and advising the writing of an article for "The Christian Century" and arranging for its publication. He investigated Klan floggings of eleven Negroes and one white man and the bombing of one Negro home in Pickens County, convened a conference in Gordo between a local minister, city councilman and businessman to discuss these matters and form basis for any future community action, interviewed and rendered expression of concern to several victims, secured names of first suspects from Negroes and submitted to sheriff, arranged for quick communication out of the county in the event of any new trouble, and turned information over to the "Birmingham News". Lastly the Director spent considerable time "troubleshooting" his own domestic and ecclessiastical situation during the quarter.

CONFIDENTIAL

STATE OFFICE ACTIVITY REPORT

For period June, July, Aug., Sept., 1959

In the absence of any developments of broad significance or particularly inflamatory incidents, the racial climate throughout the state this summer was one of relative calm. External developments doubtless did exert a subtle influence when interracial crime and disorder received such wide publicity and the futility of resistance in Little Rock and Virginia became a mildly sobering reality. Nevertheless, problems and opportunities arising in more restricted areas forced the State Office to maintain a steady pace more characteristic of the winter months.

I. WORK WITH GROUPS

A. A. C. H. R. AFFILIATES:

1. The Executive Director attended at least one meeting of each chapter holding meetings during the period (Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, East Piedmont District, Birmingham), on each occasion consulting with local officers on local plans, problems and in some instances cultivating prospective members and community figures.

2. The East Black District was organized on a provisional basis in June with permanent status awaiting the Director's availability for cultivation work among whites in the Auburn and Tuskegee areas in the fall.

B. INDEPENDENT BI-RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS:

1. Limited contact has been maintained with the Dothan group which the Director helped organize last quarter and the older Auburn group.

2. As a member of the State Ministers Conference Planning Committee, the Director participated in that body's September meeting and in the exploratory meeting of eighty church leaders looking toward the eventual establishment of a state council of churches.

3. Conferences were held with the chairman and several members of the Alabama Civil Rights Advisory Committee offering the services of our office by indirect means as might be needed.

C. WORK WITH OTHER GROUPS:

1. The Director made presentations to the Congregational Churche's youth workshop at Southern Union College in June, three local churches in the Boston area in July, and the A.M.E. Churche's State Laymens Institute at Daniel Payne College in August.

2. A supplement was prepared for the report of the Board of Economic and Social Relations of the Central Alabama Conference of the Methodist Church meeting in June calling upon the two white Methodist conferences in Alabama to appoint committees to meet with one of its own in the winter to explore common problems and concerns. This proposal was passed by the Board and Conference and is in the process of being relayed on to the other conferences.

3. In August the Director convened an informal group of key figures in several powerful organizations, some state-wide in scope, for the purpose of sharing information, ideas and concerted action concerning common problems. Having met only twice, this "inter-group committee" has already moved effectively against the Klan on one recent occasion.

II. INFORMATION SERVICES

A. PRESS: During the period information has been supplied to the "Birmingham News" and "Post Herald", "Birmingham World", WBRC-TV, A.P., U.P.I., "Time", "Milwaukee Journal" and "Chicago Tribune". More significant, story ideas on Alabama developments have been presented to the "New York Times", "Washington Star" and "Christian Century" which resulted in dispatching writers to the state and feature articles in each case on Klan activity and the Methodist Laymens Union.

B. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS: Information was supplied to the F.B.I., Jefferson County and Pickens County sheriff's offices, the Anti-Defamation League, National Conference of Christians and Jews, three national Methodist and United Presbyterian boards, American Friends Service Committee, the state A.F.L.-C.I.O. Council.

III. FUND RAISING

The Underwriters Club has eased some of the financial strain on the organizations, but more efforts were needed. The State Office continued mail solicitations, primarily outside of the state, and the Director spent three weeks in July in N. Y. C. and Boston speaking to groups and contacting concerned organizational figures. Collections covered all travel expenses. It is too early to determine the probability of long term support.

IV. "TROUBLESHOOTING"

A. PICKENS COUNTY KLAN FLOGGINGS: When the Pickens County grand jury reported that one white and nine Negroes had been whipped by groups of robed men in the county over the past two years, the Director immediately went to the small community where most of the incidents occurred and arranged a meeting between three key white community figures. Persuasion failed to move them toward any of several suggested courses of action. The families of several Negro victims were located, questioned and instructed to immediately get word to our district chairman in Tuscaloosa in the event of prospect of recurrences. In each case there was prayer and the assurance of our love and concern. An unreported dynamiting, an additional flogging and the names of the first suspects were uncovered and turned over to the Pickens County sheriff.

B. REV. TOM REEVES: This young student pastor was barred from his pastorate last quarter after publically attacking the Methodist Laymans Union, This quarter he was eventually removed from his assignment, threatened, and subjected to economic pressure. The Director arranged conferences between prominent churchmen in his behalf, covenants of prayer, counseled him, channeled limited funds to him, and finally arranged for him to write a narrative article for the "Christian Century" subsequently published in September.

C. REV. ROBERT HUGHES: Over most the period the Director found himself in the unusual situation of "troubleshooting" his own case. After the Laymens Union initial widely publicized attack on his work and ministerial status in May, charges were leveled publically at district rallies in June and July until they finally stimulated some 100 Ku Klux Klansmen to burn a large cross in front of his home one night in late July. These forces were finally partially successful in September when North Alabama Methodist Conference officials refused to renew his appointment and pension privileges which had been granted for the past five years. He was assigned to a supernumary status for a year at the end of which time he will be released from the active Methodist ministry if his status with the Council is not changed.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR OCTOBER 1, 1958, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1959

Balance on hand October 1, 1958		$ 121.46
RECEIPTS:		
Grants-in-aid from Southern Regional Council	$ 6,350.00	
Memberships (Includes New South Subscriptions)	1,836.50	
Contributions	2,323.25	
Reimbursement for Television Programs from Southern Regional Council	1,020.00	
Miscellaneous	262.49	
Total Receipts		11,792.24
TOTAL		$11,913.70
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	$ 6,534.55	
Travel	1,085.11	
Rent	523.25	
Television Programs	1,020.00	
Telephone and Telegraph	300.42	
Books and subscriptions	41.08	
Postage	362.50	
Office Supplies	149.40	
Miscellaneous	156.38	
New South subscriptions to Southern Regional Council	238.00	
Refunds to Local Councils	396.00	
B oard Meetings	112.19	
Printing	376.92	
Grant to Atlanta Council	500.00	
Total Disbursements		11,795.80
Balance on hand September 30, 1959		$ 117.90

6.350.00	
1.836.50	
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396.00	
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GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia

ANNUAL MEETING

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
MACON, GEORGIA
October 28, 1959

2:00 P.M.	Invocation	
	Business Reports Election of officers and Board members	
3:00 P.M.	"Civil Rights, Its Meaning and Application in the South today	Mr. Sylvan Meyer
	Discussion	
4:00 P.M.	"The Negro Schools in Georgia."	Mr. Lucius Pitts
	Discussion	
5:00 P.M.	Recess	
6:00 P.M.	Dinner	
7:30 P.M.	"The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective."	Dr. Kyle Haselden

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SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1959 --- NOVEMBER 1959

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY REPORT
September 1959 --- November 1959

CHARTING THE WAY

SCCHR has focused in 1959 upon the processes by which the efforts of Negroes for progress might be motivated and strengthened and by which bi-racial communication might hopefully be increased in South Carolina. From the four conferences held at the Penn Center, financed by a grant from the Schwartzhaupt Foundation, and from the follow-up to them, came the following important findings:

1. Militant and conservative Negroes will communicate with each other in areas of mutual concern; such as
   (1) Economic needs
   (2) Educational problems and
   (3) Civic and political interests.
2. Many Negro and white ministers lag behind laymen in their willingness and/or ability to address themselves constructively to such "secular concerns" as listed above, 1, (1), (2) and (3). However, with considerable difficulty and some assistance, they will begin to take hold on the 'Fellowship' level.
3. The percentage of white persons in South Carolina who will function bi-racially in the present political climate is small. These persons shy away from the segregation controversy, as do a large number of Negroes. However, most of them will cooperate in bi-racial activities related to the concerns listed above, 1, (1), (2) and (3).

Few will make an effort to secure participation of Negroes in the economic, educational, civic and political program of the white community, or will assume the leadership of initiating new bi-racial programs in these areas.

4. The most spontaneous and immediate interest of all-Negro leaders is in making their influence felt at the polls so as within South Carolina to modify the present political climate of 'resistance' and 'opposition'; and, nationally to influence the government to play a more positive role in assuring to Negroes their basic American rights.

PROBLEMS OF INCREASING THE NUMBER OF NEGRO VOTERS

At the all-Negro workshop on citizenship held at the Penn Center, June, 1959 and financed by the Schwartzhaupt Foundation, the following problems were listed:

1. Emotional conditioning - internal conflicts and psychological inadequacies developed as a result of living in a segregated society.
2. Economic dependence - upon white employees and/or upon services available primarily from white people; under-employment; inadequate income.
3. Functional illiteracy - lack of basic education.
4. Ignorance of governmental and political functions; such as registering and voting, participating in political meetings, etc.
5. Lack of motivation - complacency; lack of experience, insight and knowledge.

PROBLEM OF THE PLANTATION BELT

It is from this geographical and historical area that the political machine in South Carolina draws its greatest strength and longevity in power. Here illiteracy, under-employment, economic dependency thrive. It is from the counties involved that migration to urban areas in the East, North, and West is taking place to the concern of the entire nation. In this area, the poorest educational opportunities are provided and the fewest democratic arrangements exist. The predominance of the plantation belt's influence is as Dr. George Mitchell so well said in the Face of the South, "The hard nut to crack". The out-moded and under-developed economy and political dominance of the plantation belt is the common denominator in all of the 'hard core' states.

WHAT NOW OF THE INSULAR 'HARD CORE' STATES?

With the crumbling of resistance to desegregation at Little Rock and in Virginia, and with Atlanta currently on the spot, will not Prince Edward, Clarendon, and developments still in the making focus the attention of the Southern Inter-Agency Conference, interested foundations and other private resources, and hopefully the appropriate agencies of the federal government on the challenge posed by these underdeveloped areas of America to her world leadership and good name?

LONG-RANGE GOALS

Though the report to Franklin D. Roosevelt on THE SOUTH - The Nation's Economic Problem Number One called the attention of the nation in the 1930's to its backward areas, there has never been sufficient study and sustained action to solve the basic problems in the plantation belt of political domination and

economic exploitation and their concomitants of illiteracy, poverty, illegitimacy, under-employment and disenfranchisement.

Therefore, the need for the following long-range goals is suggested:

1. An extensive program of fact-finding.
2. Effective methods and adequate media for publicizing the facts.
3. The mobilized resources of the region and of the nation for solving problems and meeting needs.
4. A large-scale program of basic education and of functional education for adults.
5. A carefully conceived program of economic self-help and development.
6. Stepped-up programs of leadership training and citizenship education.

EFFORTS MADE TO LEARN AND TO INTERPRET

In September, Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, executive director, and two members of the board of directors of SCCHR attended the workshop at Highlander Folk School on Citizenship Schools for Adults. At that time, they held private conferences with Miss Ella Baker, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and with several members of the Highlander staff. The Highlander adult education program on the Sea Islands of South Carolina and its adaptability to other backward areas of South Carolina and other 'hard core' states was discussed. Also the need of finding other ways to open up backward areas was recognized.

Previously, Miss Baker and Mrs. Spearman had visited Hilton Head Island and informally discussed local problems and needs with

some of the residents of that island and of another one of the Sea Islands.

Later, Mrs. Baker 'phoned Mrs. Spearman saying that she would like to arrange a joint conference with the SRC staff member in charge of field services and to have Mrs. Spearman participate in the Spetember meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference. We hoped there might be a place on the agenda for discussion of the pooling of resources to tackle some of the needs of the backward areas.

Mrs. Spearman had a bad experience in Calhoun County (very backward) in which a filling station operator flounted a 32-calibre pistol in her face. Investigation revealed that he had recently seriously wounded two Negroes on different occasions and had shot two soldiers from Ft. Jackson. If time permits and SRC is interested, a special report of findings growing out of interviews with neighbors, the solicitor and others can be made.

At the invitation of the South Carolina supervisor of adult schools, Mrs. Spearman and Mrs. Baker participated in the annual training program of the Negro adult education teachers. Program leaders were Dr. Edward W. Brice, Specialist in Fundamental and Literacy Education and Dr. Roy B. Minnis, Adult Education Section --both staff members of the U.S. Office of Education. It was heartening to hear these educators encourage the teachers to make their teaching more functional. Interest was expressed in selecting one county or one community for a pilot project to bring all the available resources to bear upon the problems, needs and interests of the adult students. The need for citizenship education

and leadership training was stressed.

Discussion of the availability of grants for research projects under the National Defense Act with Dr. Brice led to a follow-up conference in Washington between him and Miss Baker. The outcome is still uncertain. At that time, Miss Baker learned also that Dr. Davis, a member of the NAACP program to assist Negro teachers, was also seeking a grant.

Something of the leadership needs and of the offerings in basic education using the Laubach method, and to be given over TV stations in South Carolina and several other Southern states, was presented by Mr. Mayes Behrman, Director of Extension Services, John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, North Carolina at the 1959 SCCHR Annual Meeting.

PRESENTATIONS TO SEVERAL FOUNDATIONS MADE

While in Philadelphia and New York in November at the time of the annual fall meeting of the Penn Center Board of Directors, Mrs. Spearman and Mr. Courtney Siceloff, Chairman of SCCHR, together discussed needs and proposals with two foundations. Interest was evident and both parties interviewed asked that proposals be submitted. In one case, it was said that a favorable response might be expected most readily to a request for assistance in setting up a program for economic development, and that a 'warming up' of staff and board would be required.

Mrs. Spearman made contacts with three other foundations, two of which requested that written proposals and requests be made. The third foundation said that the program envisioned was bigger than they would be interested in assisting unless it were designed to operate on a regional basis and there were

sufficient other sources available for long-range financial support.

The leaders of the S.C. Coordinating Council of Negro Leaders had requested Mrs. Spearman to make some preliminary contacts with foundations, especially to assist its 1960 focus on citizenship education and action.

DELAYS IN DEVELOPING CITIZENSHIP FOCUS

The last quarterly report, June - August 1959, which was not written until the end of September explained why and how SCCHR became involved in preparations for the southwide meeting in Columbia of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference held September 29, 30 and October 1 (first) which focused its discussions largely on ways of increasing Negro citizenship participation.

By way of action, during August and September, SCCHR developed perhaps the most inclusive mailing lists of Negro organizations and leaders which is in existance. These lists afford contacts over the entire state, even in the most backward counties from which few Negroes have so far emerged who are connected with the Negroes' efforts for democratic advances.

Although these contacts and lists may not seem significant, they are basic and securing them represents progress for at least the following two reasons:

1. Direct contacts, resulting in cooperation were made with conservative Negro leaders and organizations which have previously refrained from participating in any inter-organizational state-wide activity for achieving first-class citizenship. However, a great deal of field work will be required over a long period of time in order to follow up and enlarge such contacts.

2. The banquet and mass meeting held at The Columbia Township Auditorium as a part of the Southern Christian Leadership meetings brought together one of the largest and perhaps the most representative gathering of Negroes ever involved in such a program in South Carolina. Mass meetings held in connection with state-wide NAACP meetings have doubtless been as large, but obviously have not coordinated attendance from the many other Negro organizations. A sense of "Movement" was experienced for the first time by many, we believe.

Fortunately, a few potential younger leaders emerged.

Unfortunately, the S.C. Conference of the NAACP and a block it influences did not cooperate in promoting the SCLC meetings. Specific efforts to sabotage these meetings were made by the Palmetto State Voters' Association, which was set up by the S.C. Conference of the NAACP as its political arm. See Exhibit I (attached) which is a documentation of the interference which was attempted. Fortunately its bad effects were well offset.

The central thought of the South Carolina inter-organizational steering committee for the SCLC Conference was not only to project a positive image of a united Negro front needed in the drive for first class citizenship but specifically to lay as much ground work as possible for maximum Negro citizenship participation in the 1960 political campaigns.

From the mailing lists of the Negro organizations and leaders, volunteer workers set up for us a state-wide master list and also a breakdown of these lists by the six Congressional districts of the State.

SCCHR staff will exercise every precaution not to engage in any direct, partisan, political activity, but hopes to assist

with citizenship training schools to educate for participation in precinct, county and state political meetings as well as for registering and voting.

Further progress in this field has been delayed for the following three reasons:

1. The difficulty of securing maximum united planning and action for increasing the registration and voting of Negroes in South Carolina so long as the power struggle is being waged between the NAACP and SCLC at the national and regional levels. (This intensifies the Negro disunity within the state.) SCCHR has tried to help remove this stumbling block in a number of ways.*
2. The lack of funds to finance the meetings and work of the S.C. Coordinating Council of Negro Leaders which recognizes as its greatest need: a focus upon citizenship education and action and the recruiting and training of leadership.
3. Inadequate funds for SCCHR to supply the needed secretarial consultant and liaison services.

OTHER ACTIVITIES DURING THIS QUARTER

Throughout September and also in late August, the SCCHR office became a workshop in which Negro and white volunteers worked together, developed efficient office practices, held

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*THE STATE, Columbia, S.C. on December 29, 1959 announced that a meeting of NAACP, SCLC and other national and/or regional organizations will pool their efforts in a non-partisan approach to the 1960 campaigns. Hopefully, this will now make it desirable to call a meeting of the S.C. Coordinating Council of Negro Leaders for which SCCHR is the secretariat. Such a meeting will be scheduled early in January 1960.

vital discussions and gained needed insights. Both the need for and value of such a work center was demonstrated. Especially valuable might such a center become for the orientation of Negroes, trained in business education, who may wish to apply for employment in offices where traditionally they have been excluded. This experience and others have served to point up with renewed emphasis the need in South Carolina for more and better trained Negro secretaries.

SCCHR's experience related to this need is sad to relate. In the past two years, due to insufficient funds, SCCHR has been entirely without paid secretarial assistance for approximately seven months. In the remaining seventeen months, there have been three Negro secretaries, each of whom has resigned for increases in salary of $25.00, $35.00, and $50.00 per month, respectively. Competition for their services is keen. Frankly, although more 'white secretaries' are available at the $200.00 per month salary, the amount of the salary seems inadequate.

Hoping to make a contribution to the Negro college students, SCCHR brought Dr. Ross Clinchy, director of the President's Committee on Employment Policy to South Carolina and he presented information and afforded discussion to students of eight different schools; he made six different appearances.

Through correspondence with Negro college presidents and their assistants, with a member of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, and with Mrs. Sarah Herbin, American Friends' Service Committee staff person in charge of the Merit Employment Program, plans are being made for a program in the Negro colleges; Mrs. Herbin has expressed a willingness to assist a selected group of job applicants to "knock on the doors" of employers.

SCCHR gave assistance in recruiting participants for a conference on merit employment at the Penn Center in late October.

A bi-racial intercollegiate group is being revived in Columbia with participants from the two Negro colleges, Allen and Benedict; from Columbia College, the University of South Carolina and the Lutheran Seminary.

Negroes participated in the annual conference of the Southeastern Council on Family Life held at the Wade Hampton Hotel and at the Trinity Episcopal Church's Parrish House in Columbia this fall.

At least eight Negroes have been notified by Governor Ernest F. Hollings that they have been appointed to represent South Carolina at the White House Conference on Children and Youth to be held in March at Washington, D.C. Several other Negroes will be delegates on a quota given their national organizations. Efforts to secure this participation were made by SCCHR last winter and spring -- a short-range goal achieved!

Programs of local councils on human relations move ahead well in Greenville and in Sumter under newly elected officers. In Rock Hill, the council is holding good meetings, but has failed to secure new leadership. The bus situation there has complicated conditions. A recent request to be granted a charter to operate city buses and give service to the total community made by a committee of Negro leaders is under consideration by the city council.

IN THE NEWS

Because of the length of this report and the news coverage in the October, November and December issues of Southern School

News, we shall not attempt a full supplement with 'news behind news'. Suffice it to say, Mrs. Spearman participated in the annual meeting of the S.C. Conference of the NAACP in Greenville late in October. She has been invited to take part on the program to be held in Greenville on January 1, 1960 in protest of the waiting room segregation practices at the Greenville Municipal Airport; especially to protest the treatment of Jackie Robinson who was the featured mass meeting speaker at the annual NAACP meeting on October 24.

Close contact is being kept with developments in the Clarendon County situation. Several white members of SCCHR and the executive director attended the NAACP mass meeting at the Colored Fair Grounds in Manning on November 22 when Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary spoke.

At the request of Mr. Billie Fleming, president of the Manning NAACP and also president of the Clarendon County Improvement Association, Mrs. Spearman interviewed Judge James Hugh McFadden, former senator from Clarendon County. Judge McFadden should be a positive factor in the Clarendon situation when developments take place. Confidentially, he predicts that "Billie Fleming will one day be killed by a Negro in Clarendon County ... He is pushing them too fast and has no sincere interest in their conditions", Judge McFadden said. There are many angles to the situation in Clarendon with which few people are familiar.

Frequent 'phone contacts with the U.S. Civil Rights Commission indicate that pro-segregation members of a South Carolina Advisory Committee still need to be sought. A first meeting and public announcement is scheduled for December 29.

As of January 1, 1960, the Reverend I. De Quincy Newman, 269 N. Converse Street, Spartanburg, S.C., president of the S.C. Conference of the NAACP will become its full-time executive secretary and the Reverend H. P. Sharper, 504 N. Coit Street, Florence, S.C., will become president.

SCHEDULED FOR DECEMBER

A meeting of the SCCHR Board of Directors is scheduled for December 13.

A concentrated campaign by mail will be conducted to reactivate former SCCHR members.

A heavy mailing of a Christmas appeal by Mr. J. M. Dabbs will be handled by the SCCHR office.

The office secretary will be "off duty" from December 19 to the end of the year.

Efforts to locate a suitable new office space for SCCHR must be continued.

Alice N. Spearman/l
(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date 12/8/59

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1959

INCOME

From SRC	$ 950.00	
Memberships	100.00	
New South Subscriptions	34.00	
Contributions	492.60	
Other (specify) Withdrawal from B & L Savings Acc't	500.00	
Sale of Ink	2.75	
TOTAL INCOME		$2079.35

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	1492.05	
Travel	103.23	
Rent	70.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	12.08	
Postage	20.00	
Office Supplies		
New South subscriptions to SRC	44.00	
Other (specify)		
Pamphlets	3.00	
Subscriptions	4.50	
Book	2.59	
Christmas Cards	7.25	
SS & WT for July, Aug. & Sept.	293.51	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$2052.71

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 71.75
Income for Quarter	2079.35
Total	2151.10
Expenditures for Quarter	2052.71
BALANCE	98.39

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Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

DEDICATED TO THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH, AND THE FREEDOM OF MANKIND

Dec. 14, 1959

QUARTERLY REPORT (for September, October, & November)

Climate: With the very peaceful beginning of desegregation of public schools in Dade County well behind us now the general atmosphere seems to be one of great quiet.

The city manager (Miami) almost lost his job in a very stormy two day situation brought on by the city manager's ruling that public recreation facilities would be open to all, but Negroes have since used formerly white beaches in the area with no reaction. Two somewhat conservative members of the Miami city council have been defeated by two somewhat liberals.

Elsewhere in the state gubanatorial candidates are emerging from everywhere and beginning to take stands on issues. Most agree segregation will be a key issue, but seem to be much more wary of it than they have in the past. Of the three formally declared candidates two are saying loudly that they would not consider closing any public schools.

The state legislative investigating committee has switched chairmen and is now headed by Cliff Herrel, of Miami. He will be coming up for re-election, and will be facing a liberal, highly respected attorney. His chairmanship of this committee, consequently, represents a possible liability. The committee held a hearing in Tallahassee last month, and faced a battery of witnesses who continue to refuse to answer their questions. What they will do next is uncertain.

One county (there may be others) has established a citizens committee to begin studying "segregation and other matters" as an advisory body for the school board. This has not been publicly announced, though it did get into the press.

In two counties religion and public schools has begun to emerge as a major issue. In Dade County Protestant clergy have established a committee to oppose a suit brought to end all religious practices in the schools, and people are lining up on both sides. In Orlando a suit protesting distribution of Bibles by Gideons has drawn fire from the ministerial association, and rippled across the community. Jewish leadership split loudly and publicly over the issue. However, the matter seems to be rather contained up till now.

It is our guess that the climate in general is continuing to improve. If the coming governor's race, or some unforeseen incident, does not set us back we should really begin to emerge from the deep freeze of the deep south.

CHIEF PROGRAM EMPHASES:

Money- The major item of business this quarter has been finances. The Florida Council had begun a downward swing last summer and it swung right on until the Executive Committee met in October. Then actions were taken to drastically reduce expenditures and raise some funds.

A statewide campaign was mapped out and the Executive spent full time on its implementation in October and November, continuing into December. Results have not been startling, but have been helpful.

One of the important decisions made brought to an end the concentration on Dade County. This concentration has been a chief program emphasis for the FCHR for 2½ years, and has been justified, but the time has come to resume operation of the total program. Other communities are drawing near to the desegregation date of their schools and will need all the help the FCHR can give.

Puerto Ricans- In October the Executive was sent to Puerto Rico by one of the Miami city commissioners for the NAIRO conference. While there he was able to negotiate with appropriate people for an exchange of teachers, law enforcement and public health personnel with Dade County. Back in Miami he was able to do only a part of the necessary follow-up, due to the crush of financial pressures, but feels that this represents an important contribution of the Council.

President's Committee on Gov't Contracts- One of the staff members of this committee (contacted earlier by Paul Rilling on our behalf) was also in Puerto Rico, so that a session on the proposed follow up conference for Florida was possible. We now have the full green light to proceed with the organization of this conference. Once again little has been done because all energy has been devoted to finding money, but this represents a very important opportunity which we will fulfill.

COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES:

Our Dade County Council has arranged and will conduct a program for the Miami Beach Recreation Dept. as a part of a series of programs sponsored by that Dept.

Several possibilities for Human Relations Workshops have been explored jointly with the Anti Defamation League. One of these (for Orlando) has begun to jell, with the United Church Women of that area taking the lead.

A study of the role of the Church in the segregation issue will be made under the sponsorship of our Gainesville Council. (This will be a study of Florida, only) It will be supervised by a sociologist on the faculty at the Univ. of Fla.

A state level conference on human relations problems of Florida to be jointly sponsored with the Fla. Bar, State Chamber of Commerce, etc. went before some of the appropriate boards during November and December. Results are just coming in, but it looks as though this might develop into an important, cooperative enterprise.

NEXT STEPS:

January and February will be devoted to:

The Annual Membership Meeting

The Two Conferences - President's Committee, and the cooperatively sponsored one. This will be a period of preparation, hoping for confere nce dates in March or April.

The exchange program for Dade-Puerto Rico.

Assistance of Local Councils in development of their programs.

Development of the "Consultant Resource" idea with Dr. Epley at the University of Miami.

*

Wm K Williams
Executive Director

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date Dec. 15, 1959

THE North Carolina COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING November 30, 1959

INCOME		
From SRC	$1,000.00	
Memberships	547.00	
New South Subscriptions	92.00	
Contributions	300.00	
Other (specify)		
TOTAL INCOME	$1,939.00	$1,939.00

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	2,250.00	
Travel	187.22	
Rent	105.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	76.35	
Postage	187.50	
Office Supplies	109.07	
New South subscriptions to SRC	116.00	
Other (specify)		
Social Security Payments	59.99	
Retirement Fund	18.00	
Office Equipment	32.79	
Literature	4.55	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,164.47	3,164.47

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$2,398.01
Income for Quarter	1,939.00
Total	4,337.01
Expenditures for Quarter	3,164.47
BALANCE	$1,172.54

Harry S. Jones

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

HCF ✓
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PROGRAM REPORT: SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1959

1). Information-Education Mail Project. Mailings to approximately 1800 people were made each month. The pieces consisted of the September Human Relations Bulletin; a special report consisting of an editorial on compliance from The Charlotte News, a reply to same by Dr. Raymond Wheeler, and pertinent quotations from Supreme Court decision; and the November Human Relations Bulletin. These are attached.

2). Board Meeting. The executive board of the Council met in High Point on October 1st with eleven members and three guests present. The board adopted a budget of $14,166, including a new item of $216 for a retirement fund for the executive secretary. Three program items were approved: (1) To promote a state conference of industrial leaders, in cooperation with the state Council of Churches and the American Friends Service Committee, to consider the matter of equal employment opportunities; (2) to promote the organization of an interracial council in Wake County (Raleigh); and (3) to prepare and distribute a statement on the Pupil Enrollment Act of North Carolina.

3). The Charlotte Council. Monthly forums were resumed in October, and the speaker at the October meeting was Walter Sharp from Nashville, speaking on the "Nashville Plan for School Desegregation." In November, four Negroes, representing different points of view, spoke on the topic: "How Negroes look at Race Relations in Charlotte." This was one of the best meetings we have had from the standpoint of interest and attendance.

The executive board of the Charlotte Council has held monthly meetings with attendance averaging fifteen. Discussions have centered around the school desegregation problem, the employment problem, methods of dealing with problems -

particularly public statements vs quiet and off-the-record conferences with responsible officials and leaders.

The education committee of the Council has been given the task of making a study of school desegregation and recommending a plan before the end of the school year. The economic committee is to study the employment problem, and try to get the Chamber of Commerce interested in a survey of manpower needs and resources.

4). Annual Meeting. Christ Episcopal Church in Charlotte was host to the Annual Meeting on December 4th. One hundred and five members and friends were present at the dinner and about twenty students and faculty members from Livingstone College in Salisbury came in after the meal. The main speaker was J. M. Dabbs whose subject was: "The New Image of the South."

The Charlotte News carried a portion of this speech on their editorial page on December 5th, and the Greensboro News will carry it, in whole or in part, on Sunday, Dec. 20th.

Two resolutions, one on discrimination in the National Guard and the other on school desegregation in North Carolina, were presented and passed unanimously at the meeting. These will be enclosed with this report.

Three new members were elected to the executive committee of the Council. They are Mrs. Chase H. Benson, who has been prominent in the League of Women Voters in the state; Dr. Wayne Bowers, prominent physicist at the University of North Carolina, and Dr. T. Frank Williams, who is connected with the Medical School at the University.

The Rev. Henry G. Ruark of Laurinburg was elected 2nd vice-President, and has agreed to be nominated next year for the Chairmanship of the Council.

5). Over the state. A follow-up meeting on the Durham Employment Survey was held on September 11. The primary responsibility for making use of the data collected by the survey rests with the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs. The American Friends Service Committee and our Council will keep in touch and help where we can.

On October 6 a meeting was held in Raleigh to make plans for the conference of industrial leaders. The Council of Churches has agreed to sponsor this conference. Dr. Cecil Robbins, president of the Council of Churches, agreed to talk with selected industrial leaders to get their help in setting up the conference.

Preliminary contacts have been made in Raleigh for the organization of a Wake County interracial council. The response has been encouraging. We hope that the council can be organized within the next three months.

Harry S. Jones

EDITORIAL from THE CHARLOTTE NEWS, October 6, 1959

NO COMPLIANCE IN STATE! HOW NOW?

"Contrary to what many people believe, there has been no real compliance in North Carolina with the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in the Public schools," says the North Carolina Council on Human Relations in its current bulletin.

We beg to differ.

As the Human Relations Council must surely know, the Supreme Court at no point has required integration, that positive act of placing together white and Negro pupils for the sheer sake of to-getherness. We refer the Council again to Judge John Parker's dictum of four years ago spelling out what the Supreme Court did and did not require.

"The Court did not require integration," the late renowned jurist said,"it merely forbade discrimination."

Over and over again, federal Courts have held that the rights guaranteed under the 1954 anti-segregation decisions are individual rights. In North Carolina this has meant those rights are to be pursued by individuals on an individual basis. Thus it is up to the parties that feel themselves aggrieved to take action to claim these rights.

This is precisely what the North Carolina pupil placement procedure provides. To be in compliance, a school board need not take any action at all. It merely must refrain from discriminating when individuals seek to assert their rights by applying for school assignments without regard to race.

Charlotte's school authorities have done this, over the last three years, in no less than six cases; Greensboro has done it in 11 instances and Winston-Salem in eight.

This is compliance.

The result may not have been nearly so far-reaching as some people would like. It has been too much for others.

That it has been brought off at all without detriment to the school system attests the sound planning of the school boards, and the good sense of the people of the state.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR of the CHARLOTTE NEWS

Oct. 10, 1959

IS CHARLOTTE REALLY FOLLOWING THE COURT'S RULING ?

We wish to comment on your editorial of October 6th in which you take exception to the statement in the September bulletin of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations that there has been no real compliance in North Carolina with the Supreme Court's ruling against racial segregation in the public schools.

We, too, are aware of the fact that school boards are not required by law to integrate all schools "for the sheer sake of togetherness." The Supreme Court has ruled that enforced segregation is unlawful because it places a minority group of children under a label of inferiority which may affect their thinking and their feelings for the rest of their lives. The Court has ordered only that we remove this stigma by assigning all children on the same basis, without regard to race.

With only one or two exceptions, Negro and white children in Charlotte are now being assigned to Negro and white schools respectively, just as they always have been. Since this is the established pattern of the past, it is difficult for us to see how it can be eliminated, as the Court directs, by taking no action at all as you suggest. Compliance clearly demands positive action to eliminate the assignment of children on the basis of race.

The Pupil Enrollment Act of 1955 provides that pupils shall be assigned to schools on bases of factors other than race. Judge John Parker, in commenting on this law, stated: "It is to be presumed that these (school officials) will obey the law, observe the standards prescribed by the legislature, and avoid the discrimination on account of race which the Constitution forbids" (emphasis added). Do you seriously contend that the school board is avoiding discrimination on account of race when it makes annual mass assignments of students to segregated schools? Have you not overlooked the fact that applications have all been for re-assignment, after these pupils have received discriminatory assignments in contradiction of the law? Can you cite a precedent in our democratic society where our obligation lies only in restoring the legal rights of a citizen after they have been denied him, rather than granting him those rights as his just due?

In Charlotte, full compliance with the law would result in only a small percentage of Negro students being assigned to white schools. Dissatisfied students, either white or Negro, could be re-assigned upon request. The important thing would be that no longer would we say to any child that, because of the color of his skin, he cannot attend the school to which he would otherwise be assigned.

The administrative procedure for reassignment places a heavy burden on Negro pupils and parents. Consider the fact that the Negro child, in order to

escape the humiliation of being segregated, must submit to public interrogation and face the hostility of a white school. without benefit of a single friend or neighbor to offer him support. Consider also that the Negro parents must spend an exhausting amount of time and, from their limited resources, money for legal counsel, to run the gantlet of administrative procedure in order to enjoy the rights to which they are legally entitled.

The Council is deeply concerned about the implications of this situation as it affects the attitudes and values held by the people of our State. Is it not a fundamental of our educational system to teach democracy and fair-play, respect for law, and regard for the rights of one's fellow citizens? If these concepts are to have meaning they must be respected and practiced before the eyes of those we would have learn them. If our practices are devious and misrepresentative of our true intent, the lesson will not be lost upon our youthful citizens.

Raymond M. Wheeler, Chairman
N. C. Council on Human Relations

WHAT DID THE SUPREME COURT SAY ?

We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. (Brown case, 1954)

At stake is the personal interest of the plaintiffs in admission to public schools as soon as practicable on a non-discriminatory basis. To effectuate this interest may call for elimination of a variety of obstacles in making the transition to school systems operated in accordance with the constitutional principles set forth in our May 17, 1954, decision. Courts of equity may properly take into account the public interest in the elimination of such obstacles in a systematic and effective manner. But it goes without saying that the vitality of these constitutional principles cannot be allowed to yield simply because of disagreement with them. (May, 1955)

Of course, in many locations, obedience to the duty of desegregation would require the immediate general admission of Negro children, otherwise qualified as students for their appropriate classes, at particular schools. On the other hand, a District Court, after analysis of the relevant factors (which, of course, excludes hostility to racial desegregation), might conclude that justification existed for not requiring the present nonsegregated admission of all qualified Negro children. In such circumstances, however, the Court should scrutinize the program of the school authorities to make sure that they had developed arrangements pointed toward the earliest practicable completion of desegregation, and had taken appropriate steps to put their program into effective operation. It was made plain that delay in any guise in order to deny the constitutional rights of Negro children could not be countenanced, and that only a prompt start, diligently and earnestly pursued, to eliminate racial segregation from the public schools could constitute good faith compliance. State authorities were thus duty bound to develop every effort toward initiating desegregation and bring about the elimination of racial discrimination in the public school system. (Little Rock case, 1958)

The constitutional rights of children not to be discriminated against in school admission on grounds of race or color declared by this Court in the Brown case can neither be nullified openly and directly by state legislators or state executive or judicial officers, nor nullified indirectly by them through evasive schemes for segregation whether attempted "ingeniously or ingenuously." (Little Rock case, 1958)

Number 25

September 1959

HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

ISSUED BY THE

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street — Charlotte, North Carolina

RAYMOND M. WHEELER
Chairman

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

This bulletin is issued periodically for the purpose of disseminating information on problems, programs and progress in the field of human relations, Readers are encouraged to send items suitable for inclusion in this bulletin.

NO COMPLIANCE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Contrary to what many people believe, there has been no real compliance in North Carolina with the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in public schools. No school board, with the exception of Chapel Hill, has so much as announced a plan for desegregation.

It is true that there are a few Negro pupils in otherwise all-white schools. But these are exceptions to the rule, and in no case do they represent the beginning of a plan to desegregate in compliance with the law.

TOKEN INTEGRATION IS NOT COMPLIANCE

The best that can be said for token integration is that it may in some cases be a preliminary step in advance of desegregation. The worst that can be said---and what seems nearer the truth---is that token integration is a necessary part of a well-thought-out scheme of evasion, a method of keeping segregation about 99½ per cent intact, in spite of the law.

School boards will begin to comply with the law when they begin on a program of assigning pupils to schools without regard to race instead of according to race. The Supreme Court has said in effect that the Constitution is color blind. School boards, to be law-abiding, must also be color-blind.

CHAPEL HILL TO BEGIN DESEGREGATION IN 1960

The School Board of Chapel Hill is the first in the state to announce a plan for complying with the Supreme Court decision. This board plans to begin with the first grade next September, and to proceed on a grade-a-year basis. While this plan seems deliberately slow to some, it is a real beginning, and if carried out, will result in complete desegregation in twelve years.

ANOTHER FIRST FOR CHAPEL HILL

Because he believed that a Negro student in Chapel Hill had a legal and moral right to attend a currently white school, and because this student's application was rejected, Henry Brandis, dean of the University Law School, resigned from the Chapel Hill School Board. So far as we know, this is the first instance of a board member resigning over this issue.

Said Mr. Brandis: "There comes a time in the life of every man when his conscience lays upon him a very strong mandate." Mr. Brandis chose to heed his conscience.

A SAMPLE OF STUDENT OPINION

. . . A poll conducted by the Emory University Student Council on the school integration question produced some interesting answers.

. . . On the big question of the day, "Should the public schools in Georgia be closed to prevent any integration?" the answer was "no" by 828 to 143.

Again in other words, education is such an important matter that nothing should be allowed to interfere with it.

The results of this poll reflect, we imagine, the beliefs of more and more moderate Southerners as they face up to the facts of the situation.

—from an editorial in the ATLANTA JOURNAL

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE ESSENTIAL

So long as we cling to the delusion that we can somehow, some day, restore our public school system to its old status of absolute segregation--or create a substitute that is just as good--the community will remain immobilized and thousands of our school children will be denied an adequate education.

It must be remembered that the present public school system came into being simply because it was found that the private schools that preceded it could never provide education for all the children of the state. That monumental and essential task, which we are just now accomplishing fully after more than 50 years of toil and sacrifice, required the concerted effort of all the citizens of the state--translated into the pledge of the full faith and credit of the local and state governments.

Private schools have their place, certainly. But they cannot provide a substitute for a public school system--and it is the public schools that literally will determine the shape of this state's future.

—from an editorial in the ARKANSAS GAZETTE, March 25, 1959.

THE SKY DID NOT FALL

A taboo was broken (by school desegregation), but no supernatural retribution descended upon Arlington County or Norfolk. The Georgia-born-and-bred writer Lillian Smith has said that once a taboo is broken with impunity, it begins to lose its power over people's minds and souls. Virginians will be increasingly in a position to see for themselves, within their own state, that public school desegregation is less of an evil than the measures that were proposed to avert it.

. . . For racial segregation in the schools not only carried a falsely based stigma of inferiority, but in practice imposed unequal educational opportunities. An America that still cherishes the philosophy of the Declaration of Independence was bound, sooner or later, to end segregation that had been imposed by law.

--from an editorial in the WILMINGTON MORNING NEWS, Feb.3,1959

HEALING EFFECTS OF DESEGREGATION

The importance of desegregation, at the moment at least, consists far more in removing the stigma of inferiority which legal segregation places on Negro children than in actually mixing large numbers of white and Negro children in the classrooms. As one Southern student of desegregation has estimated: "If you desegregated every school in the South tomorrow, fewer than 2 or 3 per cent of the Negro children would change schools. Yet all of the Negro school children of the South would instantly be affected. All would have been informed that they could, if they wished, attend any school which any white child could attend. The results in terms of healing what has been a deep psychological wound would compare with the most wonderful of the wonder drugs."

--William Peters in The Southern Temper

QUALITY OF EDUCATION IMPROVED IN LOUISVILLE

Omar Carmichael, Louisville's superintendent of public schools, whose careful preparation for integration helped smooth the way, says of scholarship levels since integration:

"For reasoning people, who think things through, the problem of greatest concern is preserving the quality of education.

"The achievement of Negro children in the first two years of the desegregation program, as measured by special tests, has increased in an amount which statisticians would say is significant.

"While that was happening to the colored children, the white children did not slip back, but improved too (although not by a quantity statistically measureable.)"

--from a report by Charles K. Pentecost, United Press International

DISSEMINATION OF FACTS IS IMPORTANT

The antidote for fear is fact, and the educational and religious leadership of the nation must busy itself in the dissemination of facts on this subject.

If, for example, the utterly false interpretation of the Bible teachings, currently finding an audience in some sections of the South, could be corrected, we would be able to take a long forward step toward a solution to the school integration problem.

The ethical and moral aspects of the conflict are in the long run more important than the legal and political phases.

--Brooks Hays in A Southern Moderate Speaks

NEGRO LEADERS CAN HELP

Trustworthy and proven Negro leaders are the ones needed to carry the minority's responsibility, not the "White man's Negro" who long ago lost his following among the minority. Firm contacts with this Negro leadership must inevitably restore harmony in the region, because we would then have at the grass roots level in the community the authentic statements of purpose and aspiration which can be communicated by Negroes to their white neighbors. This process would do much to break down the suspicions which are fostered by ignorance and misunderstanding.

--Brooks Hays in A Southern Moderate Speaks

LEGISLATE AGAINST PREJUDICE?

Perhaps no notion has such currency with respect to race relations as the idea that you cannot successfully legislate or enforce laws against prejudice, that progress in race relations comes only with education, and that attempting to enforce the Supreme Court's desegregation order is useless--or even dangerous--in the absence of a willingness of Southerners to comply.

Here we are dealing with misconceptions and misused words in such a tangled array that it is difficult to know where to begin unraveling. First, of course, there is a vital difference between prejudice and discrimination. It is unquestionably true that you cannot effectively legislate against prejudice, but our women's suffrage laws make it clear that you can legislate--and with profound effect--against discrimination. And discrimination is the primary evil, for without it and its devilitating effects on minority groups prejudice could not long endure.

Before American women won the right to vote, few men could be found to defend their right to the ballot. Women suffered from both discrimination and prejudice. After women won the right to vote, few men could be found to oppose their enfranchisement. The death of discrimination was followed shortly by the death of prejudice.

--William Peters in The Southern Temper

YANCEY COUNTY NEGROES HAVE NO SCHOOL

Negro high school students in Yancey County have always gone to Asheville schools. Until last year, elementary school children attended a one-room, one-teacher school in Burnsville. But in the summer of 1958 this school was condemned by the county's Grand jury as being inadequate and unsafe. It was closed, and all the Negro children were sent by bus to Asheville. This involved a daily round trip of eighty miles over twisting mountain roads.

Negro parents agreed to this arrangement with the understanding that a new and modern equipped elementary school would be built in Burnsville. But when schools opened in late August there was no new school and the Negro children--28 in number--were again expected to attend schools in Asheville. They refused.

Anticipating this situation, the Negro parents had met in June and decided to ask that their children be permitted to attend the "white" schools in Burnsville. Their applications were rejected. In accordance with the provisions of the Pupil Enrollment Act of 1955, the parents then asked for a hearing before the School Board and a reconsideration of their applications. The hearing was held and the Board again refused their applications.

Administrative procedures having been exhausted, the case is now headed for federal courts. But in the meantime, the Negro children have no school.

Recently, a group of citizens in Buncombe and Yancey counties have organized to raise funds to provide temporary schooling. This group, called the Burnsville Educational Project, has employed a teacher who will give some instruction to the 20 elementary children in Burnsville. The eight high school students have been enrolled in Allen High School in Asheville, a private school for Negroes operated by the Methodist Church. They will be housed in private homes in Asheville.

The Burnsville Education Project estimates that it will need up to $5,000 to carry on this project during the current school year. Contributions toward this fund will be most welcome. They should be sent to the Burnsville Education Project, c/o Lola B. McCracken, 13½ Eagle Street, Asheville, N. C.

CIVIL RIGHTS REPORT

The report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights fills a volume of 668 pages. Much of it is interesting and profitable reading, and it contains many important facts and statistics. It may be obtained for the price of $2 from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

IS THERE ANY REAL COMPLIANCE IN NORTH CAROLINA WITH THE SUPREME COURT'S RULING AGAINST RACIAL SEGREGATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ?

YES - says an editorial writer for the CHARLOTTE NEWS ..... Page 1

NO - says Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler, Chairman of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations ..... Page 2

WHAT DID THE SUPREME COURT SAY ?..... Page 4

October 1959

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

WALTER C. COWART
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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DR. J. MCDOWELL RICHARDS
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DR. RICHARD HOCKING
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

MR. LUCIUS H. PITTS
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. PHILIP HAMMER
SECRETARY

MR. DON L. HOLLOWELL
TREASURER

December 15, 1959

QUARTERLY REPORT: September 1, 1959 - November 30, 1959

To: Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities, SRC

From: Georgia Council on Human Relations
Walter C, Cowart, Executive Director

During the first week in September the director visited Macon and was present at the Pastors' School of the North and South Georgia Conferences of the Methodist Church. In addition to numerous interviews with ministers of the state, he requested that the board of directors give a place on the program in 1960 for Human Relations. The request was favorably received.

The Macon Human Relations group has lost several key workers within the past year. However, the co-chairmen, Gus Kaufman and J. A. Jenkins, have assured us that the group will make a real effort to increase their membership and help underwrite the annual budget of the state council. In addition the group is planning a more efficient program of activities for Bibb County.

Early in October the finance committee working with the executive committee worked out a budget for the new year. An amount of $17,000.00 was set up. Ways and means to raise this sum were adopted by the group.

On October 16 the semi-annual meeting of the board of directors was held in Atlanta with good attendance. Encouraging reports were given from the Greater Atlanta and Augusta groups. In each city represented a number of specific projects had been inititated, some of which were successful. Both of these groups are striving to make a realistic approach to their community problems with aim to help solve them by working through other agencies wherever possible. It was decided at this session that members of the board of directors would each assume the amount of $200.00 toward the annual budget.

The Council was strengthened also by the addition of ten new members as directors. The executive committee has also been increased by five new members.

The executive committee is meeting regularly and there is evidence that this group

is assuming more and more responsibility for the program of the state council. The morale is definitely better and the members are dedicated and enthusiastic in their efforts to further human relations in the state.

Paul Rilling, field director of the Southern Regional Council, is offering very helpful services in the perfecting of our progran and the underwriting of the annual budget. In October he visited the Columbus group where he met with and counseled the leadership of the local council.

The annual meeting, held in Christ Church, Macon, October 28, was not well attended but the quality of the program was among the best we have ever had. (Acopy of the program is attached).

A high light of the program was the address by Rev. Lucius Pitts, secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association, on the Status of Negro Schools in Georgia. His findings are listed in our newsletter of Novenber sent to all our membership and to many business and political leaders. While great progress has been made in Negro education during the past ten years, still there are 85% of them non-accredited.

On December 4 the executive committee sent to the Governor of Georgia and released to the press a statement deploring the Chief Executive's thrust at the reported return to his native state of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. It was called an unjust accusation against the Negro leader as wall as being an invitation to violence by irresponsible citizens.

At the present time the executive committee is engaged in a careful and serious effort to influence (non-politically) the elected officials of Georgia to come up with ways and means by which our public schools may be kept open.

Your state director continues his habit of personal conferences with state leaders in key communities, seeking to create a better climate for the operation of goodwill, cooperation and mutual action between all segments of our population. He has spoken recently to several groups in the city on Human Relations.

At the moment, after a period of apathy, quiet acquiescence to the status quo, there appears to be a renewed concern by groups of individuals to keep our schools open. There is evidence of this in the increasing number of representative groups seeking interviews with the governor about our pressing problems. We are happy to join in, to encourage and to give a hand to friendly groups in our communities to speak out, stand up and let their wants be known to all men.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date December 15, 1959

THE Georgia COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING November 30, 19 59

INCOME

From SRC	$ 950.00	
Memberships	387.00	
New South Subscriptions	24.00	
Contributions	870.00	
Other (specify)		
TV Program (SRC)	340.00	
Sale of Books	13.50	
TOTAL INCOME	$2,584.50	$2,584.50

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	1,364.70	
Travel	152.00	
Rent	120.70	
WITHHOLDING + F.I.C.A. [redacted]	172.80	
Phone & Telegraph	68.27	
Postage	45.50	
Office Supplies	109.84	
New South subscriptions to SRC	46.00	
Other (specify)		
Refunds to locals	46.00	
Petty cash	10.00	
TV Program	340.00	
Miscellaneous	18.33	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$2,883.18	$2,883.18

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 395.36
Income for quarter Total	2,584.50
Expenditures for quarter	2,979.86
BALANCE	$ 96.68

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

October 1959

Balance on hand October 1, 1959		$ 117.90
RECEIPTS:		
Grant-in-aid from SRC	$ 950.00	
Receipts from memberships	151.00	
Receipts from contributions	283.00	
Receipts for New South	10.00	
Total receipts	$1,394.00	$1,394.00
TOTAL		$1,511.90
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	$ 454.90	
Travel and expenses	40.00	
Rent	40.25	
Phone	20.26	
Postage	35.00	
New South	30.00	
Office supplies (brochures)	109.84	
Refunds to local councils	24.00	
Petty cash	10.00	
Internal Revenue (quarterly)	172.80 *	
Board meeting	105.59	
Annual meeting	283.40	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$1,326.04
Balance on hand November 1, 1959		$ 185.86

* $ 97.80 withheld from salaries
37.50 social security
37.50 tax expense to Georgia Council
$172.80

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 1959

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1959		$ 395.36
RECEIPTS:		
Receipts from memberships	$ 71.00	
Receipts from contributions	272.00	
Receipts for New South	8.00	
Reimbursement from SRC for TV program	340.00	
Total receipts	$ 691.00	691.00
TOTAL		$1,086.36
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	$ 454.90	
Travel and expenses	72.00	
Rent	40.25	
Phone	26.48	
Postage	7.50	
Refunds to local councils	18.00	
TV program	340.00	
Miscellaneous	9.33	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	968.46	968.46
Balance on hand October 1, 1959		$ 117.90

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia

Board of Directors
1959-1960

* Chairman	Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Atlanta
* Vice-Chairman	Dr. Richard Hocking, Atlanta
* Vice-Chairman	Rev. Lucius Pitts, Atlanta
* Secretary	Mrs. Philip Hammer, Atlanta
* Treasurer	Mr. Don L. Hollowell, Atlanta

Terms to expire in 1960

Rev. W. D. Kent, Statesboro
Rev. Samuel Williams, Atlanta
Dr. W. L. Graham, Augusta
Rev. M. L. King, Sr., Atlanta
Mrs. F. P. Drake, Decatur
Mrs. Fred Patterson, Atlanta
Mrs. Carlton Binns, Atlanta
Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta
Mr. W. C. Ervin, Augusta
Rev. Lucius Pitts, Atlanta
Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, Atlanta
Dr. Harry Richardson, Atlanta
* Dr. Lester Rumble, Atlanta

Terms to expire in 1961

Dr. B. R. Brazeal, Atlanta
Mrs. W. W. Weatherspool, Atlanta
Mrs. L. D. Milton, Atlanta
* Dr. F. D. Funderburg, Monticello
Dr. E. Clayton Calhoun, Augusta
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Mr. Gus Kaufman, Macon
Dr. George E. Clary, Atlanta
Dr. Monroe Swilley, Atlanta
Mrs. B. E. Mays, Atlanta
Dr. A. E. Manley, Atlanta

Terms to expire in 1962

* Rev. Judson G. Jackson, LaGrange
Rev. Lamar Clements, Atlanta
Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick, Atlanta
* Mr. Frank Hutchings, Sr., Macon
* Mrs. SueJette Crank, Atlanta
Mrs. Fischer Mosley, Macon
Rev. Jesse Cook, Marietta
Mr. J. D. Anderson, Albany
Mrs. Hugh C. Owen, Atlanta
Mrs. Walter Paschall, Atlanta
Mr. Albert W. Thompson, Columbus
* Rev. Leon Smith, Atlanta
* Mr. Thomas Hargrave, Jr., Atlanta
Father James P. Boyce, Atlanta

* Executive Committee

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date December 17, 1959.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING Dec 1, 1959.

INCOME

From SRC	$1,000.00	
Memberships	$ 446.00	
New South Subscriptions	$ 168.00	
Contributions	$ 407.50	
Other (specify)		
SRC (Prince Edward Ed. Fund)	$ 150.00	
Refund from Director (moving exp)	$ 100.00	
Personal ~~Calls (Telephone~~ refund)	$ 28.50	
Travel Refund	$ 37.00	
Refund from locals on M.A.Wright expenses	$ 70.00	
Miscellaneous	$ 22.00	
TOTAL INCOME		$2,429.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$2,199.51	
Travel	$ 503.06	
Rent	$ 150.00	
Printing & Mimeographing	$ 239.40	
Phone & Telegraph	$ 199.23	
Postage	$ 104.56	
Office Supplies	$ 97.64	
W/H Taxes	$ 304.80	
New South subscriptions to SRC	$ 202.00	
Other (specify)		
Refund to local councils	$ 40.00	
Social Security	$ 55.65	
Literature	$ 17.70	
Prince Edward Christian Asso.	$ 100.00	
Miscellaneous	28.39	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$4,181.94

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$1,343.37
Income for Quarter Total	$2,429.00
Expenditures for Quarter	$4,181.94
DEFICIT of ~~BALANCE~~	$ 409.57

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QUARTERLY REPORT
VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SEPTEMBER 1, 1959 - DECEMBER 1, 1959

I. GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS IN VIRGINIA

UNDER THE PERROW PLAN VIRGINIANS HAVE, IN THEORY, FREEDOM OF CHOICE REGARDING THEIR SCHOOLS. IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE ONE PICTURE AND SAY "THIS IS THE PICTURE OF THE SCHOOL SITUATION IN VIRGINIA." AT THE PRESENT, WE HAVE A VARIED PICTURE, WITH COMPLETE SEGREGATION IN SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA AND ALMOST 100% WHITE RESISTANCE TO INTEGRATION IN THE SCHOOLS IN THAT AREA. THIS, OF COURSE, REPRESENTS THE RURAL PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA AND IS THE AREA IN WHICH EDUCATION IN GENERAL IS POOREST. IT IS ALSO THE AREA OF CONCENTRATION OF A LARGE MINORITY OF NEGROES WHO ARE EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THERE ARE MANY AREAS OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA IN WHICH THE PEOPLE ARE CRITICAL OF THE SLOWNESS OF THE SCHOOL BOARDS' ACTIONS AND WHERE INTEGRATION, AT LEAST IN A FASHION, HAS BECOME AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT. AT PRESENT, THERE ARE 85 NEGRO BOYS AND GIRLS ATTENDING THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN VIRGINIA ON AN INTEGRATED BASIS. SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS IN THE AREA OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN:

(1) THE VERY FAVORABLE REACTION OF THE STATE PARENT-TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION AT THEIR ANNUAL MEETING.

(2) THE ELECTION OF SEVERAL MODERATES TO STATE OFFICES IN THE RECENT ELECTION LAST SUMMER.

(3) THE SUCCESSFUL ROLE PLAYED BY THE VIRGINIA COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(4) THE DISTRICT FEDERAL COURT ENJOINED THE PUPIL PLACEMENT BOARD TO ADMIT FOUR NEGRO PUPILS TO THE ALL-WHITE SCHOOLS IN NORFOLK, THUS BRINGING THE ACTIONS OF THE PUPIL PLACEMENT BOARD OVER THE STATE UNDER FEDERAL SCRUTINY.

(5) IN FRONT ROYAL THE WARREN COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL OPENED WITH 467 STUDENTS AND THE GENERAL MOSEBY ACADEMY (THE PRIVATE SEGREGATED FOUNDATION SCHOOL) OPENED WITH 393. FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR WARREN COUNTY HIGH HAS BEEN ASSURED AND THE 20 NEGRO CHILDREN ENROLLED THERE ARE ATTENDING SCHOOL WITHOUT ANY MAJOR INCIDENTS.

(6) IN PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLOSED ALTOGETHER.

- (A) PECCA HAS STRIVEN TO SET UP SUPERVISED PLAY GROUPS AMONG THE NEGRO PUPILS WHO ARE OUT OF SCHOOL.
- (B) WHITE SEGREGATIONISTS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO THWART THE NEGRO LEADERSHIP BY (1) SEEKING TO DIVIDE THE NEGRO COMMUNITY OVER THE ISSUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND (2) SETTING UP AN ALL-NEGRO PRIVATE SCHOOL FOUNDATION.
- (C) 55 JUNIORS AND SENIORS FROM THE FORMER NEGRO PUBLIC SCHOOL ARE ATTENDING KITTRELL COLLEGE NEAR HENDERSON, N.C.

II. ORGANIZATION MEETINGS

(A) MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SEPTEMBER 28, 1959.
THE BOARD MET AT VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY, RICHMOND, ON SEPTEMBER 28. MR. BECKWITH, STATE PRESIDENT, GAVE THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, APPRISING THE GROUP OF THE SECURING OF THE NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF AN ACTIVE COMMITTEE WITH THE HELP OF PAUL RILLING. DANIEL A. BOWERS WAS APPOINTED TO THE OFFICE AND STARTED WORK ON AUGUST 1, 1959.

THE PRESIDENT READ SECTION II, ARTICLE III OF THE BY-LAWS AND REPORTED THAT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAD RECOMMENDED THAT THE BOARD DEFINE THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AS THE PROPER AUTHORITY TO IMPLEMENT THIS SECTION. THIS ACTION WAS APPROVED, WITH THE ADDED PROVISION THAT RIGHT OF APPEAL TO THE WHOLE BOARD BE RESERVED.

THE BUDGET WAS PRESENTED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, WHO REPORTED THAT THE COMMITTEE HOPED TO RAISE $4000 FROM SRC, $500 FROM THE VTA, AND $2500 FROM SPECIAL GIFTS, A TOTAL OF $7000. THE BALANCE IS TO BE RAISED THROUGH THE LOCAL GROUPS, THE ALLOCATIONS OF WHICH WERE READ.

THE ARLINGTON GROUP REPORTED THAT A STEERING COMMITTEE HAD MADE A SURVEY OF CIVIL RIGHTS, EMPLOYMENT, PLAYGROUNDS, ETC. AND THAT A FACT SHEET WILL BE ISSUED.

DR. J. L. BLAIR BUCK, CHAIRMAN OF THE VIRGINIA COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, GAVE A BRIEF RESUME OF PROBLEMS WITH THE PTA CONVENTION IN ROANOKE AND THE LEGISLATURE IN JANUARY.

THE PRESIDENT CALLED FOR SUGGESTIONS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE AND ADVISED LOCAL COUNCILS TO NOMINATE THEIR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE BOARD.

THE ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD AT PETERSBURG ON DECEMBER 1.

(B) THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 20-25 MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT OF SRC, ADDRESSED FIVE LOCAL COUNCILS OF VCHR. HIS SPEECH WAS WELL RECEIVED AND WIDE COVERAGE WAS GIVEN TO IT IN THE STATE. MR. WRIGHT SPOKE ON THE NEW ROLE OF THE PRIVATE CITIZEN".

III. GENERAL PROGRAM REPORT

(A) THE DIRECTOR MET WITH THE PENINSULA COUNCIL ON SEPTEMBER 17 AND ON OCTOBER 12. THIS COUNCIL IS THE SUCCESSOR TO AN OLDER INTERRACIAL GROUP CENTERED IN HAMPTON INSTITUTE, IT AT ONE TIME HAD OVER 600 MEMBERS. BEFORE AFFILIATION WITH THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL IT HAD DWINDLED TO ONLY A HANDFUL OF MEMBERS - ABOUT 15 - AND HAD IRREGULAR MEETING DATES. THE DIRECTOR IS WORKING WITH THE OFFICERS IN SEEKING TO BUILD INTEREST AND A MORE SOLID PROGRAM BASE. SEVERAL AREAS OF STUDY HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN. AMONG THEM ARE (1) THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN NEWPORT NEWS, (2) POLICIES OF THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER IN REGARD TO RACE, (3) A STUDY OF HOUSING FACILITIES FOR NEGROES, AND (4) THE EXTENDING OF CULTURAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION THROUGH CHURCHES.

(B) NORFOLK COUNCIL. MUCH OF THE GROUND WORK FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NORFOLK COUNCIL HAD BEEN LAID PRIOR TO THIS REPORT. THIS COUNCIL HAS COME INTO BEING THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF THREE MAJOR GROUPS OPERATING IN THE NORFOLK AREA: THE UNITARIAN CHURCH, THE WOMAN'S INTERRACIAL COUNCIL FOR COOPERATION, AND THE VCHR. THE NORFOLK GROUP IS NOW ORGANIZED, WITH APPROXIMATELY 70 MEMBERS AND VERY STRONG LEADERSHIP. THIS SHOULD BECOME THE STRONGEST COUNCIL IN VIRGINIA. THE DIRECTOR HAS MET WITH THE LEADERS OF THIS GROUP ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS AND A VERY FRUITFUL PROGRAM PLANNING SESSION WAS HELD ON DECEMBER 8.

A BROCHURE, ANALYZING THE NORFOLK SCHOOL EXPERIENCE, WRITTEN BY MRS. JANE REIF, IS IN THE HANDS OF THE PRINTER AND SHOULD BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN JANUARY.

(C) RICHMOND AREA. THE RICHMOND AREA COUNCIL IS THE LARGEST IN MEMBERSHIP AND PRESENTS MORE PROBLEMS THAN ANY OF THE OTHERS. THE RICHMOND GROUP HAS ORGANIZED STUDY GROUPS AND DIVIDED THE MEMBERSHIP ACCORDING TO INTERESTS. THESE GROUPS HAVE GOTTEN OFF TO A GOOD START AND SEEM TO BE MAKING ADVANCEMENT IN THEIR RESPECTIVE AREAS.

THE MOST PROMISING ACTION OF THE RICHMOND GROUP WAS THE ELECTION OF DR. W. TALIAFERRO THOMPSON AS PRESIDENT. DR. THOMPSON IS A RETIRED PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY AT THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND IS ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTED CITIZENS NOT ONLY IN RICHMOND BUT IN THE STATE AS WELL. NOT ONLY WILL HIS ELECTION ADD GREAT PRESTIGE TO THE RICHMOND AREA COUNCIL, BUT IT IS FELT THAT HE WILL HAVE A DEFINITE PROGRAM AND WILL IMPLEMENT THIS PROGRAM SPEEDILY. THE LARGEST PUBLIC MEETING OF ANY LOCAL GROUP WAS HELD IN RICHMOND ON NOVEMBER 19, WHEN OVER 250 PEOPLE HEARD DR. DUNBAR OGDEN TELL OF HIS EXPERIENCES IN THE LITTLE ROCK SCHOOL CRISIS.

(D) CHARLOTTESVILLE COUNCIL. THE CHARLOTTESVILLE COUNCIL IS BEGINNING A GOOD YEAR OF OPERATION UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF ITS NEW PRESIDENT, DR. LAMBERT MOLYNEAUX, HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. THE DIRECTOR HAS MET ONCE THIS YEAR WITH THE CHARLOTTESVILLE GROUP AND HOPES TO ATTEND THEIR JANUARY MEETING. THE RESULTS OF THE JOB OPPORTUNITIES WORKSHOP HELD BY THIS GROUP HAVE BEEN SHARED WITH MUCH BENEFIT BY THE OTHER LOCAL COUNCILS.

(E) LYNCHBURG COUNCIL. THE LYNCHBURG COUNCIL CELEBRATED ITS FIRST ANNIVERSARY WITH A DINNER MEETING AT DIAMOND HILL BAPTIST CHURCH ON NOVEMBER 17. THE DIRECTOR ADDRESSED THIS MEETING, WITH OVER 100 MEMBERS PRESENT. THE LYNCHBURG COUNCIL IS SPONSORING AN ACTIVE STUDENT PANEL AMONG THE FOUR PRIVATE COLLEGES OF THE AREA: SWEET BRIAR, RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE, VIRGINIA SEMINARY, AND

LYNCHBURG COLLEGE. THE DIRECTOR HAS SPOKEN TO GROUPS AT SWEET BRIAR AND RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

(F) ARLINGTON COUNCIL. THE ARLINGTON COUNCIL MET NOVEMBER 23, ELECTED A SLATE OF OFFICERS AND VOTED TO AFFILIATE WITH THE VCHR. THIS ORGANIZATION IS THE RESULT OF ABOUT A YEAR'S CAREFUL PLANNING. THIS COUNCIL IS IN A POPULOUS AREA AND ALSO AN AREA WHERE THERE IS VERY LIBERAL SENTIMENT. THE GROUP ACCEPTED ITS QUOTA OF THE STATE BUDGET AND IS MAKING PLANS TO WORK TOWARD IT.

(G) THE FAIRFAX COUNTY AND ALEXANDRIA COUNCILS HAVE NOT MADE ANY SIGNIFICANT STEPS IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS OTHER THAN TO CONTINUE THEIR REGULAR MEETINGS AND TO IMPLEMENT SOME OF THEIR LOCAL PROGRAMS. THE FAIRFAX COUNTY COUNCIL IS MAKING A SIGNIFICANT STUDY IN HOUSING AND IS RECEIVING THE COOPERATION OF MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL POWER STRUCTURE.

(H) PANEL OF AMERICANS. THE DIRECTOR SPENT THE GREATER PART OF THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 26 MEETING WITH VARIOUS COLLEGE GROUPS OVER THE STATE, ASSISTING THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PANEL OF AMERICANS IN EFFORTS TO SET UP LOCAL PANELS. THIS WORK SEEMS TO SHOW PROMISE IN TWO AREAS - RICHMOND, WHERE SEVERAL INFORMAL DISCUSSION GROUPS NOW EXIST, AND IN LYNCHBURG, WHERE AN ACTIVE INTERRACIAL INTERCOLLEGIATE PANEL EXISTS.

IV. GENERAL PLANS

1. PROGRAM PLANS:

A. THE SUCCESS OF SOME OF OUR LOCAL COUNCIL PROGRAMS LEADS THE DIRECTOR TO BELIEVE THAT TIME CAN BE VALUABLY EMPLOYED IN SHARING WITH OTHER GROUPS THE EXPERIENCES OF THE LOCAL COUNCILS WHO HAVE HAD SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS. COUNCILS ARE BEING ENCOURAGED TO STUDY THEIR LOCAL AREAS IN SEVERAL FIELDS OF RACE RELATIONS. AMONG THEM ARE HOUSING FACILITIES; CULTURAL FACILITIES; SCHOOLS; JOB OPPORTUNITIES; PUBLIC FACILITIES. THE DIRECTOR HAS HAD SEVERAL CONSULTATIONS WITH LEADING SOCIOLOGISTS IN THE STATE CONCERNING A STATE-WIDE STUDY ON THIS BASIS. HOWEVER, IT IS THE CONSENSUS THAT SUCH A STUDY WOULD INVOLVE MORE MONEY THAN COULD BE RAISED IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE. THE STATE COUNCIL PLANS TO SECURE THE SERVICES OF EXPERT CONSULTANTS IN THE ABOVE-MENTIONED FIELDS, TO WORK WITH LOCAL GROUPS IN THEIR STUDIES.

B. PLANS HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED TO HOLD SEVERAL INTERRACIAL MINISTERIAL WORKSHOPS OVER THE STATE. IT WAS THE DESIRE OF THE DIRECTOR TO COOPERATE WITH THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

IN THIS EFFORT. HOWEVER, IT NOW SEEMS THAT THE AIMS OF THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES WOULD NOT FOLLOW SIMILAR LINES AS THE AIMS OF THE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS. THEREFORE WE ARE GOING TO HOLD THESE WORKSHOPS WITH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL COUNCILS AND OTHER INTERESTED INTERRACIAL GROUPS. THE IDEA FOR THESE WORKSHOPS HAS BEEN ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED AND THERE HAS BEEN AN ALMOST UNIVERSAL EXPRESSION OF NEED AND DESIRE FOR THEM.

2. FINANCIAL PLANS:

ALTHOUGH THE VCHR IS TAKING IN MORE MONEY CURRENTLY THAN IT DID ONE YEAR AGO, ITS EXPENSES ARE GREATER. THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE COUNCIL IS SERIOUS. THE FINANCE COMMITTEE HAS RECOMMENDED THE FOLLOWING REMEDIES:

(1) A SPECIAL APPEAL TO ALL BOARD MEMBERS FOR FUNDS. (THIS HAS BEEN DONE).

(2) SPECIAL RECIPROCAL MAILINGS WITH HARPERS, PROGRESSIVE, AND OTHER MAGAZINES. (THIS HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED WITH HARPERS).

(3) A CONCERTED EFFORT TO GET EACH LOCAL COUNCIL TO MAKE A SPECIAL DRIVE FOR FUNDS.

(4) THE SEEKING OF FUNDS FROM WEALTHY INDIVIDUALS AND PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS IN THIS AREA.

DANIEL A. BOWERS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date December 23, 1959

THE Tennessee COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING November 30, 1959

INCOME		
From SRC	$1750.00	
Memberships	143.00	
New South Subscriptions		
Contributions	150.00	
Other (specify)		
Sale of Awning	5.00	
		$2048.00
TOTAL INCOME		

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$1305.20	
Maintenance	25.00	
Travel		
Rent	131.68	
Utilities	6.30	
Phone & Telegraph	158.14	
Postage	95.27	
Office Supplies	287.16	
New South subscriptions to SRC	50.00	
Other (specify)		
Books	6.75	
Newsletter	31.04	
Dinners for Fellowship	179.00	$2275.54
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		

- * -

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 285.09
Income for Quarter Total	2048.00
Expenditures for Quarter	2275.54
BALANCE	157.55

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TO: Paul Rilling

FROM: Louise Young - Tennessee Council On Human Relations

QUARTERLY REPORT: September, October, November 1959

I Fellowship of the Concerned in Tennessee. (Program enclosed)

September was chiefly given to preparation for Fellowship of the Concerned. Names of some 250 women were secured from United Church Women, Catholic and Jewish leaders, as persons likely to be interested. All of the members of the Inter-Faith Planning Committee were helpful in that they had insight as to the spirit and purpose of the project although each had only limited acquaintance with her own state-wide group. 102 accepted the invitation and attended the meeting,-the number for which we were working as maximum for fellowship experiences in a 24 hour period. The group included many women outstanding in ability, education and interracial concern.

We were most fortunate in being able to meet at the Methodist Board of Evangelism where facilities were adequate, and the spirit of hospitality warm and unqualified. TCOHR entertained the group at dinner at nearby Peggy Wales Restaurant. President Walter Sharp welcomed the guests and introduced the dinner speaker, Mrs. M. E. Tilly.

The program for the three sessions was of high quality with Rev. Raymond Ferris of Christ Episcopal Church, Nashville as director and Dr. Kyle Haselden of Charleston, West Virginia, as main speaker. The leaders of the six discussion groups were of the same high calibre and the women found deep satisfaction in the more than three hours spent in their small groups. Miss Martha Pierce of Christ Church made tape recordings of the main addresses and transcribed them for our office record. In January copies of these addresses in somewhat abbreviated form will be mailed to each of the women attending the Fellowship.

Mrs. T. S. Hill of Memphis, Chairman of the Planning Committee, has sent a letter to the women suggesting ways in which they might continue their interest and strengthen their commitment. Some have joined the TCOHR. The entire list will be used in membership recruitment.

II Paul Rilling's Visit

At our request Paul Rilling of SRC timed his Nashville visit to coincide with the meeting of the Fellowship at which he served as a discussion leader. Conferences and consultations with Mr. Rilling were arranged for the afternoon following the Fellowship. President Sharp and Tennessee Council leaders in problems of education and of employment were with us for part of the afternoon. We discussed the need for greater emphasis on membership recruitment and on finance. It is clear that the renewal of our SRC grant-in-aid is conditional on our raising a much larger portion of our budget within the state. Our educational program was thought sound as well as our off-the-record counseling in areas of tension.

III New Brochure (Copy enclosed)

Another activity of the Director during September was the writing of a new brochure and seeing to the printing. This was distributed at the Fellowship.

IV Executive Committee Meeting

The Executive Committee met on October 8th, with chairman of Finance, Membership and Nominating Committees sitting in. The necessity for greater attention to finance and to membership was made plain and some planning was done to meet these needs.

V Membership Campaign

Lists were compiled and form letters prepared for a systematic recruitment of new members. The new brochure was enclosed in interpretation of the program of the Council. This activity was scheduled for October when the director was to be on vacation. 750 letters were sent out November 15-30. We have not found a way to carry on a year-round program efficiently with only ten months of service from the director.

VI Newsletter

A new committee was formed to help with the Newsletter, with Mrs. Bernard Schweid as chairman. The group consists of young mothers who are glad to re-write selected newspaper items which tell of current developments in race relations across the state. They type this and other materials in format suited to the Newsletter. The final editing and mimeographing is done in the office.

VII Desegregation of John Coleman School near Sewart Air Base in Rutherford County in September.

The director visited our members in nearby Murfreesboro several of whom were well informed as to the situation through PTA and League of Women Voters activities. They have been useful in helping the community to adjust to the changed situation.

With continued pressure for further desegregation in the county there is need for community preparation. In November a panel discussion segregation-integration was held at a mid week meeting in one of the larger churches of Murfreesboro. The panel included a lawyer, a businessman, a college professor and a retired missionary,-a woman of wide experience who is held in high regard. At the request of the audience there was general discussion of the same subject at the church meeting the following week.

VIII Highlander Folk School continued in the news.

In November the director of TCOHR assisted in setting up a meeting at the Unitarian Church at which the director Myles Horton and the educational director, Mrs. Septima Clark, spoke to some 75 friends of Highlander.

IX Beginnings were made in setting up a program for the Annual Meeting January 22-23. Rev. James Glasse of the Vanderbilt Divinity School is the very able chairman.

X In November the director made visits to Knoxville and Chattanooga. In Knoxville calls on UT professors and directors of student religious centers were especially encouraging.

Unfortunately flu took over early in the Chattanooga visit necessitating a five day stay in the hospital. The director returned on November 30th, with the prospect of continued absence from the office for further recuperation.

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED IN TENNESSEE

September 29 and 30, 1959

METHODIST BOARD OF EVANGELISM
1908 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

PROGRAM

Tuesday, September 29, 1959

1:00 P.M. OPENING SESSION, METHODIST BOARD OF EVANGELISM, Mrs. T. S. Hill presiding

Invocation - Rabbi William B. Silverman, The Temple, Nashville

Why We Are Here - Mrs. Hill

Welcome - Mrs. Milton Randolph

Introduction of Mr. Ferris - Mrs. Hill

Preview of Program- The Reverend Raymond T. Ferris Rector, Christ Episcopal Church, Nashville

1:30 Our Faith and Heritage - The Reverend Kyle Haselden, Minister, Baptist Temple, Charleston West Virginia

2:30 Coffee Break

3:00 - 4:15 D Discussion Groups

4:30 - 5:00 Recorders Report to Mr. Ferris

Browsing Room Open from 4:15 to 5:30

5:30 DINNER, PEGGY WALES RESTAURANT 1814 Braodway, as guests of Tennessee Council On Human Relations. Mr. Walter Sharp, Chairman Department of Fine Arts, Vanderbilt University and President of Tennessee Council, Master of Ceremonies

Invocation - The Reverend John T. Keister, Jr., Pastor, Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Nashville

Introduction of Mrs. Tilly - Mrs. John T. McCall

The Fellowship of the Concerned - Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Director of Women's Work, Southern Regional Council

7:00 EVENING SESSION, METHODIST BOARD OF EVANGELISM
Mrs. Albert Werthan presiding

Invocation - Father William E. Morgan, Youth Director for the Diocese of Nashville

Our Communities - Mr. Ferris

8:00 - 9:00 Discussion Groups

9:00 - 9:30 Recorders meet with Mr. Ferris

Wednesday, September 30

9:00 GENERAL SESSION, METHODIST BOARD OF EVANGELISM
Mrs. H. O. Troy presiding

Invocation - The Reverend James W. Henley, Pastor West End Methodist Church, Nashville

Our Homes - Mr. Haselden

10:00 Discussion
11:15 Coffee Break Recorders meet with Mr. Ferris
11:30 Summary and Reaffirmation of Our Faith
ADJOURNMENT:

PLANNING COMMITTEE

Mrs. T. S. Hill, Chairman
Mrs. George Barrett
Mrs. Milton Randolph,
Mrs. H. Olin Troy
Mrs. John T. McCall
Mrs. Dewey Grantham, Secretary
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson
Mrs. Oscar Nelson, Vice- Chairman
Mrs. Albert Werthan
Mrs. W. T. Green
Mrs. Leonard Kornman

DISCUSSION GROUPS
(Places of meeting to be Announced)

Group I
Chairman Mrs. Leonard Kornman
Leader-The Reverend Will D. Campbell, Associate Executive, Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of Churches
Recorder Miss Ellen Correll

Group II
Chairman Mrs. R. P. Richardson
Leader-Mr. George Jones, Director of Baptist Student Work, Nashville Colleges
Recorder Mrs. Clarence Robinson

Group III
Chairman Mrs. Neal Spahr
, Leader-The Reverend Jameson Jones, Editor of motive, Methodist Board of Education
Recorder Mrs. E. U. Robinson

Group IV
Chairman Mrs. John C. Hull
Leader-The Reverend Robert Matthews, Rector St. Barnabas Episcopal Church, Tullahoma
Recorder Mrs. Lawrence Coe

Group V
Chairman Mrs. Charles S. Johnson
Leaders-The Reverend J. Robert Nelson, Dean, Vanderbilt Divinity School, and The Reverend Gordon D. Kaufman, Associate Professor of Theology, Vanderbilt Divinity School
Recorder Mrs. Arnold Slater

Group VI
Chairman Mrs. Nelson Fuson
Leader-Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Director of Field Activities, Southern Regional Council
Recorder Mrs. Ben Russell

COPY

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Florida Council on Human Relation

Miami, Fla.

Statement of Income and Expenses
January 1, 1959 to December 31, 1959

INCOME:		
Contributions	$ 14,203.72	
Membership	2,046.50	
Subscriptions to New South	211.00	
Miscellaneous	160.32	
TOTAL INCOME		$ 16,621.54
EXPENSES:		
Office Supplies	$ 630.43	
Rent	991.30	
Payroll	9,856.93	
Postage	315.86	
Books	98.89	
Telephone	782.76	
Entertainment	163.38	
Bank Charges	33.56	
Casual help	33.00	
Travel	1,438.73	
Payroll taxes	320.25	
Annual Dinner	768.75	
Misc. Expenses	22.00	
Membership Program	348.75	
Accounting	100.00	
TOTAL EXPENSES		$ 15,904.59
EXCESS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES		$ 716.95

Exhibit "B"

Harold S. Bamberg, C.P.A.

Detailed Financial Report

Florida Council on Human Relations
Oct. 1, through Dec. 31, 1959

INCOME:

October-	SRC	$	875.00
	Contributions		225.00
	Memberships		96.50
	New South		46.00
	Sale Office Furn.		118.00
	total	$	1360.50
November	Contributions		644.05
	Memberships		254.00
	New South		58.00
	Refund		3.22
	total	$	959.27
December	Contributions		1478.42
	Memberships		74.00
	New South		16.00
	total	$	1568.42

DISBURSEMENTS:

Oct.	2	Barbara Atlas	$	120.89	(payroll)
"	"	So. Bell T & T		105.51	(telephone)
	3	W K Williams -		52.76	(travel)
	3	" "		77.24	(payroll)
	5	Internal Revenue		315.36	(SS & Withholding)
	15	B. Atlas		120.89	(payroll)
	20	W K W		100.00	"
	20	Louis Glasser		25.00	(loaned office equip)
	23	W K W		87.00	(payroll)
	23	B Atlas		52.99	"
	23	Postmaster		9.00	(Stamps)
		total	$	1163.04	
Nov.					
	2	Barnetts		4.54	(Office supp.)
	2	Keyes Co.		94.60	(Rent)
	4	Postmaster		10.00	(Stamps)
	4	W K W		124.32	(travel)
	6	Southern Paper		8.53	(supplies)
	6	Barkin Envelope Co.		4.43	"
	6	W KW		58.00	(travel)
	11	"		36.58	"
	14	Nat'l Airlines		12.38	"
	16	W K W		50.21	"
	16	Gables Travel Agncy		8.75	"
	18	Metro		6.00	Entertainment
	18	S. Bell T & T		25.74	Telephone
	18	W K W		131.95	Payroll
	18	"		4.80	Travel

Nov.	20	W KW	91.40	Travel
	27	Gables Travel Agncy	14.80	"
	27	W KW	256.27	Payroll
	27	Metro	3.00	Entertainment
	27	M. Miami Press	5.00	Printing
	27	Bd of Eduction	17.50	Rental Auditorium
	27	Barnetts	8.25	Supplies
	27	Hill Co.	10.00	"
	27	Seminole Paper Co	5.00	"
	28	Elliot Addressing M. Co.	3.07	"
		total $	1000.64	

Dec.	7	Keyes Co.	94.60	Rent
	7	Postmaster	9.00	Stamps
	10	Caxton Doggett	6.10	'Phone calls
	10	J M Dabbs	2.30	"
	14	Helena Bailie	20.00	Refund
	14	W KW	100.00	Payroll
	14	Rae's	12.84	Supplies
	14	S Bell T & T	24.59	Telephone
	18	Barnett's	10.00	Supplies
	18	Seminole Paper Co	9.40	"
	18	M. Miami Press	28.48	Printing
	18	Fund for Republic	7.74	Books
	18	Hill Co.	228.23	Equipment & Supplies
	18	W K W	156.27	Payroll
	18	"	62.23	Travel
	18	Ballagh-	v2.50	Supplies
	18	NAIRO	167.25	Interne Program
	21	S Bell T & T	72.03	Telephone
	21	Jane B Leeds	124.91	Travel
	21	Addressograph Corp	25.00	Supplies
	21	Postmaster	20.00	Stamps
		total $	1192.61	

BILLS DUE December 31:

Jane B. Leeds	$ 940.42
New South	385.00
total	$1325.42

On Oct. 1st our Bills Due column looked like this:

			(and by Dec. 31)
Salaries	J B L	940.42	(no reduction yet)
	W K W	2541.58	(reduced to almost $2300 before stricken from record)
Rent		378.40	Paid in full
Office Supplies		92.49	" " "
Telephone		86.24	" " "
Printing		33.48	" " "
NAIRO		167.25	" " "
Travel	WKW	45.31	" " "
	JBB	124.91	" " "
New South		312.00	still to be paid
Books		7.34	Paid in full
	total	$ 4729.42	

The extent to which our income during November and December was a result of our fund drive itself is a little difficult to state, since we had some routine membership dues coming in at the same time. Who could say whether dues were renewed because of the notice, or because of special meetings and appeals???? However, I'm sure a majority of memberships came because of the extra pressure, and certainly almost all the "contributions" for those two months.

Just had our books returned by the auditor today- will be sending y'all a copy of his statement after our Annual Meeting. Hope the above fills the need. If not, I'll do more-

Sincerely,

Bill

Wm K Williams
Executive Director

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

DEDICATED TO THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH, AND THE FREEDOM OF MANKIND

Dec. 20, 1959

Dear Paul:

Am in the process of wrapping up the books for this month, and plan to scurry away for a few days.

Income for Dec.- $ 1568.42

Spent - $ 1192.61

We will begin 1960 owing just two bills- Jane Leeds (whom we just paid $ 124.) and SRC for New South.

Cant give exact figures for Wane, on account of I have to get some from my CPA tomorrow to know myself. The other item is just under $400. Should leave a total of about $ 1200.

We will have $ 541.93 in the bank on Jan. 1st.

Dammit, that is the cottonpickin' best we can do. It looks right different, though, than it has, and the future looks decidedly better.

I jotted a note to Beryl after I had called you from Jacksonville, and had her send the correspondence with Field Foundation up- to Harold. December's income makes our total for the year an income of $ 17,042.14

One last item- would you negotiate for us with Harold to see if'n he would be the speaker at our Annual Meeting on Saturday, Jan. 23rd??? We shall pay his expenses. - - - - ? ? ? !!

Should you want to get ahold of me between now and Jan. 3rd I'll be visiting P P Moeszinger, in Matthews, North Carolina (near Charlotte) 'phone EMerson 6-4110.

Happy Holidays to you, friend. Glad you're there in the ivory tower, and grateful for your assistance these past days. Please share same sentiments with the other Paul. I'm really beat, but unbowed.

Sincerely,

Wm K Williams - Bill to you!

Wm K Williams
Executive Director

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date Dec. 14, 1959

THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING Nov. 30, 1959

INCOME		
From SRC	875.00	
Memberships	498.50	
New South Subscriptions	168.00	
Contributions	1125.35	
Other (specify)		
Refunds	3.22	
Sale Office Furn.	118.00	
TOTAL INCOME		2788.57

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	1303.35	
Travel	667.21	
Rent	189.20	
Utilities	~~151.25~~ 131.25	
Phone & Telegraph	~~59.29~~	
Postage	39.29	
Office Supplies	44.79	
New South subscriptions to SRC		
Other (specify)		
Part time help	9.00	
Entertainment	9.00	
Internal Revenue	315.36	
Equipment	25.00	
Membership Programs	17.50	
Printing	5.00	
Misc.	12.39	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		2775.53

- * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * -

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	153.08
Income for Quarter	2788.57
Total	2941.65
Expenditures for Quarter	2775.53
BALANCE	166.12

PA
HCF
PR

FINANCIAL STATEMENT - FCHR - for October, 1959

INCOME:	SRC	875.00		
	Contributions	225.00		
	Memberships	96.50		
	New South	46.00		
	Sale Off. Furn.	118.00		
			Total	$ 1,360.50

Disbursements:	Telephone	105.51		
	Rent	94.60		
	Postage	9.00		
	Net Payroll	559.01		
	Travel	52.76		
	Equipment	25.00		
	Internal Rev.	315.36		
	Bank charges	1.80	Total	$ ~~1,163.04~~ 1,163.04

Bal. Oct. 1	$	10.03
Income		1360.50
Total		1370.53
Disbursed		1163.04
Bal. Nov. 1		207.49

Bills due Nov. 1-	Rent		$ 189.20	
	Office Supplies		92.49	
	Telephone		25.74	
	Printing		33.48	
	NAIRO		167.25	
	Travel (JBL)		124.91	
	New South		358.00	
	Books		7.34	
	Salaries	WKW	2277.34	
		JBL	940.42	
	Total		$ 4216.17	(This total was $ 4729.42 on Oct. 1st)

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
213 N. E. Second Ave.,
Miami 32, Fla.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for September, 1959

Income	Dade County	Florida	Total
Contributions	$ 95.00	$ 161.30	$ 256.30
Memberships	10.00	138.50	148.50
New South		64.00	64.00
Totals -----	$ 105.00	$ 363.80	$ 468.80

Expenditures	
Office Supplies	$ .97
Postage	20.29
Payroll	231.80
Travel	334.52
Books	.50
Entertainment	10.20
Part time help	9.00
Miscell.	4.57
Total --	$611.85

BILLS DUE:	
Salaries - JBL	940.42
WKW	2541.58
Rent	378.40
Office Supplies	92.49
Telephone	86.24
Printing	33.48
NAIRO	167.25
Travel - JBL	124.91
WKW	45.31
New South	312.00
Books	7.34
Total --	$4729.42

Balance as of September 1st.	$ 153.08
Income	468.80
	$ 621.88
Expended	611.85
Bal. 10/1/59	$ 10.03

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MIAMI, FLORIDA

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DECEMBER 31, 1959

HAROLD S. BAMBERG
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
MIAMI, FLORIDA

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MIAMI, FLORIDA

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DECEMBER 31, 1959

THIS STATEMENT IS ISSUED FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE CLIENT AND REPRESENTS BOOK FIGURES AS AT DATE SET FORTH WITHOUT INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION OF ASSETS OR LIABILITIES.

HAROLD S. BAMBERG, C. P. A.

HAROLD S. BAMBERG
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
CONGRESS BUILDING
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
FRANKLIN 4-0487

January 18, 1960

Board of Directors
Florida Council on Human Relations
213 N.E. 2nd Avenue
Miami, Florida

Gentlemen:

We have examined the accounts and related transactions of

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

for the calendar year ended December 31, 1959.

In connection therewith we submit the following attached financial statements:

EXHIBIT "A" - BALANCE SHEET as at December 31, 1959

EXHIBIT "B" - STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES for the period January 1, 1959 to December 31, 1959

Provision has been made in this report for accruals of all unrecorded income and expense items that could be reasonably ascertained.

The accompanying financial statements were prepared for the management's operational use. Our examination did not include confirmation of assets and liabilities independently of the records. We therefore do not submit an opinion with the statements.

Respectfully submitted,

Harold S. Bamberg
HAROLD S. BAMBERG
Certified Public Accountant

HSB/vg

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MIAMI, FLORIDA

BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 1959

ASSETS

Cash in Bank	$ 538.06
Cash on Hand	6.50
Furniture and Fixtures	988.81
Utility Deposits	10.00
TOTAL ASSETS	$1,543.37

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	$250.00		
Payroll Taxes Payable	188.39		
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$ 438.39	
SURPLUS			
Balance January 1, 1959	$388.03		
Excess of Income over Expenses	716.95		
TOTAL SURPLUS		1,104.98	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS			$1,543.37

EXHIBIT "A"

THIS STATEMENT IS ISSUED FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE CLIENT AND REPRESENTS BOOK FIGURES AS AT DATE SET FORTH WITHOUT INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION OF ASSETS OR LIABILITIES.

HAROLD S. BAMBERG, C. P. A.

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MIAMI, FLORIDA

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

JANUARY 1, 1959 TO DECEMBER 31, 1959

INCOME		
Contributions	$14,203.72	
Membership	2,046.50	
Subscriptions to New South	211.00	
Miscellaneous	160.32	
TOTAL INCOME		$16,621.54
EXPENSES		
Office Supplies	$ 630.43	
Rent	991.30	
Payroll	9,856.93	
Postage	315.86	
Books	98.89	
Telephone	782.76	
Entertainment	163.38	
Bank Charges	33.56	
Casual Help	33.00	
Travel	1,438.73	
Payroll Taxes	320.25	
Annual Dinner	768.75	
Miscellaneous Expense	22.00	
Membership Program	348.75	
Accounting	100.00	
TOTAL EXPENSES		15,904.59
EXCESS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES		$ 716.95

EXHIBIT "B"

THIS STATEMENT IS ISSUED FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE CLIENT AND REPRESENTS BOOK FIGURES AS AT DATE SET FORTH WITHOUT INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION OF ASSETS OR LIABILITIES.

HAROLD S. BAMBERG, C. P. A.

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

4241 S. W. 109TH COURT
MIAMI 55, FLORIDA

PHONE CA 1-8521

WM. K. WILLIAMS, *Executive Director*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DR. PAUL F. FINNER, *Pres. Emeritus*
Tallahassee
DR. GORDON F. LEWIS, *President*
Winter Park
MRS. MABEL NORRIS REESE, *Vice President*
Mt. Dora
MRS. PIERRE MILES, *Secretary*
Daytona Beach
DR. W. H. COLLIE, *Treasurer*
West Palm Beach
DR. HAL G. LEWIS, *Chairman of Board*
Gainesville
REV. H. F. BROCKINGTON
Cocoa
MR. HERBERT DAVIDSON
Daytona Beach
REV. CAXTON DOGGETT
Winter Park
REV. JOHN FULLER
Orlando
MRS. STANLEY MILLEDGE
St. Petersburg
RABBI J. MARSHALL TAXAY
Daytona Beach

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
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Daytona Beach
REV. JAMES BARTLETT
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MR. I. H. BURNEY
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Daytona Beach
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Pensacola
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MISS MARIE ROBERTS
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MRS. DAISY STOCKING
Daytona Beach
MR. W. C. TAYLOR
Belle Glade
REV. PAUL WAGNER
Tampa
MRS. W. C. WHITE
Boca Grande
MRS. CHAS. E. WILLIAMS
Miami
DR. H. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
Miami

There are two basic errors in Exhibit "A"

1. Furniture and fixtures. Some of our equipment was sold, and there was depreciation on what we have left. This figure should be more like $ 500.

2. Accounts payable. There was no statement in the folder indicating that we owed Jane Leeds $ 940.15. This should be added.

Alabama Council on Human Relations, Inc.

ROOM 1218 COMER BLDG. - - BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA
PHONE AL 2-2722

REV. THOMAS THRASHER, President
MR. J. T. BROOKS, Vice President
FATHER A. S. FOLEY, Vice President

DR. A. D. GRAY, Vice President
MR. W. G. IRBY, Secretary
REV. J. C. WILSON, Treasurer

REV. ROBERT E. HUGHES, Executive Director

"AN ORGANIZATION TO ATTAIN, THROUGH RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL PEOPLE OF ALABAMA."

Dec. 31, 1989

Dear Paul,

Here's the quarterly financial report and a semblance of a program report which I've written out in temporary absence of secretary today.

I've really been over a barrelt Dottie is threatening a miscarriage and has been flat in bed since Tuesday before Christmas so everything at home as well as here is on me so that I don't know whether I'm wiping a 2 yr. old's running nose or writing a letter to atl. Gen. Rogers at times. Hence a program report that is sketchy and makes no claim for comprehensiveness.

Dottie's progress is slow if at all so I don't know when I can get out from under things - so don't expect too much in near future.

Best wishes for New Year
Cordially,
Bob

P.S. - We made it - $4.76 left after all Dec. 30 bills paid!

NCF

First Quarterly Report - 1959-1960 Year

For months September, October, November 1959

return PR

I. Climate:

The Southern Regional Council's phrase "creeping realism" is to a limited extent characteristic of Alabama thought and opinion with few developments outside the state to bolster hope for retaining completely segregated schools in the state indefinitely.

II Developments

The only truly significant development stemmed from the November announcement by Att. Gen. Rogers of the Justice Department's intention of desegregating a school in Huntsville which is adjacent to Redstone Arsenal. This evoked an immediate outburst from Gov. Patterson who predicted bloodshed, violence and closure of the school and possibly schools throughout the state. Editorial reaction to the "force" aspects was sharp but brief with the "Huntsville Times" the most temperate of all calling for "patience" and "wait and see". Huntsville city officials took a somewhat similar position.

Producing little publicity, the north Ala. Conference of the Methodist

Church meeting in September experienced an astonishing show of methodist laymens union strength in an unprecedented election of lay delegates to the General Conference of the Church next spring. This writer was denied further appointment to his works forcing him into a ~~a~~ supernumary relationship for a maximum of one year before being released from the Conference. Also a young minister was removed from his $3,900 yr. appointment after Klan protests and reassigned to a $3,000 yr. appointment.

The Montgomery Improvement assn. announced intentions of moving to desegregate that city's schools but the reaction was short-lived in the absence of specific efforts.

Macon County received a Board of Registrars but none accepted their posts leaving no board in existend.

III Activity of Private Groups

A. Resistance

1. Citizens Councils - Only regular meetings in Black Belt areas and Birmingham, with no special projects.
2. K.K.K. - Only occasional rallies largely unpublicized.

B. Pro-integration Groups:

1. Ala. Council of Churches - One exploratory meeting held in September despite loss of one key member as result of his participation and earlier press "exposes".

~~2. State Ministers Conference - Some fourty ministers attended state semi-annual meeting in December~~

~~2. A.C.H.R.~~

2. Fellowship of the Concerned - One state meeting in Tuscaloosa in November. Details unknown.

3. A.C.H.R.

(a) St. Board - met once in quarter

(b) Local Chapters - ten affiliates in existence at quarter's end compared to five at begining of quarter. Activity "normal" in view of oppressive climate and lack of apparent opportunity to fulfill indefinite role.

(c) State Office

(1) Organizational work - affiliates were organized in Selma, East Black Belt (Tuskegee-Auburn), Tri-Cities, Decatur, Huntsville.

III B. 3. (c)

(2) Administrative - approximately 450 members active. meeting notices of five new affiliates sent out on two or three occassions to each. Finances - head has been "kept above water" through strong efforts by local and state elements.

(3) Information - contacts maintained with AJC, ADL, NCCJ, AFL-CIO, "Birmingham News" and "Post Herald"; A.P., U.P.I., "Southern School News", "Time" magazine plus various others. Survey work continued.

(4) Troubleshooting - Emory Burton case of minister relegated because of racial record was investigated. Huntsville contacts were made including key ministers and other figures in community. (A full report on Huntsville will be released in the near future.)

(5) Misc. The state ministers conference was promoted by Director in several trips. Participated in planing of meeting due for Dec. In early Sept. Director visited Little Rock and met briefly.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date December 29, 1959

THE ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1959

INCOME		
From SRC	$ 1050.00	
Memberships	173.00	
New South Subscriptions	(In Memberships)	
Contributions	584.60	
Sale of Literature	0	
Miscellaneous	7.40	
TOTAL INCOME	$ 1815.00	$ 1815.00

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 1941.02	
Travel	296.57	
Rent	187.50	
Electricity	8.14	
Phone & Telegraph	135.11	
Miscellaneous	.63	
Office Supplies	128.22	
New South Subscriptions to SRC	70.00	
Housing Allowance	249.99	
Social Security	43.68	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3060.86	$ 3060.86

- * -

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 3307.10
Income for Quarter	+1815.00
Total	5122.10
Expenditures for Quarter	-3060.86
BALANCE	$ 2061.24

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 338 PHONE CApital 7-7625 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Rufus B. Atwood, *Chairman*
Hugh A. Brimm, *Treasurer*
Dorcas Ruthenburg, *Member*
Charles T. Steele, *Member*
Willis A. Sutton, Jr., *Secretary*

DIRECTORS

Donald Anderson
Olof Anderson
Phil C. Brooks
James A. Cawood
James A. Crumlin
Osceola A. Dawson
Joseph Freeland
Roscoe Giffin
Mrs. Nettie A. Green
Mrs. Houston E. Holt
Alfred Horrigan
W. A. Jones
Leonard C. Meece
Robert G. Menefee
J. Van Dyke Norman
C. H. Parrish, Jr.
William H. Perry, Jr.
A. D. Pinckney
Juliet J. Poynter
Mrs. Cary Robertson
Joseph Rosenbloom
Frank L. Stanley
Sam B. Taylor
Hal H. Thurmond
J. Mansir Tydings
Herbert S. Waller
Robert T. Weston
Whitney M. Young

CONSULTANTS

Charles T. Steele, *Chairman*
Joseph A. Carroll
A. Lee Coleman
Herschel Martin
Howitt C. Mathis
Milburn T. Maupin
Mrs. James G. Sheehan
Rufus S. Stout
Willis A. Sutton, Jr.
J. Mansir Tydings
G. D. Wilson
William M. Wood

QUARTERLY REPORT

October, November, December 1959

To: The Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Sixteen directors and ten guests attended the annual meeting of the Kentucky Council at Kentucky State College on October 24, 1959. Among the guests was Paul Rilling, Field Director, Southern Regional Council.

The Louisville Project was explained to the Council by its co-directors, Messrs. Charles Steele and J. Mansir Tydings, and progress was noted.

The Lexington Study, still underway, was explained by Doctors Albert and Bernice Lott. This study will be completed this year.

The Council voted funds to continue and expand the Louisville Project, exact amount of said funds to be determined later.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

Rufus B. Atwood, Chairman
Hugh A. Brimm, Treasurer
Mrs. Nettie A. Green, Secretary
Charles T. Steele, Member
Dorcas Ruthenburg, Member
Frank J. McGrath, Director

Mr. Rilling was introduced for remarks following the Council luncheon.

Respectfully submitted,

The Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.

Rufus B. Atwood

Rufus B. Atwood
Chairman

RBA:njf

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Finance ~~Report for~~ Estimate for July - Dec. 1959

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD		-36.90
RECEIPTS:		
Contributions	850.00	
Memberships	550.00	
New South Subscriptions	250.00	
Other (Specify)		
SRC	1,900.00	
Withdrawal from B & L	1,000.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	4,550.00	
GRAND TOTAL		4,513.10
DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	290.00	
Postage	125.00	
Telegraph & Telephone	85.00	
Office Supplies	200.00	
Travel	350.00	
Salaries	3,900.00	
New South	300.00	
Miscellaneous	100.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	5,350.00	5,350.00
BALANCE ON HAND ~~as of~~ in B & L		1,500.00

REMARKS -- Approximately $800 will have to be withdrawn of the remaining 1,500 in the B & L, which will leave only $700 toward the 1960 budget. We will raise approximately 4,400.00 in 1959 and see our budgeted income for 1960 cut by $500 next year because SCCHR will not receive $500 of the Schwartzhaupt grant in 1960, and we know of no source at present for replacing this amount.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Finance Report for Jan. - June 1959

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD			18.81
RECEIPTS:			
Contributions	936.00		
Memberships	752.00		
New South Subscriptions	288.00		
Other (Specify)			
SRG	4,900.00		
Miscellaneous	150.95		
TOTAL RECEIPTS	7,045.76		
GRAND TOTAL			5,064.57
DISBURSEMENTS			
Rent	210.00		
Postage	97.00		
Telegraph & Telephone	84.78		
Office Supplies	116.99		
Travel	371.92		
Salaries	3,239.53	($565.97 -outstanding for WT, SS and ½ mo. salaries)	
New South	318.00		
Miscellaneous	97.28		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			4,535.50
BALANCE ON HAND as of			
Less Outstanding Obligations (List)			
WT & SS for 2nd quarter and salaries		565.97	
for second half of June			
ACTUAL BALANCE, as of June 30, 1959			-36.90

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1745 Sumter Street -Rm 100
Columbia, S.C.
October 3, 1959

HCF
PR

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul Rilling:

What with the meetings of the Southern Christian Leadership Conf., Gracie, a sick secretary, a notice to move (no trouble except that we cant' remain in our present office @ $35 per month, when our landlord is offered $90 per month for it. He has donated the difference for about two years!), etc. there just haven't been enough hours in the day to do justice by your request. Sorry I was already committed to the Martin Luther King meetings for reasons set forth in our quarterly report, being mailed under separate cover.

We trust that SRC can make a grant of not less than $5,000 to SCCHR for 1960. Unless we get this assistance or a foundation grant to make possible stepped up leadership training and coordination, I do not think we shall be able to conduct a sufficiently worthwhile program to warrant being continued. Naturally, I am eager to see a dynamic program conducted in S.C. Just to keep a toe hold in S.C. will be worthwhile, but I am afraid that I would not be able to play a leadership role of that kind very satisfactorily!

Our plans for 1960 are much the same as for 1959--- See Program Proposal from SCCHR dated September 30, 1958--- and quarterly reports for 1959, especially the report which is being mailed to you for June - August.

We hope to continue to coordinate our program with that of Penn Center, CORE, the NAACP, and the more conservative Negro organizations as well. Building upon last years efforts we believe that we can make much progress in and through the standing committees on Community Development, Economics, Education and Religion. Also, we shall serve as consultants and as a secretariat for the S.C. Adult Education Coordinating Council and for the Inter-Group Council.

Our contacts and the respect in which SCCHR is held will make for stability and progress in the crisis situations we expect to develop in the Clarendon case and perhaps elsewhere, as well.

Thank you for your anticipated understanding and helpfulness, I am

Yours appredatively,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Columbia, S.C.

September 30, 1959

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1960

Rent	600.00
Postage	225.00
Telegraph & Telephone.	175.00
Office Supplies	300.00
Office Equipment	225.00 *
Travel	700.00
Salaries	7,800.00
New South	700.00
Miscellaneous.....	100.00
Audit	75.00
TOTAL BUDGET	$ 10,700.00

* SCCHR has never bought a typewriter. The one lent by Alice N. Spearman will have to be replaced, and one lent this past year (both have been kept in use much of the time) will have to undergo major repairs.

AN ALLOCATION OF $5,000.00 FROM SRC IS URGENTLY NEEDED FOR 1959.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date September 28, 1959

THE S.C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING August 31,, 1959

INCOME

From SRC	$ 950.00	
Memberships	96.50	
New South Subscriptions	44.00	
Contributions	560.00	
Other (specify)		
Refund, U.S. Treas.	38.81	
Sale of Pamphlet	.10	
Withdrawal from savings	500.00	
Accumulated Interest	90.88	
Voided check	15.00	
TOTAL INCOME		$2295.29

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 1493.53	
Travel	152.36	
Rent	105.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	53.07	
Postage	60.00	
Office Supplies		
New South subscriptions to SRC	46.00	
Other (specify)		
S.S. & W.T. (Aug. June, July)	291.72	
Nairo Mbsp.	15.00	
Subscription	2.00	
Books	89.94	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$2308.62

- * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * -

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 85.08 *
Income for Quarter	2295.29
Total	2380.37
Expenditures for Quarter	2308.62
BALANCE...	$ 71.75

* Error between check drawn and amount deducted on stub # 703 gave a favorable balance of $ 5.00

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

Attached is our revised quarterly financial report which should be substituted for the one sent to you on December 31 along with our narrative quarterly report.

The report was revised in order to include contributions dated 1959 which did not arrive in time for the report, dividend credits and bank service charges.

Also attached is our financial report for the year 1959.

SRC copy

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Financial Report

October - November - December 1959

Balance brought forward September 30, 1959		$ 133.07
INCOME		
Transfer from savings	$ 2,000.00	
Grants (Quarterly SRC)	900.00	
Contributions	1,102.50	
NEW SOUTH subscriptions	102.00	
Memberships	194.00	
Literature	26.10	4,324.60
		$ 4,457.67
EXPENDITURES		
Rent	$ 195.00	
NEW SOUTH subscriptions	102.00	
Travel	175.76	
Literature	108.47	
Salaries	2,650.90	
Bank services	7.77	
Telephone & Telegraph	98.17	
Office Supplies	17.40	
Printing	32.34	
Postage	43.00	
Program	40.48	
Internal Revenue (578.67)	578.67	$ 4,049.96
Checkbook Balance		$ 407.71
Savings Account		3,166.09
" " Dividend Credit		76.78
TOTAL CASH ON HAND		$ 3,650.58

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Financial Report

October - November - December 1959

Balance Brought Forward September 30, 1959		$ 133.07
INCOME		
Transfer from Savings	$ 2,000.00	
Grants (Quarterly SRC)	900.00	
Contributions	759.00	
Membership	189.50	
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions	100.00	
Literature	26.10	
		$ 3,974.60
		$ 4,107.67
EXPENDITURES		
Rent	$ 195.00	
Postage	43.00	
Telephone	98.17	
Office Supplies	17.40	
Bank Services	6.08	
Program	40.48	
Literature	108.47	
Travel	175.76	
Printing	32.34	
Internal Revenue	578.67	
Salaries	2,650.90	$ 3,946.27
Checkbook Balance December 31, 1959		$ 61.40
Savings Account		3,166.09
Total Cash on Hand, December 31, 1959		$ 3,227.49

HCF

CONFIDENTIAL

extra PR

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Narrative Quarterly Report

October - December, 1959

I. Significant General Events

A. Schools

1. The Dollarway School Board, outside Pine Bluff, held hearings on the appeal of three Negro students for admittance to the all-white school on October 6. The hearing was set at the school on the night of a football game on the campus. Following the hearing a crowd on the property of an adjacent filling station threatened the students and their parents and threw rocks. The superintendent came to the entrance and asked those on the school ground not to commit violence as this would hurt "the cause". There was no action by law-enforcement officers against those acting violently.

   The Board on October 22 turned down the appeal of the students, and their lawyers once more appealed for redress to the federal district court. (See court actions)

2. On October 20 the Dollarway White Citizens Council distributed reprints of an editorial by the Reverend Carlos E. Martin, Methodist minister to the Dollarway parish, in which he decried the racists' campaign of hate and its disasterous effect on the morals of his young people. An answer to the editorial was distributed and both were given to the press. Reverend Martin acted positively in press interviews and in communications to other Methodist clergymen. He mustered enough support to maintain his position and to make up the deficit in a failing church budget.

3. In the school election at Dollarway on December 1, a Negro candidate, Charles Knott, stood for election. The vote strictly along racial lines defeated Knott who received less than 500 votes although the population is almost evenly divided between white and colored and about 1400 votes were cast. The Negroes were not qualified or did not vote. This is reported by a college professor in the district as the usual pattern of voting.

4. The school election in Little Rock on December 1 was anticipated as a real test of "the moderates" and their policy of token desegregation under the Pupil Assignment Law. Concerned citizens succeeded in getting a court ruling that only two of the six members of the Board would be up for reelection. The present board members up for election - Tucker and Mackey - stood solidly together with support from the Women's Emergency Committee and the Committee for the Peaceful Operation of the Public Schools. As usual the WEC furnished the organizational dynamics.

No organization of racists brought out a candidate. Twenty-four hours before the filing deadline two women, Mrs. Ray and Mrs. Morrison, with racist associations, filed. They claimed no organizational support.

The Negro patrons worked toward putting a candidate in the field (see below) but did not.

On December 1 the present school board members were elected by a 2 to 1 majority. There were 13,000 votes cast in this election as compared with 24,000 in the recall election in May. In this election the racists polled only 24% of the votes; in May they polled 43%.

5. Negro patrons engaged in unusual activities in relation to the school election. Here is a first hand report on these activities:

On September 29 four Negroes, representing a larger committee of Negro citizens, and led by the Reverned J. T. McCullum appeared before the Little Rock School Board seeking "improved communication" between the Board and the Negro Community. This plea was rejected, the Board contending it had a policy of "no communication" with all special interest groups and otherwise reacted hostilely to the Negro spokesman.

This rejection caused the Negro committee to seek ways of obtaining direct communication. They concluded that (1) the present Board was elected by a margin provided by Negro voters; (2) the Board was obliged to act in good faith; (3) the Board had an obligation to at least attempt establishment of better relationships between school people and better communication; and (4) the only way to attain "what we want" is through the election of a Negro to the Board.

When election plans got underway certain white persons known to be friends of Negroes advised against such action on the grounds that (1) a segregationist might be elected if a Negro ran, reducing the "moderate white" strength; (2) a segregationist victory would enhance the strength of Mr. Faubus; (3) a segregationist board would reclose the schools; and (4) a Negro candidacy would prevent white moderate groups from waging a winning fight against a school closing amendment to be voted on in November 1960.

The Negroes countered that a segregationist majority of the Board was not possible since, at most, Negro candidates would seek only two of the four positions at stake. Later the Arkansas Supreme Court ruled that only two positions were for ~~for~~ election.

A segregationist victory could not enhance the strength of Mr. Faubus if such a victory resulted from less than half of the total vote. Also, in the face of recent bombings and extremist group scandals it seemed unlikely that Mr. Faubus would campaign for the now disorganized segregationists.

The third argument was made groundless by action of the courts which declared the school closing laws unconstitutional. As to the fourth argument, there was no indication that Mr. Faubus had lost control of the voters of Arkansas. A Negro running in the Little Rock School election would have no effect on the vote on the school closing amendment.

The supporters of a Negro candidacy were strong on these points: (1) The present Board is to be more distrusted than a "radical" Board because the moderates are more effective schemers and segregationists than the racists, and (2) regardless of the outcome of this election, the Negroes of the New South and Little Rock are determined to make their own decisions in the future.

The committee decided that support for a candidate should be shown before the decision to run was made. Dr. M. A. Jackson, a young Negro physician and native of Little Rock, agreed to run if 1000 persons petitioned him to do so. While petitions were being circulated, numerous efforts were made by Negro politicians and some white liberals to have him withdraw. It was insinuated that he and his family might become the victims of violence. Dr. Jackson's immediate family successfully urged him to withdraw despite the success of the petitions.

6. Without warning the Superintendent of the Arkansas School for the Blind, the Superintendent of the School for the Deaf and a State Trooper appeared at the Negro School for the Blind and Deaf and summarily fired the principal on December 14. There were various charges made by the Officials of the Board. Roy Reed of the Arkansas Gazette staff wrote an article describing facts as to relative budgets, equipment, buildings and programs. This made very clear the great inequalities between the colored and white schools.

7. A father of one of "the nine" Negro students at Central High in 1957 revealed that the advertised "trust scholarships" for the college education of these students were practically non-existent, totalling $3000 for the nine.

B. The Courts

1. Appeals on Act #10 to the Arkansas Supreme Court and to the U. S. Supreme Court are still pending.

2. The hearing of the Little Rock School Board's use of the Arkansas Placement Law originally set for early October was postponed until December and has not yet been reset by Federal District Judge Miller.

3. Federal District Judge Henley held a six-hour hearing on the use of the Arkansas Pupil Placement Law by the Dollarway School Board on December 16. He asked for "exhaustive" briefs from attorneys after the hearing and indicated any decision would not come until about February 1.

C. Activities of Organizations and Individuals

1. Bill Bagwell from the desegregation project of the American Friends Service Committee in North Carolina spent October and early November in Little Rock making his report on interviews and conferences to Thelma Babbitt who arrived in November for the rest of the school year.

Their projects to this date include sending of four high school students (2 colored and 2 white) to the Washington Seminar of the AFSC; beginning of educational work through the Federation of Colored Women; and, possibly, a seminar for churchmen this Spring.

2. The Social Action Committee of the Pulaski Heights Christian Church sponsored a seminar on "Christians in Racial Crisis" during October and November for members of the church. Beginning with thirty-two the number increased each of the seven evenings and included Negroes as resource persons and as members.

3. The nucleus of five white and three colored ministers continue weekly constructive talks in Pine Bluff at the first Methodist Church. The Reverend Carlos E. Martin is a member of this group.

4. The Association of Christian Students is sponsoring a special education program with college students this winter. Ruth Hughes out of the Atlanta office conferred with ACHR staff on November 21 about this work.

5. Everett Tucker, President of the Little Rock School Board, and Boyd Ridgeway, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, were guests of HOPE in Atlanta November 4. The press emphasized their story of the economic effects of closed schools. Mr. Tucker was quoted as saying that he was impressed with how few colored students in N. C. applied for admission to white schools under the Pupil Assignment Law.

6. On the same day (Nov. 4) another member of the local School Board, Russell Matson, before the Women's Emergency Committee said that nobody should be deceived into thinking the School Board would not have more desegregation in Little Rock, being under the necessity to move to the Junior High and Elementary School levels in time.

D. Persons leaving the state

1. The U.S. Census takers estimated in December that Arkansas' population continues to dwindle. The fact is disputed by the State Chamber of Commerce on the basis of estimates by the University of Arkansas Research Center. These indicate the population decline was stopped in 1959.

2. Important persons have been leaving the state. Harry Ashmore, Executive Editor of the Arkansas Gazette, in October joined the Center of the Fund for the Republic in Santa Barbara, California. Knox Banner, Little Rock's enlightened Director of Housing Authority resigned in December and will leave in February. The Reverend Millard Darnell, a Negro leader of increasing value, moved to Atlanta in November. Checking the list of the members of the Board of ACHR indicated that out of forty-one members in October, 1957, nine have left the state as of this date.

II. Some Interpretation of Events

A. Schools

1. The showdown in the matter of actual admission of Negro students to Dollarway School perhaps will not come during the current school year. The Board, contrary to Little Rock, gives no evidence of intention to admit a single student.

2. Concerned persons in the area flatly state the school officials and the county law enforcement officials are not anxious to avoid violence. The fact that a Negro candidate standing for election to the school

board did not issue ~~any~~ in violence may indicate that some stabilizing forces are at work to restrain the lawless elements.

3. The Reverend Carlos E. Martin seems to have demonstrated that forthright action can rally constructive forces among the church and civic leaders adequate to avoid complete defeat of the courageous individual.

4. The school election data seems to justify certain conclusions:

- the racists defeated themselves by not voting.

- the racists are divided and scattered, at the moment impotent.

- the present School Board feels secure and independent of any "pressure" groups.

- the Board does not feel any obligation to Negro voters (The Negro vote did not elect them this time as they did in May.)

5. The activities of Negro patrons on behalf of the candidacy of Dr. M. A. Jackson seem to reveal the following facts and consequences:

- the control of the Negro Community's old leadership is in the hands of certain white politicians, "friends of the Negro". The old leadership consists of those persons recognized as leaders the past decade or so who are still operating on the theory that "the white man will do it for us if we cooperate with him". The white politicians pay a "few" dollars to those leaders whom they feel control the vote.

- many of the white "liberals" have yet to accept Negroes as equals in decision-making. They work on behalf of the Negro and do things for him; but working in a genuine give and take manner is difficult if not impossible for them.

- there is now a definite progressive bloc in the Negro community. It is chiefly composed of younger people but cuts across all age groups in substantial number. It lacks organization and leadership.

- Certain white politicians have already begun efforts to regain control of the Negro community, this time in a new way. They have learned the aspirations of the new Negro and will work to develop good relationships.

- there is now widespread conviction among Negroes that the push for the acquisition of rights must come from the Negroes themselves, else they will not be able to solicit help from friendly whites.

- it is here, as Negroes begin asserting themselves, that the "bridge" role of ACHR becomes important. The ACHR is in a position to arrange meetings between grieved persons and those who are in the controlling forces.

B. The Courts

1. It seems improbable that any Arkansas Federal District Judge will give a decision overturning the Arkansas Pupil Placement Law. One cannot avoid the suspician that the "schemers" - politicians in naming of new judges (Gordon Young of Pine Bluff and Henley of Little Rock), the same lawyers for Little Rock and Dollarway in getting cooperation from the Governor and Judge Miller with whom they have close ties, school officials in choosing the narrowly legal techniques of avoidance of compliance - have things going their way at the moment.

2. As to the striking down of Act #10 one can hardly predict. No one, not even the Governor, seems to defend it strongly. The present strategy is to join the two suits before the U. S. Supreme Court in case the Arkansas Supreme Court sustains the Act in Max Carr's case which private sources inform us will be heard on January 11.

C. Organizations and Individuals

1. The Little Rock project of the AFSC has a firm beginning. Thelma Babbitt is putting emphasis on touching officials and on getting some groups to moving. She already sees that the process must be longer than first anticipated.

2. The statements of Mr. Tucker, Chairman of the Little Rock School Board, and Russell Matson, member of the Board, before different groups, seem to support the view that the Board is not united in long term policy on desegregation. Mr. Tucker still puts hope in his belief the Negroes will not keep pressing for admission to white schools; Matson, maybe as a concession to his audience, recognizes they will have to open up more schools to more Negroes as time moves on.

3. The interest and rancor-free cooperation of members of the Pulaski Heights Christian Church in the study project on "Christians in Racial Crisis" we think may indicate a returning "yin" on the part of churchmen to do something toward solving the Little Rock impasse. This was confirmed partially by ready agreement to a conference of representatives of eight other churches to hear details of how the Heights project worked. This was held on December 10 under auspices of ACHR.

III. Activities of ACHR

1. The staff was consulted at every stage of planning the study seminar of Pulaski Heights Christian Church. The Associate Director and Treasurer of our Board were used as resource persons. Literature mailed and distributed was supplied from ACHR office.

2. The staff has served to help get AFSC workers in touch with "liberals" and officials in Little Rock. Meetings have been arranged for white and colored leaders with them.

3. We continue to be consulted by the ministers at Pine Bluff who were close to the Dollarway situation.

4. The staff is working with the parents of one of the "Little Rock Nine" toward scholarship in the Big Seven Conference of Colleges. This has put us in working relations with local representatives of Smith and Vassar.

5. While carefully avoiding partisan politics, the staff has used every opportunity to encourage grass-root movements among Negro citizens toward mobilizing and using their strength as voters in school and other elections. The Associate Director has given much time to this -- in selling poll-taxes, in voters workshops, in meetings of school patrons, in consultation with leaders.

6. Two cities held cultivation meetings for friends and members of ACHR in November. The Director and a members from Fayetteville met in a Monticello home of a prominent older attorney with some twenty local citizens for an evening of interpretation and discussion on November 10.

On November 15 the Director met with fifty Fayetteville members and friends to talk about events and outlook.

Similar meetings are being planned for Fort Smith and Hot Springs.

7. The Associate Director has been in conference concerning work with Y-teen and Girl Scout groups in the schools at Hot Springs.

8. Efforts during October and November for some financial support among friends seems to reveal certain facts:

- The climate in Little Rock has not yet improved to the point where businessmen are willing to ask the support of other businessmen for ACHR

- Such a program as ours using educational and persuasion techniques does not generate the enthusiasm necessary to get many persons to the point of soliciting members and friends for us.

9. The staff continued to serve as sponsor for national visitors from other States, including visitors from Japan, Rhodesia, Pakistan and Germany this quarter.

10. In an effort to arouse interest in a community wide "Education for Citizenship" program the Associate Director along with Mrs. Thelma Babbitt of the AFSC met with the Exec. Committee of the Little Rock Chapter of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs Dec. 18. The plan presented consisted of: 1) a statement of the need to develop an awareness of needs of Negro community; 2) planning of methods or ways to train leadership; 3) procurement of resource personnel; 4) determining ways of stimulating individual and group involvement for action;and 5) organizational sponsorship. The Exec. Comm. presented the plan to the Chapter on Dec. 20. We have not received word about the plans fate.

If it is enthusiastically accepted plans will begin immediately to develop an implementation program with the NFCW.

A 2

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

January 22 and 23, 1960

Methodist Board of Evangelism

1908 Grand Avenue

Nashville, Tennessee

PROGRAM

THEME: PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS IN HUMAN RELATIONS IN TENNESSEE

Friday, January 22
Methodist Board of Evangelism

1:00 - 2:00 Registration
Chairman: Rev. Newton Malony, Chaplain, Davidson County Hospital

2:00 - 2:15 Opening Session, Walter Sharp presiding

Invocation: Dr. Lou H. Silberman, Vanderbilt University

Presentation of program: Rev. James D. Glasse, Vanderbilt University Divinity School, chairman of program for the annual meeting

2:15 - 3:15 The Role of the Tennessee Advisory Committee on Civil Rights

Panel: Members of the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights--Ellen Correll, Memphis; Maclin Davis and John Hope II, Nashville; Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville.

Questions and general discussion

Coffee break

3:30 - 5:00 Discussion Groups on Progress and Problems in Human Relations

1. Citizenship. Chairmen: Rev. Cecil Culverhouse, minister of the West Nashville Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, minister of The First Baptist Church, Nashville. Resource persons: Russell Sugarmon, Jr., attorney, Memphis; Dr. Avery Leiserson, chairman of the Department of Political Science, Vanderbilt University.

Secretary: Henry G. Hart

2. Economic Opportunity. Chairmen: Dr. Vivian Henderson, professor of economics, Fisk University, and Dr. William H. Nicholls, professor of economics, Vanderbilt University. Resource person: Galen Martin, staff secretary, Knoxville Area Council on Human Relations.

Secretary: Rev. Clyde C. Flannery

PROGRAM (continued)

3:30 - 5:00 Discussion Groups (continued)

3. Health and Welfare Services. Chairmen: Ellen Wallace, formerly chief of medical social work, Nashville Veterans' Hospital, and Joseph R. Moore, program director, Senior Citizens, Nashville. Resource persons: Elizabeth Jones, Health and Welfare Planning Council of Memphis and Shelby County; Katherine Jones, director Davidson County Department of Public Welfare; Paul Anderson, executive secretary of the Council of Community Agencies, Nashville, and Washington Butler, Jr., member of town council, Oak Ridge.

Secretary: Florence Teague

4. Housing. Moderator, Charles W. Hawkins, executive director, Nashville City and Davidson County Planning Commission. Panelists: Clifford Seeber, realtor, Knoxville; Irving Hand, director Advance Planning Division, Nashville City and Davidson County Planning Commission, and Seamour Shavin, businessman, Chattanooga.

Secretary: Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald

5. Mass Media. Moderator: Roy A. Smith, operations manager, WLAC-TV, Nashville. Panelists: Mrs. Ruth Talley, director public service program, WLAC-TV, Nashville; Dick Battle, Nashville Banner, and Rev. Howard E. Tower, associate general secretary, Television, Radio and Film Commission of The Methodist Church.

Secretary: Mrs. Joseph E. May

5:00 - 6:00 Reports from discussion groups

6:45 Dinner at Peggy Wales Restaurant, 1814 Broadway
Master of ceremonies, Walter Sharp

Invocation:

Music: Suite for Clarinet, Violin and Piano.....Darius Milhaud
Ave Maria... .....Gounod

Mrs. Maurine Francisco, violinist
Mr. Anceo M. Francisco, clarinetist
Mrs. Marie Brooks Strange, pianist

Address: Marion A. Wright, vice-president of the Southern Regional Council

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The test of the honorable and decent citizen is his willingness to grant obedience to the unenforceable, to move in response to inner compulsions.
(Marion A. Wright in an article in New South for December, 1959.)

Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life.
Proverbs 4:23.

PROGRAM (continued)

Saturday, January 23
Methodist Board of Evangelism

9:00 - 10:20 Status of School Desegregation in Tennessee

Moderator: Rev. William G. Walker, minister of the First Presbyterian Church, Lebanon. Panelists: Dr. George W. Redd, professor of education, Fisk University; Tom Flake, Nashville Banner; Mrs. Roscoe Strickland, Murfreesboro; Rev. W. T. Crutcher, minister of Mount Olive Baptist Church, Knoxville, and Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge.

Consultant: Dr. Bennie E. Carmichael, professor of education, Peabody College.

General discussion

Coffee break

10:30 - 12:00 Business Session

12:00 noon Adjournment

The Board of Directors will meet together for lunch.

* * * * * * * * * *

If the South could at last take a fresh, honest and hardheaded look at the race problem, the gains which would accrue to the region would extend far beyond matters of race. (From an address by President William H. Nicholls of the Southern Economic Association at a meeting in Jacksonville, Florida.)

To count the life of battle good,
And dear the land that gave you birth,
And dearer yet the brotherhood
That binds the brave of all the earth.

--Newbolt

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

We both consider the people as our children . . . But you love them as infants whom you are afraid to trust without nurses; and I as adults whom I freely leave to self-government. (Thomas Jefferson to Dupont de Nemours, 1816)

All, too, will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights which equal laws must protest, and to violate which would be oppression.
(Thomas Jefferson, First Inaugural, 1801)

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B

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TREASURER'S REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1959 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1959

INCOME

Membership Dues and Contributions	$1,317.65
Southern Regional Council (5 quarters)	4,375.00
Anonymous Donor (SRC)	2,000.00
Brought over from 1959	2,156.74
TOTAL	$9,849.39

EXPENDITURES

Salaries - Executive Director (10 months)	3,850.00
Office Secretarial Service	1,717.90
Travel - Executive Director	107.77
Board Members	62.44
Office	
Rent	602.98
Equipment and Furnishings	430.43
Supplies and Maintenance	523.50
Telephone and Telegraph	445.96
Postage	78.92
Books and Subscriptions	140.27
Newsletter	231.04
MISCELLANEOUS	
Hospitality	29.29
Annual Meeting	323.50
New South Subscriptions	310.00
Special Programs - Cry the Beloved Country	611.11
Fellowship of the Concerned	298.80
TOTAL	$9,763.91

Balance December 31, 1959	$ 85.48
Savings Account	$ 518.00

C

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR JANUARY 1, 1960 - DECEMBER 31, 1960

EXPENSES

SALARIES	
Executive Director (Ten months service, vacation month to be set with due consideration of office needs.)	$4,000
Office Secretary	2,000
TRAVEL	
Executive	750
Board members	750
OFFICE	
Rent	650
Equipment	100
Supplies and maintenance	700
Telephone and telegraph	500
Postage	150
Books and subscriptions	150
MISCELLANEOUS	
Annual Membership Meeting	200
Contingent	150
New South subscriptions	2,000
TOTAL	$12,500

INCOME

Membership Dues	4,000
Contributions	4,500
Southern Regional Council	3,500
Balance from 1959	500
TOTAL	$12,500

MONTGOMERY COUNCIL NEWSLETTER

Montgomery Council on Human Relations
Montgomery, Alabama

"An Organization to Attain through Research and Education
Equal Opportunities for All the People of Montgomery"

****

OUR NEXT MEETING - February 18, 1960

"The program will be a talk by Dr. Charles Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Gomillion is a professor of sociology and holds an important position in the Division of Social Science. The time - 7:30 p.m.

****

IT WAS WORTH THE TRIP

The state meeting of the Alabama Council was held February 6. There was a good crowd and a goodly representation from the Montgomery branch. We aren't saying that it couldn't be better, because it could. In particular we were disappointed that some old and faithful members seemed to have missed.

These absences notwithstanding, the program was excellent. The main speakers were the Rev. James Brewer, minister of a Unitarian church in Norfolk, Virginia, and Mr. Paul Rilling, the new Director of Field Services for the Southern Regional Council. Both of them told of the Virginia experience with the integration of schools. It was a unique experience to listen to two men who had been in the thick of this struggle and yet had retained their objectivity and their sense of humor. Mr. Rilling, now stationed in Atlanta, had some pertinent observations to make on the parallel struggle now developing in Georgia over the impending integration of the Atlanta schools.

In addition to the fascinating detail of the Virginia story, the two speakers drew some interesting and pertinent conclusions from the experience there that would seem to apply to any similar situation in the South:

(1) the inertia of the "better people." This inertia continued even after the schools had been closed. Even normal inertia is bad enough, but the inertia backed by fear--fear of economic reprisal, of social ostracism, etc.--was very difficult to penetrate. When they tried to get civic and business leaders to join their movement to reopen schools, they were told again and again, "I can't afford to join all by myself. Come back when you have some other names and I'll sign up."

(2) the persistence of wishful thinking. Related to inertia, the wishful thinking took the form of an ostrich-like hope that the Governor or the Legislature or someone had a rabbit up their sleeves that would emerge at the last moment and prevent the schools from being closed. When the schools were closed, this blind and unjustified hope persisted that "they" would find a way to reopen the schools in segregated form.

(3) the need for committees to reopen the schools to be all-white. They felt that this was necessary because the committee had to appeal to a cross section of viewpoints. For this purpose the rallying cry had to be "whatever you think about segregation, let's all get together and work for the reopening of the schools." For this to be effective, it was felt that it had to be whites talking to whites.

(3) the importance of associating groups with the movement to reopen the schools. Within two weeks of the closing of the Norfolk schools the Norfolk Committee for Public Schools had enlisted 6200 members. But the decisive point was when they were able to call on the Governor not only as individual citizens but as representatives of 17 different civic organizations.

To the Rev. Brewer and Mr. Rilling, the experience in Little Rock, in Virginia, and in Atlanta suggests that the segregationists are learning a little bit. As a result of the Little Rock experience, the Governor of Virginia announced that there would be no Little Rock in Virginia, and there was none. On the other hand, the people who favor equal rights for all citizens are learning too. Because of the Little Rock and Virginia experiences, there is now in Georgia an organization called HOPE--Help Our Public Education. This group is trying to prevent the schools from closing by arousing the citizenry beforehand. If this fails and the schools are closed they will at least be well ahead on the necessary campaign of public education as to the meaning of closed schools.

In this regard lies the biggest message for Alabama. Such a movement can and should be begun now in our state. Here and in Georgia the Council could play an invaluable role as a point of contact between the races.

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HEAVY HEARTS

February is dealing us a double blow in the loss of two of our most inspiring leaders. The Reverend Martin Luther King left Montgomery for Atlanta and the Reverend Thomas R. Thrasher left for Chapel Hill, N.C. Either one of these would have been a serious loss. In the face of both of them leaving, we can only be thankful that they stayed as long as they did and held us up when the night was the darkest. To both of them, our best wishes and our prayers.

D

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Auditor's Report

Feb. 19, 1960

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.

2012 BROADWAY

NASHVILLE 4, TENN.

February 19, 1960

Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Inc.
Nashville, Tennessee

We have examined the accompanying statements of cash receipts and disbursements of Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Inc., for the 15 months ended December 31, 1958, and the year ended December 31, 1959.

We examined duplicate receipts on file and traced to bank statements deposits of funds evidenced by such receipts. We examined cancelled checks and traced their distribution to the disbursements records. Cash in bank was substantiated by reconciling the cash records with the amount reported to us by the bank.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements of cash receipts and disbursements present fairly a summary of the cash transactions of Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Inc., for the fifteen months ended December 31, 1958, and for the year ended December 31, 1959, as recorded in the records made available to us.

Price Waterhouse & Co.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

Year Ended December 31, 1959

CASH RECEIPTS

Memberships and contributions		$1,317.65
Southern Regional Council, Inc. (5 quarters)		4,375.00
Southern Regional Council, Inc. (Anonymous Donor)		2,500.00
Interest on savings		34.02
		8,226.67

CASH DISBURSEMENTS

Executive director's salary		3,850.00
Office secretary's salary		1,717.90
Executive director's travel		107.77
Board member's travel		62.44
Rent		602.98
Equipment and furnishings		430.43
Supplies and maintenance		523.50
Telephone and telegraph		445.96
Postage		78.92
Southern Regional Council for "New South" subscriptions		310.00
Books and other subscriptions		140.27
News letters		231.04
Annual meeting expense		323.50
Special programs:		
Cry, the Beloved Country	611.11	
Fellowship of the Concerned	298.80	909.91
Hospitality		29.29
		9,763.91
Excess of (disbursements) over receipts		(1,537.24)
Fund Balance, December 31, 1958		2,156.74
Fund Balance, December 31, 1959		$ 619.50

Fund Balance represented by cash on deposit -	
First American National Bank	
Regular checking account	$ 85.48
Savings account	534.02
	$ 619.50

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

Fifteen Months Ended December 31, 1958

CASH RECEIPTS

Memberships and contributions	$ 810.00
Southern Regional Council, Inc.	3,750.00
	4,560.00

CASH DISBURSEMENTS

Executive director's salary	350.00
Office secretary's salary	607.50
Travel	56.93
Rent	750.00
Office supplies	73.10
Telephone and telegraph	202.95
Printing	223.21
Southern Regional Council for "New South" subscriptions	212.00
Miscellaneous	65.38
	2,541.07
Excess of receipts over disbursements	2,018.93
Transfer from Chattanooga office September 20, 1957	137.81
Fund Balance, December 31, 1958 represented by cash on deposit - First American National Bank	$2,156.74

E

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

February 29, 1960

To: Members of Board of Directors of Tennessee Council in the Nashville Area
and
Members of the Executive Committee Nashville Community Relations Conference

From: James D. Glasse, President Tennessee Council
George Barrett, President Nashville Conference

Regarding: Meeting for Consultation on Sit-in Lunch Counter Protest
7:30 P.M. Wednesday March 2nd, Unitarian Church, 2123 Fairfax Avenue

Many of you have expressed grave concern over the student demonstration protesting racial discrimination at downtown lunch counters. There have been suggestions as to what we should do or say; others have expressed the judgment that we should do nothing and say nothing. In other words there is need for us to counsel together as to the meaning and method of this student protest movement if we are to use our influence constructively in this community crisis. Because we know the movement to be South-wide with echoes and ramifications in the North we sought help from the Southern Regional Council, asking them to give us the benefit of their Consultant Service which is available without cost on the request of a state Council.

Dr. John Hope II, director of Southern Regional Council Consultant Service, will chair our discussion at which we will have the services of two consultants with insights gained from observation and experience in other communities having like problems. We shall meet at the Unitarian Church 2123 Fairfax Avenue at 7:30 Wednesday evening March 2nd. We are sorry to give you such short notice but not until yesterday-Sunday-were we sure when the consultants could come to us.

The Executive Committee of the two organizations met on Sunday afternoon to prepare a statement for the newspapers a portion of which you probably noted in today's Tennessean. While it seemed imperative for us to speak out at once for effective and equal treatment by the police we believe that there are other helpful things we can do and say in the interest of a constructive solution of our problem. You will be interested in seeing statements from other state Councils which came to my desk today. We hope that each one of you will find it possible to participate in this consultation.

Dr. Hope tells us that the service is designed for relatively small groups of leaders who may speak freely to one another. It is therefore a closed, not a public, meeting. In addition to the official groups listed above we are inviting a few other persons of influence in the community to be our guests.

See you Wednesday evening!

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT
December 1959, January, February 1960

December was a difficult month for the director who was in the hospital in Chattanooga November 25th to 30th with a bad case of flu. She was able to do some work at home in the weeks following her return to Nashville but was not back in the office until December 15th. Meanwhile there were urgent questions related to plans for the Annual Meeting scheduled January 22-23rd. The Program Committee, chaired by Professor James Glasse of the Vanderbilt Divinity School, continued to look for a name speaker. Their aspirations were focussed on such persons as Chester Bowles, Winthrop Rockefeller, Ralph McGill and Frank Pace.

Eventually we settled on Marion Wright, Vice President of SBC, ., and we could not have done better. Another urgent matter ~~is~~ were securing acceptances for membership on the Board of Directors representative of the three regions of the State. Mrs. Hugh Morgan, as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, did yeoman work on this. We wound up with 58 board members, 60 being the maximum allowed by Constitution. As is evident from the inclosed program our type of Annual Meeting calls for advance preparation in endless detail. It is time-consuming but seems to us worthwhile as affording the best educational experience we can devise for a general membership meeting.

In early January, Nashville saw an ugly outbreak of anti-Semitism as evidenced by swastikas painted on the Temple, one of the most beautiful religious buildings in the city, on mail boxes and other public places. The Nashville Conference and the Tennessee Council have from the first included anti-Semitism and anti-Catholic sentiment as evils which they must seek to overcome along with discriminatory attitudes and practices involving Negroes. It was agreed that the Nashville Conference would sponsor a workshop focussed on how to overcome anti-Jewish and anti-Negro feeling and the director was asked to serve on the Planning Committee.

On January 8th the director attended a Planning Committee in Atlanta in preparation for a consultation in the fall, under the auspices of the National Council of Churches, Division of Home Missions, dealing with desegregation in denominational colleges. Herman Long is chairman of the small Planning Committee with responsibility for the consultation. The director attended the meeting at the urgent request of the Methodist group who met her travel expense. January 12th to 13th was spent in Knoxville when the Knoxville women of the Fellowship of the Concerned put on a one day study meeting on the Knoxville situation, with special reference to school desegregation. Seventy-five women attended, along with half a dozen men. Mrs. Neal Spahr was chairman and organizer, - an old friend of the director of Tennessee Council from the early days of the Southern Interracial Commission. The program began with a brief account of the race relations movement in the South, especially in Knoxville, by Herman Daves, of the professional staff of TVA, who recalled meetings on the Knoxville College campus sponsored by the Southern Interracial Commission when he was a student there. Earl Acuff and Galen Martin of the Knoxville Area Council were prominent at the meeting where they spoke on the current situation in Knoxville and their hopes for school desegregation in the near future. There were discussion groups following luncheon, reports from which were given at the concluding session. The 75 women seemed to me widely representative of Knoxville and the whole meeting well planned, well carried out and promising for Knoxville in the future.

On January 14th the director spoke at the monthly meeting of the Nashville Conference, distributing the tentative program for the Annual Meeting to be held January 22-23. The Nashville group think of themselves as hosts for the State-wide meeting and were ready to assume the responsibilities asked of them.

The director met with the World Refugee Year Committee on January 19th. This UN related group gives us access to community leaders whose support we need.

One hundred and sixty persons were registered at the Annual Meeting. Marion Wright's speech at dinner time was received with high enthusiasm. Our disappointment was that we did not succeed in our project to establish a student group within the Tennessee Council. Much work was done on this but it was examination time, the weather was bad, etc. Jack Nesmith, Director of the S.C.A. at Vanderbilt, is continuing as chairman for this project.

Walter Sharp, retiring President, spoke frankly of our financial plight both at the general meeting and at the meeting of the Board of Directors which followed. The enclosed Treasurer's Report and budget for 1960 tell the story. There were evidences of a real concern although response in terms of contributions were not notable until the new President, Dr. Glasse, got out letters to members of the Board of Directors some five weeks later, following the meeting of the Executive Committee on March 1st.

The director was in Atlanta February 9th to 11th for the meeting of the State staff, following which work was begun at once on securing an audit of our books and Federal Tax Exemption. Copy of report of the auditor is enclosed and we await report on our application for tax exemption.

As a part of this effort, the director examined with some care the records of the Tennessee Council when it was located in Chattanooga. Letter of October 25, 1955, from Ralph M. Killebrew, CPA, to Mrs. Ruth House Alexander, Acting Secretary Treasurer, revealed an audit for the months of June 15, 1955 - September 30, 1955. Letter of November 21, 1956 from Mrs. Alexander to Mrs. Molly Todd, Acting President of Tennessee Council on Human Relations, expressed agreement that audit was not needed for 1955-1956 because of the small expenditures. There was also correspondence between Dr. Beckman, President of the Tennessee Council and Mrs. Ruth Alexander of SRC concerning application for tax exemption. As far as one can judge from the files, Dr. Beckman felt that the application should be made by SRC (see letter of May 10, 1956 from Dr. Beckman to Mrs. Alexander) to which Mrs. Alexander apparently agreed. The director found in the files no further materials relating to the application.

On the evening of February 15th, Mr. Dabbs spoke to members and friends of the Nashville Conference, the monthly noon meeting scheduled for February 11th having been called off in order to have Mr. Dabbs address the group on his way from an engagement in Little Rock, to one in Chattanooga. Some 60 persons attended, a few of them new friends - as usual, Mr. Dabbs was both stimulating and persuasive.

Planning for the workshop scheduled for March 30-31st continued. Soon the sit-in demonstrations claimed major attention. All seemed quiet until Saturday, February 27th, when during mass demonstrations by the students they were subjected to physical attack as well as to insulting remarks by white hoodlums who were not restrained by the police who were nearby in very large numbers. Some 80

students were arrested. We have fairly accurate accounts of this from two women who were shopping at Woolworths at the time, from Will Campbell, and from reporters who told the story well in the Sunday Nashville Tennessean. An emergency meeting was called for Sunday afternoon, February 28th at 3:00 P. M. when 10 or 12 of us prepared a statement for the press, sent wires to the New York offices of the chain stores, and planned with John Hope F for a meeting of SRC consultants for March 2nd.

On Monday, February 29th, mass demonstrations continued. Police performance was better than on Saturday, but student trials were conducted in highly improper if not illegal fashion - Negro leaders in the local community gave immediate and dramatic support to the students by their presence at the courthouse in large numbers and by the promptness with which money in considerable quantity was made available to students convicted on disorderly conduct, who wished to accept bail - many students preferred instead to remain in jail. The enclosed copy F of A REPORT ON NASHVILLE by Wallace Westfeldt tells the story well into March.

Louise Young

Financial Report enclosed - G

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

DECEMBER 1959 --- FEBRUARY 1960

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY REPORT
December 1959 --- February 1960

Student Programs

During this quarter the bi-racial student group in Columbia has gotten off to a good start and promises to offer vital communication for the first time in recent years, between students at the University of South Carolina, Columbia College (Methodist school for girls), the Lutheran Seminary, Allen University (A.M.E. co-educational), and Benedict College (Negro co-educational Baptist school).

Efforts made by the SCCHR executive director to encourage the organization of a similar bi-racial group in Rock Hill composed of students from Winthrop College (state teacher training school) and from Friendship Junior College (Negro Baptist school) have led so far only to one joint meeting in February, after students at Friendship began sit-in demonstrations on February 12. A group of Negro students, a faculty member and a community leader were invited to be guests of the Wesley Foundation. According to Miss Helen Crotwell, director of the Foundation at Winthrop, the meeting was publicized on the campus and more than 200 Winthrop students of different religious affiliations attended the meeting. She stated that many Winthrop students expressed sympathy for the "Negro students' cause."

On January 7, the SCCHR executive director participated in a student seminar at Voorhees Junior College at Denmark, South Carolina. Voorhees is the only Negro college in South Carolina which has been accredited. Approximately one-third of its graduates attend colleges and universities out of the South, and few return

to live in South Carolina, according to the wife of the president, Mrs. John Potts.

Voorhees used an outstanding University of South Carolina professor in the seminar the following week. Dr. Potts reported a highly successful meeting and recommended that the possibility of bringing state employees before Negro audiences be more fully explored.

The SCCHR executive director has agreed to work with the guidance counsellor to bring state employees as participants in a Career Conference to be held at Voorhees in March.

Voorhees experimented in bringing to the adult community a Family Life Institute. Students participated also. Because of the large amount of illegitimacy among Negroes in South Carolina an effort is being made to challenge Negroes to attack this problem through positive programs designed to strengthen family life.

On February 19, the SCCHR executive director was guest speaker to the Assembly at Claflin College, Orangeburg, South Carolina. Following the Assembly period, several different classes met jointly for two successive periods of one hour each. The range of interests and inquiries revealed much serious concern.

Both Claflin and Voorhees are interested in developing field work in community services and in community action for social studies majors.

The dean at Voorhees is in the process of securing his doctorate in adult education from the University of Indiana. The SCCHR executive director is in correspondence with the Fund for Adult Education relative to the desire of both Voorhees and Claflin to

explore with the Fund the possibility of grants to enable them to conduct through faculty and students community programs of informal adult education.

With directors of several social agencies and with the chairman of the social planning division of the Metropolitan Columbia United Community Services of Lexington and Richland Counties, the SCCHR executive director has opened discussions as to the development of Negro college student field work in community agencies. The need for trained Negro community workers is acute and agency response is gratifying.

In cooperation with the SCCHR executive director, one college professor is making an informal study of the positions becoming available in South Carolina through new industries. Unfortunately, not many of the incoming industries are the kind which will require highly skilled employees.

Contact with the Richland County office of the South Carolina Employment office indicates that there are few openings in technical fields listed to which Negroes might be referred. The professor has been unable thus far to get definite information as to what industries in this area have United States government contracts.

Appointments will be sought with groups concerned with economic development both at local and the state levels as time and other factors make possible.

Through direct contacts with Negro college students this quarter, the SCCHR executive director has identified a number of veterans and others over 21 years of age who have a mature interest in the program of registration and voting by Negroes.

Organizational Activity

On December 13, the fall meeting of the SCCHR was held in Columbia. Information was exchanged as to programs being carried out by the NAACP, CORE, The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Penn Center, the S.C. Federation of Colored Womens Clubs, the S. C. Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, and others. On seeking direction for SCCHR program for 1960, the group concensus was that the Council might focus on such matters as:

1. Improvement of education in the schools and colleges, including adequate guidance and placement programs;
2. Restoration of compulsory school attendance and/or problems increased by repeal of compulsory attendance law; and
3. Coordination and development of programs to be undertaken cooperatively with other organizations invited to participate in planning and action.

The executive committee met on January 10 to name committees for 1960. The executive director has spent considerable time in activating these new committees.

The finance committee met on January 31.

Other committees are in the stage of corresponding and holding informal consultations.

Appeal to Field Foundation

Early in the new year an appeal was made to the Field Foundation for funds needed to reactivate the S. C. Coordinating Council of Negro Organizations. To date no definite response has been received. This organization will play a unique and significant role in South Carolina at this time if financial undergirding becomes available.

Field Trips

During this quarter, field trips have been made to Greenville, Charleston, Conway, Florence, Mayesville, Sumter, Winnsboro, and Rock Hill.

On January 1, under the Greenville Inter-denominational Ministerial Alliance (Negro) and CORE an Emancipation Day Prayer Pilgrimage to the Greenville Airport was held. State and local law enforcement officials cooperated in making the demonstration orderly and dignified.

On January 19 the Citizens Committee of Charleston County (Negro) held its annual meeting. The Committee was host to representatives of state-wide organizations having similar objectives: the making of specific democratic advances by Negroes. An unfortunate local bus incident was reported which led to stepped-up efforts for desegregation of city buses. A series of cross burnings by the KKK At the city limits were discussed.

Contact was made in January with Mr. E. R. McIver, the acting chairman of the S. C. Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, at his home in Conway. Mr. McIver disclosed that a great deal of pressure continues to be placed upon him not to serve on the committee (see letter from the SCCHR executive director to Paul Rilling concerning this committee).

Attached is a copy of a letter published in the Sumter Item in December. It was written by wives of officers at the Shaw Field Air Force Base. Mrs. Mildred Williams is a member of the Sumter Council on Human Relations. Her husband, Major Walter J. Williams, was informed by a superior officer that his wife's actions, if continued, would lead to his removal.

Contacts were made in Winnsboro in order to clinch matters related to the participation of Negroes in the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth. Governor Ernest F. Hollings has finally appointed Negro delegates. However, there has been no public announcement concerning his appointments.

Rock Hill students were the first to begin sit-in demonstrations in South Carolina. Press coverage has fairly covered the objective circumstances. Upon the invitation of the Rock Hill Council on Human Relations, the SCCHR executive director spent parts of two days there. Though there was a period of shock and some fear on the part of white members of the Rock Hill Council, the Council rose to the situation admirably. One member wrote: "We are very proud that we have survived this crisis as a council." Members have performed behind-scene constructive roles, but decided against making a public statement as many wished to do.

Value of Concrete Confrontation

The student sit-in demonstrations have been the first occurrences to confront South Carolinians en mass with the dissatisfaction of Negroes with segregation. Because of this fact, they have served to arouse the adult community, Negro and white, from seeming apathy and complacency. They have lifted debate from the idealogical to the realistic. South Carolinians in general can be expected to be more at home in this concrete situation. SCCHR will attempt to make full use of emerging conditions.

Inter-organizational Cooperation

In addition to cooperative activity mentioned above, the executive director served as a program participant in the NAACP conference on "Race Relations Is A Moral Enterprise" held in Columbia in January. She spoke at the winter meeting of the S. C. Federation

of Colored Women's Clubs at the Wilkinson Home in Cayce, held also in January. Other important meetings with which she assisted this quarter were the annual meetings of the S. C. Council of United Church Women and of the Palmetto State Voters Association, a non-partisan political organization.

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

QUARTERLY REPORT (for December, 1959, January & February, 1960)

TO: Southern Regional Council

FROM: Florida Council on Human Relations

Climate: There was no appreciable change in the "climate" of the Sunshine State during this period. We still seemed to be moving out of the deep freeze slowly and cautiously. During March, which will have to be reported in the next Quarterly Report, dramatic events began to occur which may send us quickly up or down. Depending on what happens within these next few weeks we may be headed for rapid change in this state.

The gubanatorial race began in earnest during this period, with the major candidates trying to say as little as possible about race relations. The results of the "sit ins" are forcing the issue, however, and some of the candidates are taking very negative attitudes. What this means will become more apparent during this next month or two, no doubt.

CHIEF PROGRAM EMPHASES.

Money: Throughout this quarter the emphasis on fund raising begun the previous quarter was continued. Specifically, this has meant some mopping up of the appeals made in the meetings held around the state, acknowledging gifts and pledges, etc. In addition to this individual appeals have been made to likely prospects by board members, local council officers, and the executive director.

Expenditures for this period include payment of considerably overdue bills totalling almost $ 900.00. This put our financial picture in a different perspective. If we are able to do as well during this next quarter we should be able to almost entirely, and perhaps

entirely, liquidate our outstanding debts.

Annual Meeting: The Annual Meeting was somewhat neglected this year, with all our energies for 2½ months prior to it going into fund raising activities. In addition to this the executive became ill the day before the meeting and left a variety of loose ends with which the Board had to cope alone. Some felt that the spirit in the Board meeting and the Membership Meeting was on the highest plane yet. The meeting itself was devoted to an inventory of the thinking of the membership on the role of the FCHR, breaking into small discussion groups where each person could be heard and a record made of suggestions and ideas. It is expected that these findings will be used by the Board in its planning.

"Sit Ins" Our Local Councils have been active in several cities, mediating and serving as something of a buffer-interpreter. In Daytona Beach the local president held conferences with the management of the affected stores, able to get a slight delay in the demonstrations while she explored attitudes and possible adjustment. Bill Williams assisted clergymen in developing their role. The ministerial association, which has been integrated for several years, offered to be a demonstration group, willing to be seen publicly eating together at the various stores and expecting to have leading laymen join them. They also plan to have further consultation with school officials, city councilmen, etc., in an effort to get constructive thinking going on other areas where there is discrimination. There was a refreshing spirit of, "Let's not just talk, let's do something."

With the leadership of our Governor this situation has become very exciting. Cities all over the state are following his lead. His office, incidently, called ours to confer on the proposed committee prior to its appointment, and expressed the desire to work closely with the FCHR on this project.

Local Councils: During this quarter the group we started three years ago in Pensacola decided to finally become officially a part of the family. In accord with the de-emphasis of Dade County and a return to statewide operation the executive has been sitting in on program planning sessions in almost every local group. Assistance with projects through location and enlisting of resource people is recognized as an important part of the service rendered by the Council. (As needed for the study sponsored by the Gainesville Council of the role of the Church in the segregation issue in Florida, for instance. This required help of other sociologists, and top clergy in several cities.)

Desegregation of Police Department: The Civil Service Board called in our executive director to serve as a consultant as it considered questions raised by a Negro police sergeant of the City of Miami. After a series of conferences the Board unanimously adopted rule changes which completely eliminated the separate categories for Negroes. Negroes currently on the force are being carried over at their present level, and all men coming into the department or participating in examinations for promotions will do so on the same basis. (One exam, one register.)

United Church Women's Workshop: The FCHR assisted in the planning and staffing of this annual effort which was started by Mrs. Tilly. It is a 24 day affair.

<u>Other Cooperative Activities:</u> Further planning sessions for workshops jointly sponsored with the ADL were held in Orlando, Tampa, Jacksonville, and Gainesville. The one in Jacksonville includes Jacksonville University as a sponsor, with the dean of the Evening Division serving as general chairman. It is shaping up in a most worthwhile manner, and will be publicized widely. It is to be April 25 through 28th.

The one in Orlando is sponsored with UCW and the local Jewish Community Council. It is scheduled for May, and also is quite promising in terms of the people who will be staffing it, and the local support developing. These workshops are a primary responsibility of the education director of the ADL, with a lion's share of the correspondence and detail work in his hands.

These efforts continue to reach hitherto unreached people, and represent an important part of our programming. Needless to say, our Local Councils are always much involved in them.

NEXT STEPS-

1. Further specific planning for financial support and program emphasis by the Executive Committee when it meets in April.

By then the dust of the previous quarter's activity will have settled enough to judge the merits of actions taken. The impact of "pledging", for instance, will have become evident, giving a basis on which to judge whether to make more efforts in this direction.

2. Assist in the development of implementation of the Governor's appeal. Through the Governor's committee and directly we should be able to assist cities in making real use of their new groups.

3. Re-schedule planning sessions for the conference of religious leadership for the President's Committee on Gov't Contracts. This has been delayed by the Executive's illness and the priority of fund raising.

4. Workshops- Jacksonville in April
Orlando in May
University of Florida, and Tampa, still to be scheduled.

Wm K Williams

Wm K Williams
Executive Director

QUARTERLY REPORT

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DECEMBER 1, 1959 - MARCH 1, 1960

I. GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS IN VIRGINIA

TAKING PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE IN THE STATE WAS THE RECENT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. THE LEGISLATURE WAS CHARACTERIZED BY A BITTER FIGHT BETWEEN THE FORCES OF GOVERNOR ALMOND AND THE FORCES OF THE BYRD MACHINE. THE BYRD FORCES WERE SUCCESSFUL IN KILLING A PROPOSED SALES TAX. HOWEVER, THE ALMOND FORCES WERE VICTORIOUS IN PASSING A RECORD-BREAKING BUDGET. A BILL TO SET UP A SPECIAL COMMISSION COMPOSED OF NEGRO AND WHITE MEMBERS, TO STUDY RACIAL PROBLEMS IN VIRGINIA, WAS KILLED IN THE SENATE COMMITTEE. THE IDEA BEHIND THIS BILL IS NOT DEAD, FOR IT IS HOPED THAT THE LIBERAL SENATORS WILL BE ABLE TO PERSUADE GOVERNOR ALMOND TO SIMPLY APPOINT A COMMITTEE OR COMMISSION AS A "SPECIAL" GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION.

A BILL INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE THOMSON WOULD HAVE EXTENDED THE STATE PUPIL PLACEMENT LAW ANOTHER TWO YEARS. THIS BILL WOULD HAVE BEEN A DEFINITE BLOW TO THE SCHOOL SYSTEM IN VIRGINIA. HOWEVER, IT TOO WAS KILLED IN COMMITTEE.

SEVERAL RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING THE U. S. SUPREME COURT WERE PASSED. THE NEGATIVE RESULTS OF THESE WOULD SEEM TO BE THAT THEY BRING INTO FOCUS THE INTENSE PREJUDICE OF CERTAIN AREAS OF THE STATE. HOWEVER, ON THE POSITIVE SIDE, IT GAVE THE SOUTHSIDE LEGISLATORS SOMETHING TO VOTE FOR AND THESE RESOLUTIONS WERE RELATIVELY INNOCUOUS AND UNIMPORTANT IN THEIR FINAL RESULTS. THE MOST SERIOUS SETBACK FOR THE CAUSE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS SUFFERED IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WAS THE BILL WHICH WAS PASSED AND WHICH GRANTED TAX RELIEF TO ANY PRIVATE CITIZEN OF A COMMUNITY WHO COULD SHOW PROOF THAT HE WAS PAYING TUITION TO A PRIVATE SCHOOL. THIS, IN EFFECT, MEANS THAT THE CITIZENS OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY WHO PAY $400.00 PER YEAR IN PROPERTY TAXES TO THE STATE AND COUNTY COULD DEDUCT THE ENTIRE AMOUNT, IF THEY HAVE AS MANY AS TWO CHILDREN IN THE FOUNDATION SCHOOL IN PRINCE EDWARD.

THERE SEEMED TO BE A GENERAL RELUCTANCE ON THE PART OF BOTH THE BYRD AND ALMOND FORCES TO INJECT THE SEGREGATION ISSUE AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL ISSUE INTO THEIR DEBATES. THIS, OF COURSE, WAS OBVIOUSLY STRATEGY. HOWEVER, IT SEEMS APPARENT THAT THE POLITICAL

CLIMATE IS VASTLY MORE FAVORABLE TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS THAN IT WAS A YEAR AGO WHEN THE FREEDOM-OF- CHOICE BILL SQUEEKED THROUGH BY SUCH A NARROW MARGIN.

II. "SIT-DOWNS"

A. RICHMOND. THE WAVE OF NEGRO SIT-DOWNS WHICH HAS SWEPT ACROSS THE SOUTH HAS NOT PASSED VIRGINIA BY. ON FEBRUARY 18, 19, AND 20, STUDENTS FROM VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY PROTESTED DISCRIMINATION IN EATING PRACTICES AT WOOLWORTH'S, G. C. MURPHY, PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE, MILLER & RHOADS DEPARTMENT STORE, AND THALHIMER'S DEPARTMENT STORE. THEY WERE REFUSED SERVICE AND ASKED TO LEAVE EACH OF THESE PLACES. HOWEVER, WHEN THEY REFUSED TO LEAVE, THE LUNCH COUNTERS WERE CLOSED. ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, THERE WAS A SECRET MEETING OF THE RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION OF RICHMOND. AT THIS MEETING IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE MERCHANTS WOULD STAND FIRM IN OPPOSING THE SIT-DOWNS AND THERE WAS A TACIT AGREEMENT THAT THE NEXT STORE WHICH WAS INVADED BY THE SIT-DOWNS SHOULD CAUSE THE ARREST OF ALL NEGROES SEEKING TO EAT AND WHO REFUSED TO LEAVE WHEN ASKED.

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, THIRTY-FOUR VIRGINIA UNION STUDENTS WERE ARRESTED FOR TRESPASSING AT THALHIMERS AND RELEASED ON BOND. ON THIS SAME DAY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE UNANIMOUSLY PASSED A BILL MAKING IT A MISDEMEANOR TO TRESPASS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY AFTER BEING ASKED TO LEAVE. ON FEBRUARY 24, A NEGRO MASS MEETING WAS HELD AT FIFTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH WITH OVER 4,000 PEOPLE PRESENT. A STEERING COMMITTEE WAS APPOINTED, FUNDS FOR DEFENSE OF THE STUDENTS SOUGHT, AND A NAME GIVEN TO THE PROTEST ORGANIZATION, WHICH BECAME THE RICHMOND CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE. AT THIS POINT THE NAACP WAS ASKED TO ADVISE WITH THE STUDENTS AND TO ASSIST IN THEIR LEGAL DEFENSE.

ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, STUDENTS FROM VIRGINIA UNION PICKETED THALHIMERS AND HAVE MAINTAINED A PICKET LINE SINCE THAT TIME. FROM TIME TO TIME THEY HAVE BEEN JOINED BY WHITE STUDENTS FROM UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. NO VIOLENCE HAS BEEN REPORTED IN THE SIT-DOWNS AND THE POLICE HAVE DONE A VERY GOOD JOB IN GENERAL MAINTAINING ORDER. NO FURTHER STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS HAVE BEEN HELD IN RICHMOND AND NO FURTHER PROTESTS HAVE BEEN MADE. THE 34 STUDENTS ARE NOW IN PROCESS OF BEING TRIED INDIVIDUALLY IN CITY COURT AND ARE BEING FINED A SUM OF $20.00, WHICH IS ALSO BEING APPEALED.

ON FEBRUARY 22 THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL, MEETING AT VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY, ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

"IN REGARD TO THE INCREASING REQUESTS OF NEGRO YOUNG PEOPLE IN VIRGINIA FOR UNSEGREGATED ACCOMMODATIONS AT LUNCH COUNTERS IN STORES AND OTHER BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS WHERE THEIR PATRONAGE IS READILY ACCEPTED IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE VCHR DECLARES:

(1) ITS SYMPATHY FOR THESE YOUNG PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN MAKING ORDERLY REQUESTS FOR SERVICE AT THESE LUNCH COUNTERS.

(2) ITS HOPE THAT THE MANAGEMENT OF SUCH ESTABLISHMENTS WILL ACCEDE TO THEIR REQUESTS."

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL HAS WORKED CLOSELY WITH THE RICHMOND AREA COUNCIL IN SEEKING MEDIATION AND NEGOTIATION IN RICHMOND. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE RICHMOND AREA COUNCIL IS QUIETLY AND WITHOUT PUBLICITY SEEKING TO ESTABLISH NEGOTIATION BETWEEN THE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION AND THE PICKETING STUDENTS. THIS IS BEING PURSUED IN A DEVIOUS MANNER. EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO GET THE MAYOR TO APPOINT A BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE AND LET THIS GROUP WORK WITH THE TWO OPPOSING FORCES. SOME POSITIVE RECEPTIVE ATTITUDES HAVE BEEN WITNESSED AND THE MAYOR HAS HAD TWO CONFERENCES EACH, LASTING MORE THAN AN HOUR, WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE RICHMOND COUNCIL.

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 11, THE ~~XXXXXXX~~ DIRECTOR OF THE VCHR MET WITH THE RICHMOND CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE. ALSO PRESENT WAS MR. PAUL M. RILLING, FIELD DIRECTOR OF SRC. SEVERAL FACTORS WERE VERY CLEARLY POINTED OUT TO THIS COMMITTEE: (1) THE LATENT DANGER OF PICKETING A JEWISH-OWNED STORE AND NOT PICKETING THE COMPETITION STORE WHICH IS OWNED BY GENTILES, (2) THAT MEMBERS OF THE NEGRO MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE WHO WERE PICKETING HAD USED SIGNS WHICH WERE CONSIDERED INSULTING AND AN AFFRONT TO MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, (3) THE RATHER UNENVIABLE POSITION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY. WILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE WAS EXPRESSED ON THE PART OF THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE.

B. PETERSBURG. NEGRO CITIZENS OF PETERSBURG, UPON HEARING OF THE SIT-DOWNS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, DECIDED THAT THERE ARE MANY AREAS OF DISCRIMINATION IN THEIR OWN CITY. TAKING WHAT

THEY BELIEVED TO BE THE EASIEST AND MOST VULNERABLE SITUATION, THEY WENT IN A BODY -- 140 STRONG -- TO THE PETERSBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY. THE LIBRARY WAS IMMEDIATELY CLOSED AND PETERSBURG CITY COUNCIL MET IN EMERGENCY SESSION AND PASSED AN ORDINANCE, MAKING IT A MISDEMEANOR TO TRESPASS ON CITY PROPERTY AFTER BEING ASKED TO LEAVE. NEGRO LEADERS WERE PRESENT AT THIS MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL AND ASSURED COUNCIL THAT THE LAW WOULD BE PROTESTED. THE FOLLOWING MONDAY ELEVEN NEGROES WENT TO THE CITY LIBRARY AND WERE ARRESTED. FIVE OF THEM CHOSE TO REMAIN IN JAIL RATHER THAN GIVE BOND. AMONG THE FIVE GOING TO JAIL WERE THE REV. R. G. WILLIAMS, A MEMBER OF THE RICHMOND AREA COUNCIL AND THE REV. WYATT TEE WALKER, BOARD MEMBER OF VCHR.

THE PETERSBURG LIBRARY LAW HAS BEEN PRIVATELY CALLED VERY VULNERABLE EVEN BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE AND IT IS FELT THAT A REPEAL WILL COME ABOUT SOON. IN THE MEANTIME, THERE ARE NO FURTHER PROTESTS IN PETERSBURG AT THIS TIME.

C. PORTSMOUTH. I ARRIVED LATE ON THE SCENE IN THE PORTSMOUTH SITUATION, BUT AFTER INTERVIEWING SEVERAL PEOPLE, THE FOLLOWING SEEMED TO BE THE BASIC FACTS. THE SIT-INS IN PORTSMOUTH HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS AND AS SUCH, THEY HAVE DRAWN THEIR OPPOSITION FROM THEIR OPPOSITE NUMBERS IN THE WHITE HIGH SCHOOLS. ACCORDING TO THE BEST SOURCE INVOLVED, THE ACTUAL VIOLENCE WHICH OCCURRED WAS MAINLY BETWEEN NEGROES OUTSIDE THE SIT-IN MOVEMENT AND A HOODLUM ELEMENT OF THE WHITE COMMUNITY. SIT-INS ARE OCCURRING NOW IN PORTSMOUTH EACH DAY AFTER SCHOOL AND THE POLICE ARE DOING A GOOD JOB OF KEEPING ORDER. AN INTERRACIAL MINISTERS ORGANIZATION IN PORTSMOUTH IS NOW IN PROCESS OF WORKING WITH THE CITY GOVERNMENT IN NEGOTIATIONS THAT ARE SECRET AND SO FAR UNFRUITFUL.

ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE PORTSMOUTH SIT-INS WAS ARRESTED FOR VIOLATION OF A CITY ORDINANCE IN PASSING OUT PAMPHLETS BUT AFTER A REVIEW OF HIS CASE, THE CITY ATTORNEY DECIDED THAT HE WAS WITHIN HIS RIGHTS. HOWEVER, NO NEGROES ARE PASSING OUT PAMPHLETS AT ALL BUT ARE QUIETLY PICKETING EACH DAY AFTER SCHOOL.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE VCHR POINTED OUT TO THE LEADERS OF THE PORTSMOUTH GROUP THE EXTREME DANGER AND THE VOLATILITY INVOLVED IN USING HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FOR THIS TYPE OF DEMONSTRATION. IT WAS POINTED OUT ALSO THAT THE VIOLENCE ERUPTING FROM PORTSMOUTH HAD BEEN ONE OF THE VERY BAD FEATURES OF THE PUBLICITY THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

D. NORFOLK. THE ONLY SIGNIFICANT FACT ABOUT NORFOLK IS THE RECENT PICKETING AND BOYCOTT OF THE BE-LOW SUPERMARKET. THIS SUPERMARKET WAS PICKETED BY MEMBERS OF CORE, WHO CHARGED DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES IN THE HIRING POLICIES OF THE STORE. DURING THE PICKETING THERE WAS SOME MINOR VIOLENCE -- PUSHING, SHOVING, AND ROCK-THROWING. THE POLICE RESTORED ORDER AND ARRESTED THE LOCAL CORE LEADER. HE WAS LATER RELEASED, BUT THE BE-LOW SUPERMARKET SECURED AN INJUNCTION AGAINST FURTHER PICKETING BECAUSE OF THE VIOLENCE INVOLVED.

THE DIRECTOR HAS STRONGLY URGED NORFOLK COUNCIL LEADERS TO SEEK THE FORMATION OF A MAYOR'S COMMISSION AND EMPOWER IT TO DO FACT-FINDING, USING AS STRATEGY THE FACT THAT NO SIT-DOWNS ARE OCCURRING IN NORFOLK AT THIS TIME. WORK IS PROCEEDING ON THIS AT A SATISFACTORY RATE.

E. HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS. IN HAMPTON AND NEWPORT NEWS THE SIT-DOWNS HAVE BEEN DEFINITELY STUDENT-INSPIRED AND STUDENT-CARRIED-OUT DEMONSTRATIONS. SEVERAL PATTERNS HAVE EMERGED HERE WHICH ARE SIGNIFICANT. DURING THE SIT-DOWNS ONE LUNCH COUNTER SERVED NEGROES BUT SERVED THEM AT EXORBITANT PRICES. NO ARRESTS HAVE BEEN MADE BUT WHEREVER A SIT-DOWN OCCURS THE PROPRIETOR CLOSES THE LUNCH COUNTER. THE NATIONAL CHAIN STORES HAVE BEEN THE PRINCIPAL TARGETS OF THIS MOVEMENT. THE LOCAL HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL HAS NOT AS YET TAKEN ANY ACTIVE PART IN THIS DEVELOPMENT. HOWEVER, THE DIRECTOR OF THE VCHR HAS MET WITH LEADERS OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF B'NAI BRITH AND AT THE SAME TIME WITH LEADERS OF THE STUDENT MOVEMENT, ALONG WITH MR. BOB KOHLER OF ADL. THIS MEETING WAS HELD ON MARCH 15 AT HAMPTON.

AT THIS TIME THE STUDENTS WERE PLANNING TO FORCE A TEST OF THE LAW AT NACKMAN'S DEPARTMENT STORE AT NEWPORT NEWS AND THEN IF THE ARRESTS OCCURRED, WERE PLANNING TO PICKET THE STORE. MR. KOHLER AND I POINTED OUT THE DANGER INVOLVED FIRST OF ALL, IN PICKETING ONE JEWISH CONCERN, WHICH MIGHT CAUSE A FLARE-UP OF ANTI-SEMITISM, AND WE ALSO POINTED OUT THAT NACKMAN'S BEING OWNED BY ABSENTEES, IT WOULD BE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO FORCE THEM INTO NEGOTIATION AFTER SUCH A BOYCOTT.

IT WAS AGREED AT THIS MEETING THAT THE DIRECTOR OF VCHR SHOULD CONTACT THE MINISTERS ASSOCIATION OF NEWPORT NEWS-HAMPTON AREA AND ATTEMPT TO PERSUADE THEM TO SET UP SOME KIND OF NEGOTIATIONS COMMITTEE OR FOR THEM TO PERSUADE CITY COUNCIL OR THE MAYOR TO APPOINT SUCH A COMMITTEE, TO FORM A BASIS OF EQUITABLE NEGOTIATION BETWEEN MERCHANTS AND THE STUDENTS. WORK IS PROGRESSING ON THIS.

III. SCHOOLS

IN ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA THE LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD HAS ADVISED THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION THAT IT WILL NOW PROCEED WITH ITS OWN PUPIL PLACEMENT AND SEEK TO SOLVE ITS OWN DESEGREGATION PROBLEMS. THIS IS THE FIRST SCHOOL BOARD TO TAKE THIS SIGNIFICANT ACTION IN THE STATE.

IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA SUITS ARE PENDING CONCERNING THE ADMISSION OF NEGRO PUPILS TO FLOYD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL AND PULASKI PUBLIC SCHOOLS. A CASE INVOLVING THREE NEGRO PUPILS IS IN LITIGATION IN WYTHEVILLE. THE GENERAL ATTITUDE OF SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA IS FAR LESS PREJUDICED THAN THE SOUTHSIDE BUT DUE TO THE LOW EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS OF THE GENERAL COMMUNITY THERE, THE CONCERN FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IS NOT AS GREAT AS IT MIGHT BE.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY CONTINUES TO BE THE FOCAL POINT OF RESISTANCE TO DESEGREGATION IN VIRGINIA. THE FOUNDATION SCHOOL IN PRINCE EDWARD IS BEING HELD UP AS AN EXAMPLE TO THE ENTIRE SOUTH, SEEKING TO PROVE THAT PRIVATE EDUCATION IS THE ANSWER TO THE THREAT OF DESEGREGATION. PLANS ARE NOW UNDER WAY TO MAKE A STUDY OF THIS SCHOOL IN RELATION TO ITS LEVEL OF TEACHING, ITS SPACE FACILITIES, ITS SAFETY HAZARDS, ITS TOILET FACILITIES, AND OTHER AREAS. THIS WILL BE COMPARED WITH THE WHITE PUBLIC SCHOOL AS PREVIOUSLY OPERATED IN PRINCE EDWARD AND POSSIBLY A COMPARISON MADE WITH THE VIRGINIA AVERAGE.

FROM A CLOSE SURVEY OF CONDITIONS IN PRINCE EDWARD IT IS MY OPINION THAT NOT MORE THAN 1,000 OR 1,100 NEGRO BOYS AND GIRLS ARE STILL LIVING IN PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY AND NOT IN SCHOOL. EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE BY SEVERAL AGENCIES TO PLACE NEGRO CHILDREN IN BOARDING SCHOOLS IN WIDELY SEPARATED AREAS OF THE COUNTRY. THIS HAS MET WITH A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF APATHY AND, IN SOME CASES, DOWNRIGHT RESISTANCE. THE DOMINANT ROLE IN PRINCE EDWARD CONTINUES TO BE PLAYED BY THE REV. L. F. GRIFFIN.

FOUR TRAINING CENTERS HAVE BEEN SET UP IN THE COUNTY. THE PLAN TO HAVE A STUDENT WORKER, PAID BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, HAS NOT MATERIALIZED AS YET. THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS IS WORKING WITH MISS JEAN FAIRFAX OF AFSC AND IS COOPERATING WITH OTHER AGENCIES INVOLVED AS BEST WE CAN. A PREVIOUS REPORT DEALS WITH WHITE ATTITUDES IN THE COMMUNITY AND THEY HAVE NOT CHANGED APPRECIABLY SINCE THE REPORT. GREAT DOUBT EXISTS AS TO WHETHER PUBLIC SCHOOLS WILL OPEN IN SEPTEMBER, THE CONSENSUS

BEING THAT THEY WILL NOT. THE PECCA CONTINUES TO BE THE ONLY NEGRO ORGANIZATION FURNISHING LOCAL LEADERSHIP TO THE GROUP, AND IT IS HEADED BY MR. GRIFFIN, WHO IS ALSO HEAD OF THE LOCAL NAACP.

A DESPERATE NEED EXISTS TO PUT THE NATIONAL SPOTLIGHT ON THIS COUNTY AND TO (1) GIVE THE TRUE STORY OF THE FACTS LEADING UP TO THE CLOSING OF THE SCHOOLS AND (2) GIVE AN ACCURATE PICTURE OF THE INFERIOR BRAND OF EDUCATION BEING OFFERED TO THE WHITE CHILDREN. THE FOUNDATION SCHOOL IS EXPERIENCING SOME FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES AND ARE WRITING RATHER PRESSING AND INSISTENT LETTERS TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS ASKING FOR MONEY.

IV. ORGANIZATION MEETINGS

1. THE ANNUAL DINNER MEETING OF THE VCHR WAS HELD DECEMBER 1 AT GILLFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH IN PETERSBURG. ABOUT 75 PEOPLE WERE PRESENT AND REPORTS WERE GIVEN FROM ALL TEN LOCAL COUNCILS. MRR PAUL RILLING WAS THE MAIN SPEAKER OF THE EVENING. THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS WERE ELECTED AT THIS MEETING: DR. THOMAS H. HENDERSON, PRESIDENT; DR. J. KENNETH MORLAND, 1ST VICE PRESIDENT; REV. JAMES C. BREWER, 2ND VICE PRESIDENT; MRS. B. A. MAKIELSKI, SECRETARY; MR. JO K. HIGDON, TREASURER.

2. THE DIRECTOR HAS ATTENDED MEETINGS OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY, ALEXANDRIA, NORFOLK, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, RICHMOND, AND CHARLOTTESVILLE COUNCILS AND THE FREDERICKSBURG GROUP. WITH THE FORMER STATE PRESIDENT, MR. HUBERT BECKWITH, PRESENTED THE WORK OF THE VCHR TO THE DIVINITY STUDENTS OF ANDOVER-NEWTON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN MASSACHUSETTS. ATTENDED THE FREEDOM DINNER OF THE RICHMOND CIVIC ASSOCIATION. SPENT TWO DAYS ATTENDING THE SOUTHERN DIVISION MEETING OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF AFL-CIO IN LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, AS REPRESENTATIVE OF SRC. ATTENDED MEETINGS OF NCL CLEARING HOUSE IN WASHINGTON, D. C. AT INVITATION OF THE SOCIAL ACTION COMMITTEE, SPOKE TO FIRST METHODIST CHURCH AT HAMPTON, VIRGINIA. SPOKE TO THE SOUTHSIDE CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN. ATTENDED STATE DIRECTORS MEETING IN ATLANTA FEBRUARY 10 AND 11.

3. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VCHR MET AT VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY ON FEBRUARY 22; DISCUSSED THE RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STATE AND MADE PLANS FOR FUTURE PROGRAMS AND WORKSHOPS.

V. PROGRAM

PLANS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED FOR A SERIES OF INTERRACIAL MINISTERS WORKSHOPS, TO BE HELD AT FIVE DIFFERENT POINTS IN VIRGINIA MAY 10 THROUGH MAY 14, WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF DR. GALEN WEAVER, DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL ACTION OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MR. PAUL RILLING, FIELD DIRECTOR OF SRC, AND THE USE OF TWO OR MORE LOCAL SOCIOLOGISTS, AMONG THEM DR. HARRY ROBERTS AND DR. J. KENNETH MORLAND.

A ONE-DAY PROGRAM WORKSHOP IS PLANNED, TO MEET IN RICHMOND AND DISCUSS LOCAL COUNCIL PROGRAMS IN A SIMILAR MANNER TO THE ONE HELD LAST YEAR.

TENTATIVE PLANS ARE UNDER WAY TO SECURE AN OUTSTANDING SPEAKER, WHO WILL SPEND FROM TEN DAYS TO TWO WEEKS IN VIRGINIA NEXT FALL, TO GET THE COUNCILS OFF TO A GOOD START.

A HUMAN RELATIONS WORKSHOP IS TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR LYNCHBURG, TO BE HELD IN COOPERATION WITH ADL.

THE DIRECTOR IS PARTICIPATING IN THE ADULT EDUCATION WORKSHOP OF VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE, IN NORFOLK, IN JUNE.

VI. FINANCES

THE TOTAL FUNDS RAISED IN VIRGINIA FROM DECEMBER 1 TO MARCH 1 HAVE BEEN $3173.40. THIS LEAVES MORE THAN $1600 YET TO BE RAISED BY JUNE 1. THE ANNUAL CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS IS ON IN THE RICHMOND AREA AND IN PETERSBURG. PETERSBURG IS WITHIN $90.00 OF ITS QUOTA. THE MATCHING FUNDS CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE VARIOUS COUNCILS AND A GREAT DEAL OF ENTHUSIASM IS BEING SHOWN ABOUT IT.

THE DIRECTOR BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE THE ANNUAL PLIGHT OF THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL AND THE FACT THAT WE EXIST ONLY BECAUSE OF THE ABILITY OF SRC TO PROVIDE MONEY FOR US IN THE PAST. THE DIRECTOR POINTED OUT THAT WE HAVE NO ASSURANCE THAT ANY OF THESE FUNDS WILL BE AVAILABLE NEXT YEAR. IT IS HOPED THAT A BROADER BASE OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY CAN BE ESTABLISHED IN VIRGINIA. PLANS ARE UNDER WAY TO MAKE AN APPEAL TO SOME OF THE FAMILY FOUNDATIONS IN THE WASHINGTON AREA AS SOON AS THE DIRECTOR HAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY THIS PARTICULAR TECHNIQUE.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

WALTER C. COWART
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DR. J. MCDOWELL RICHARDS
CHAIRMAN

DR. RICHARD HOCKING
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

MR. LUCIUS H. PITTS
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. PHILIP HAMMER
SECRETARY

MR. DON L. HOLLOWELL
TREASURER

March 15, 1960

QUARTERLY REPORT: December 1, 1959 - February 29, 1960

To: Paul Rilling
Director of Field Activities, SRC

From: Georgia Council on Human Relations
Walter C. Cowart, Executive Director

The Georgia Council on Human Relations has been able to interest Negro leaders of Georgia in our aims and objectives during this quarter far more effectively than at any time since our organization. There are undoubtedly many factors involved in this awakening interest, some of them beyond our control and some we may have stimulated. Two illustrations of the latter are:

1. The Greater Atlanta Council through its chairman, Harry Boyte, wrote to a number of leading Negro ministers asking them to give publicity in their churches to the facilities and services now available to Negroes in the metropolitan area (a fact sheet listing these accompanied the letter) and asking them also to take the initiative in using them so that these opportunities might not be lost by default. From this effort we had much appreciation and favorable comment. Many requests have been received for more copies of the fact sheet.

2. A whirlwind visit was made in January by the Rev. Lucius Pitts and Dr. Guy Wells to some eight towns and cities in Georgia. They talked with Negro groups (meetings had been set up beforehand) and individuals and asked for their support. In many instances they were people who were not members of the council and knew little or nothing about it. A splendid response was given to this request and the results were $600.00 in cash and approximately $1,000.00 in pledges, some of which have since been received. A genuine interest in our program was also expressed and there was substantial indication of future support of our activities.

On December 4 the executive committees of the state council and the Greater Atlanta Council wrote to the governor protesting his veiled threat to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., upon the announcement of his return to his home state. Ten days later the state council through its executive committee wrote the governor a letter of

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commendation for the good things his administration had accomplished in the area of public health generally, for the hospital for the mentally ill at Milledgeville specifically. They requested similar consideration for public education. Copies of the letters are attached.

The Greater Atlanta Council and the Georgia Council are presently working on plans for a workshop to be held April 29 at the Central YMCA. This all-day meeting will be climaxed with an address by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., at a public meeting open to all members and friends of the two groups.

We are encouraged by the possibility of receiving full Federal tax exemption within a short time. This matter of tax exemption has been pending for more than five years, but our treasurer, Don Hollowell (he is also our attorney) has expedited this effort within the last few weeks by drafting amendments to our By-Laws which should make them acceptable to the Internal Revenue Bureau. These amendments were adopted at a called meeting of the Board and we have every reason to expect action from the Bureau soon. Mr. Hollowell did an excellent job on this.

Not only are we encouraged by the increasing interest and support of Negro leaders in the state, but also by the increasing responsibility of our executive committee and members of the state Board of Directors. During this quarter there are strong indications of a forward looking program for 1960.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia

J. McDowell Richards
Chairman, Board of Directors

Walter C. Cowart
Executive Director

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
December 1, 1959-February 29, 1960

Balance on hand December 1, 1959		$ 96.68
RECEIPTS:		
Grant-in-aid from SRC	$ 875.00	
Receipts from memberships	355.00	
Receipts from contributions	1,967.00	
Receipts for New South	38.00	
Miscellaneous (books)	30.50	
Total receipts	3,265.50	3,265.50
TOTAL		$3,362.18
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	$1,359.70	
Travel and expenses	149.56	
Rent	120.75	
Office supplies	105.50	
Postage	111.50	
Periodicals	7.00	
Telephone	65.96	
New South	28.00	
Refunds to local councils	129.92	
Petty cash	20.00	
Internal Revenue	172.80	
Books	84.00	
Miscellaneous	7.73	
Total disbursements	$2,362.42	2,362.42
BALANCE ON HAND MARCH 1, 1960		$ 999.76

C
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December 4, 1959

Governor Ernest Vandiver
State Capitol Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Governor Vandiver:

We, the members of the executive comm ttees of the Georgia Council on Human Relations and the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations, dedicated to goodwill to all our citizens, wish to express our regret over the charges you made against the return of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., to his native state and his former home in Atlanta.

Your charges that, "Wherever M. L. King, Jr., has been there has followed in his wake a wave of crimes including: stabbing, bombings, inciting of riots, barratry, destruction of property and many others.....We will be watching him closely and if he is responsible for strife involving law violations, he will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law," are inaccurate, unjust and may be understood as an indirect threat to the person of a native Georgian as well as an invitation to violence by irresponsible citizens.

The Reverend M. L. King, Jr., grew up in Atlanta, attended the city public schools, graduated from Morehouse College and is a graduate of the Crozier Theological Seminary. Until recently, he was pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama. He organized and completed a non-violence movement in Montgomery that led to the opening of the city buses for non-segregated use of all citizens.

Not only his personal character but his personal ministry have at all times been in keeping with a strict observance of the laws as well as a humane and Christian concern for the rights of all citizens of the community and state where he has resided.

We regret and deplore your prejudiced and untruthful statement.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Hocking, Vice-Chairman
Georgia Council on Human Relations

Harry Boyte, Chairman
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia
December, 1959

Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Chairman Walter C. Cowart, Executive Director

Dear Member of the General Assembly:

Because we know of your deep concern for the welfare of all the people of Georgia, and because of the grave responsibility you share with the Governor in the matter of the continuation of public education in our state without interruption, we are sending you the complete text of a letter from our Executive Committee to Governor Vandiver on December 15, 1959.

Sincerely yours,

The Executive Committee

The text of the letter follows:

"Dear Governor Vandiver:

The purpose of this letter is to extend greetings and congratulations, to express appreciation and to make a request. We congratulate you and your administration for the forthright way in which you have approached so many matters of deep and vital interest to the citizens of Georgia, and we are grateful for the service you have rendered in so doing.

We appreciate your interest in public health and your efforts to improve the conditions of mental patients within the state. We also commend your concern in other areas such as the state purchasing program and the improvement of our schools, including both better salaries for teachers and a more inclusive curriculum. There is evidence that your administration is eager to accept and to discharge all its rightful responsibilities.

We also share with you and the members of the General Assembly deep concern that our public schools shall not only be strengthened, but shall continue to function without interruption. Acutely aware of the tremendous loss suffered in neighboring states when public schools closed, we feel sure that there is enough intelligence, reason, genuine courtesy and goodwill in Georgia to support you and the legislature in making whatever adjustments need to be made to comply with the rulings of the Federal Courts without sacrificing the educational welfare of a single Georgia child.

Realizing, as we must, that Federal laws operate in the area of public schools in Georgia as in other Southern states, and aware of the Federal Court's ruling as to the schools in the city of Atlanta, we implore you to seek ways and means within the law by which we may avoid the tragedy that overtook the states of Virginia and Arkansas.

Having done all within your legal powers to keep your campaign commitments and to maintain in force the state laws regarding segregation in the public schools, we believe that you can now honorably appeal to the people of the state to accept in good faith the superior rulings of the United States Government relative to schools to the end that these may be kept open for all citizens regardless of race, religion or creed.

With every good wish to you personally and with deep concern for the welfare of Georgia and her people,

We are yours sincerely,

The Executive Committee

J. McDowell Richards, Chairman
(signed for the committee)

Dr. J. McDowell Richards
Dr. Richard Hocking
Rev. Lucius H. Pitts
Mrs. Philip Hammer
Mr. Don L. Hollowell
Rev. Lester Rumble

Dr. F. D. Funderburg
Rev. Judson G. Jackson
Mr. Frank Hutchings, Sr.
Rev. C. Leon Smith
Mr. Thomas Hargrave
Mrs. SueJette Crank

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BY-LAWS

Article I
Name

The name of this organization is the GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS; a non-profit, eleemosynary organization.

Article II
Purpose

The purposes of the Georgia Council on Human Relations are:

(a) to devise, develop and publicize techniques and programs of youth and adult education to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, national or ethnic group membership;

(b) to awaken interest in and stimulate local community groups to constructive and democratic attitudes toward and insights into problems of inter-group living in American multi-cultural society through the use of such techniques and programs;

(c) to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of the above objectives; to join with churches, religious organizations, schools and colleges in educational programs; and to establish chapters in different sections of the state of Georgia for the accomplishment of the above objectives.

Article III
Membership

Section 1. G enerally, any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Georgia Council may become a member. The Board of Directors, or a committee appointed by it, shall have the right to refuse membership to any person if it is deemed in the best interests of the organization.
Section 2. Annual dues will be set by the Board of Directors.

Article IV
Meetings

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall meet semi-annually in the fall and spring at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.
Section 2. The Executive Committee shall meet at least four times annually. Two meetings may coincide with the Board meetings. Notice of the meeting shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.
Section 3. Quorum. One-third of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for Board meetings. One-third of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for Executive Committee meetings.
Section 4. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Executive Committee. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the state chairman. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of the meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be mailed or communicated to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Article V
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairmen, a Treasurer and a Secretary. The Executive Directors shall be ex-officio officers. The officers shall be elected at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors.

Article VI
Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the organization shall be in charge of its affairs. The Board of Directors shall consist of 25-50 members, serving three-year terms. One-third of the Board may rotate each year. The Board of Directors shall be widely representative of the state's population.

New Board members shall be elected at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors. New Board members may be taken from a list prepared by the nominating committee; new Board members may be nominated from the floor.

The Board of Directors may fill vacancies by mail ballot between fall meetings. Terms of Board members so elected shall expire at the next regular election.

It shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors to see that the work of the organization conforms to the stated purposes of the organization at all times.

Article VII
Committees

Section 1. Executive Committee. The affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization and two or more Board members elected at the fall meeting.

The Executive Committee may fill vacancies between meetings of the Board of Directors. Such appointments are subject to approval at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

Meetings. See Article IV, Section 2, of these By-Laws.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall appoint a State Program Committee. It shall be the duty of this committee, in close cooperation with the professional staff, to develop program proposals pursuant to the stated purposes which are to be carried out by the Executive Committee.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall appoint a State Finance Committee, whose duty shall be planning and executing fund raising for the support of the organization.

Section 4. Other committees, permanent or temporary, shall be appointed by the State Chairman upon the authorization of the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the committee chairman, non-members may be asked to serve in an ex-officio capacity on any committee except the Executive Committee.

Article VIII
Executive Staff

The Executive Staff of this organization shall consist of an Executive Director and such other professional staff--full time or part time--as is needed to carry out the program, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal staff functions.

Staff members shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

Employment, upgrading and discharge of all professional staff shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors. However, in case of emergencies, the Executive Committee may act for the Board.

Article IX
Cooperation

This Council, an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other intergroup agencies in the South, such as the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and the State Councils on H uman Relations formerly affiliated with it.

Article X
Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors or at any special meeting of the Board called for this purpose. See Article IV, Section 4, these B y-Laws.

Article XI
Non-political

This is a non-political organization. No part of its program shall be the carrying on of activities supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

Article XII

All parliamentary practices and procedures not covered by these By-Laws shall be governed by Roberts Rules of Order.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date Mar. 15, 1960

THE North Carolina COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING Feb. 29, 1960

INCOME

From SRC	2,475.00
Memberships	598.00
New South Subscriptions	98.00
Contributions	374.00
Other (specify)	
Annual Dinner	150.00
Charlotte Council	300.00
TOTAL INCOME	$3,995.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$2,250.00
Travel	129.98
Rent	105.00
Utilities	
Phone & Telegraph	85.75
Postage	146.00
Office Supplies	187.44
New South subscriptions to SRC	70.00
Other (specify)	
Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers	22.20
Annual Dinner	157.50
Retirement Fund	54.00
Office Equipment	1.50
Miscellaneous	18.58
Item unaccounted for	15.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$3,242.95

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$1,172.54
Income for Quarter	3,995.00
Total	$5,167.54
Expenditures for Quarter	3,242.95
BALANCE	1,924.59

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

PROGRAM REPORT: DECEMBER, JANUARY, FEBRUARY 1960

1). Information-Education Mail Project. In December, copies of the two resolutions passed at our annual meeting--one on discrimination in the National Guard and the other on school desegregation--were mailed to members with a memo asking for individual and organization support for the resolutions. In January, our Human Relations Bulletin went to our entire mailing list of about 1750. In February, the same people received a copy of the Council's statement on the lunch counter protest movement.

2). Board Meeting. The board (executive committee) met at High Point on January 28 with nine members and four visitors present. The board took note of SRC's offer to match funds beyond $2500 raised between December 1st and June 1st, and agreed to conduct a membership and finance drive to make the most of this offer.

The board agreed also to send a communication to the Research Triangle Authorities in the Raleigh-Durham area asking that equal treatment and equal opportunity in jobs, housing and recreation be put in practice in the area.

3). Charlotte Council. At a meeting on December 16th, the Council executive committee heard two representatives from the Burnsville Education Project speak on the school situation in Yancey County where Negro pupils have been refused admission to the "white" school, and have refused to travel by school bus to the Asheville schools. A temporary school has been set up in Burnsville to provide a minimum of schooling while the case is in court. The Charlotte Council raised $100 for the project. (The latest on this situation is that the State Board of Education has agreed to loan $30,000 to Yancey County for the purpose of putting up a three-room school for the Negro students!).

On January 27th Dr. Francis Gregory, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Washington, D. C., spoke at the Charlotte Council Forum on "School Desegregation in Washington." It was a cold and rainy night, but sixty-five people turned out for the meeting.

Members of the Charlotte Council have been active in connection with the lunch counter protest movement. Interviews have been held with some of the store managers, and letters have been written to the store managers and to the editors of the local newspapers. (Of 32 letters-to-the-editor published in the two Charlotte papers during February, 23 were favorable to the Negro students and only 9 were opposed!)

A letter was sent from the Charlotte Council Chairman to the managers of the stores affected by the protest movement asking mainly that they meet with student representatives to discuss the lunch counter issue. No result!

4). Over the State. On January 9th a representative of the Charlotte Council and I attended a meeting called by the Friends Service Committee in High Point on the legal aspects of school desegregation. About 15 people, mostly lawyers, were there. No formal conclusions were drawn up, but there was emphasis on the point that in future court cases it would be well to concentrate on the injustice and unlawful nature of original assignments to segregated schools.

A similar meeting was held of March 5th to discuss the legal aspects of the lunch counter protest movement. Dan Pollett of the University of North Carolina Law School pointed out many legal cases which have a bearing on the situation, but which indicate only a trend. The question of the rights of customers in a department or dime store is to date a cloudy one.

A statement on the lunch counter issue from the officers of the North Carolina Council was mailed to our entiree mailing list and to all the daily

newspapers of the state on February 19 - 23. Later on, a letter, approved by the executive committee of the Council, was addressed to store managers affected by the lunch counter protest movement over the state.

Due to the serious illness of my wife, I was unable to spend much time in Raleigh during the months of January and February, so not much progress has been made toward organizing an interracial council there. The Mayor of Raleigh has appointed a committee to deal with the lunch counter issue, and this may possibly change our plans for a council there.

Harry S. Jones

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QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date March 18, 1960

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING February 29, 1960

INCOME

From SRC	$ 875.00	
Memberships	441.00	
New South Subscriptions		
Contributions	130.00	
Other (specify)		
Sale of Literature	7.25	
		$1453.25
TOTAL INCOME		

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$1650.00	
Travel		
Rent	150.00	
Utilities	8.60	
Phone & Telegraph	87.90	
Postage	79.28	
Office Supplies	137.99	
New South subscriptions to SRC	114.00	
Other (specify)		
Books	4.65	
Maintenance	30.00	
Office Assistance for Annual Meeting	62.00	
Hotel for Speaker for Annual Meeting	10.19	$2334.61
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		

- * -

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 1179.51
Income for Quarter Total	1453.25
Expenditures for Quarter	2334.61
BALANCE	$ 298.15

MONTGOMERY COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

LD
HCF
SM

Montgomery Council on Human Relations
Montgomery, Alabama

"An Organization to Attain through Research and Education
Equal Opportunities for All the People of Montgomery"

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At this time, March 21, 1960, we are unable to announce the time and place of the next meeting. Meanwhile the Executive Committee is of course continuing to function. It requests that any members who have facts on the present situation contact one of the members of the Committee. Now more than ever we must accept our responsibility as a fact-finding and research organization to cut through the fog of rumor in both white and Negro communities and, where the facts warrant it, to make them known either to local authorities or groups or to the press.

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DOES THE NAUSEUM ADD?

At the moment it appears that the Second Battle of Montgomery in the Uncivil War is about over. Survivors will of course recall the first battle which began almost three years ago over a matter of where citizens were to sit on buses. Since the resumption of active protest after an interval of more than two years offers the possibility that certain patterns of reaction can be seen, we thought it might be worth a little presumption on our part to offer a few impressions of comparison and contrast. We freely admit that these are our own, private little impressions. In offering them we take refuge in the inalienable right of the editor to editorialize, comforted in the thought that these days all that activity seems to require are preconceptions and a typewriter.

First, the public response to the issues involved. It must be recognized at the outset that there are basically four publics involved--those for desegregation and those against it among the white citizens, and those for action and those against it among the Negro citizens. And of course there are infinite gradations from each of these positions to the others. The extreme segregationists responded much more violently to the bus boycott than they have to the sit-in attempt and subsequent demonstrations. The sad history of the bombing of Negro homes and churches need not be recounted here. Compared to this murderous intent, the clubbing of the Negro woman downtown and the nasty temper of the white crowd outside the Negro church on the recent famous Sunday must be viewed as progress.

On the other extreme, that majority of Negro citizens who do not participate in active measures seem to us to be better informed this time. In the intervening years they seemed to have come to understand the concept of concerted Negro action and to share the conviction that eventually it will get somewhere. This may seem a paradoxical conclusion, since so many of the Negroes were involved in the bus boycott and so few in the recent demonstrations. In the bus boycott most of them were participants by default, we suspect. Aside from the few thousand who actively supported the MIA, most of the Negroes stayed away from the buses out of the hard-learned wariness for any conflict with the white community. In the case of the recent demonstratkons we suspect that this wariness is still strong, but that added to it is the feeling that the issue is not high enough on a long list of grievances to merit sacrifice on their part.

This lukewarmness for the issue seems to have affected both of the center groups as well. Neither the sympathetic whites nor the active Negro leadership appears to have its heart in this one. It has seemed to be the wrong issue at the wrong time and in the wrong place, at least in the Deep South. While we have no confirmation of this, we have felt that the support lent to the protests by the Negro leadership has been more in the spirit of "we can't let our students down" rather than any conviction in the rightness of the issue.

Second, the reaction of the white power structure. Here of course the major item has been the relatively rapid acceptance of the creed of no-violence. We still remember with horror the two long weeks after the first bombings during the bus boycott in which no responsible white voice was raised in defense of law and order. Even when sanity began to assert itself, only one men's club spoke up for this keystone of democratic government. This included the local newspapers and radio stations.

On the recent occasion the situation was considerably different. From the outset there was emphasis in the local press on maintaining order. After the brutal clubbing downtown and the fortunate newspaper photograph of the event that aroused widespread shock and revulsion in the white community, the City Commission took its cue and made no-violence statements. Even though the inaction of the police, and the Police Commissioner by his own loaded statements, largely precipitated the crisis, the handling of the crowds in the Sunday demonstration was at least impartial enough to restrain any white thugs. When the men's clubs jointly commended the Police Commissioner it was on his handling of that situation and for that part of his public statement which emphasized law and order on the part of both races. The ministerial Association was quicker to go on record this time. A number of delegations and individuals have urged the

(Over)

City Commission to keep the peace. We feel this is a net gain, even though we are distressfully aware that the police have resorted to isolated harrassment and brutality.

We offer these thoughts as our small and admittedly partial antidote to the depressing status that still exists. Anyone can see the dark side; we'd rather be half-hearted Pollyannas.

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HYDE PARK CORNER: Barnard Liver

The following is reprinted from the February 24 issue of Punch, British humor magazine:

In case there remain any fortunate people in this country who have not heard enough about the miserable affair at Hyde Park Corner to bring them out in hepatitis at the mere thought of constituted authority for the rest of their lives, let me, at the risk of provoking a bout of nausea in my patient readers, briefly go over the facts. And when I say the facts, I am not referring to the whimsical generalities of Chief Inspector Crackenthorpe, nor the inarticulate yelps of Mr. Pinemarten, nor even the elegant ambiguities of the Home Secretary; by facts I mean here, in my quaint old-fashioned way, the actual events of the evening of Sunday, February 14, between 4.5 p.m. and 5.35p.m.

The facts, then, are these. At half-past three on that unhappy day a tidily-organized column of marchers arranged by the Committee Against Interfering with the Moon (Kensington Chapel) formed up in Brompton Road with the object of marching to Westminster and protesting against the Government's inexplicable decision to have the tide-tables in the Nautical Almanac rewritten in British Summer Time throughout. The march was duly registered at March House, and a route-card and time-table lodged with the police. When the head of the column reached Hyde Park Corner at four o'clock, via Knightsbridge, the number of marchers was estimated at one hundred and fifty, and there were two hand-lettered banners bearing the legends "HANDS OFF THE MOON," and "GOD'S TIME NOT MAN'S TIME." Meanwhile a rather less orderly but not less legal column of London Somalis had formed at Victoria Station, whose intention was to march to the Ethiopian Imperial Embassy, as it is cutely called, and hand in a protest against the infringement of grazing rights by Tigre tribesmen on the Somali-Ethiop border. Because the number of London Somalis is small, this party was reinforced by a contingent from the League for the Augmentation of Dissatisfied Minorities, which brought the total numbers up to approximately ninety-five, excluding the inevitable escort of heavily mounted police. Banners were carried, but they were written in Amharic. This march, too, was notified to all concerned.

The head of this column also reached Hyde Park Corner (via Grosvenor Place) at four o'clock. While it is impossible definitely to impute mens rea to the police, it has to be pointed out that they were well aware that this conflict would arise, and as they should know better than anyone, a man is responsible for the natural consequences of his acts.

The traffic-lights (and there is no dispute about this) were showing green for the Moon Marchers and red for the Somalis, and it might be said that this gave the right of way to the Knightsbridge party. This, however, is to ignore a basic principle of British behaviour. Where British nationals and nationals of other countries are in conflict it is assumed among decent people that the foreigners will have priority. The Somalis, acting on this assumption, marched across the red light on their way into Hyde Park.

The C.A.I.M. column, instead of waiting for them to pass, chose to ignore the usual courtesies and to go straight ahead toward Piccadilly. Various reasons have been given to account for this behaviour, most of them pretty wide of the mark. (I give warning that I shall examine them in detail later.) At all events, the two columns met in unhappy and irrelevant conflict at the . . . . .

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TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

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Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugo J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
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Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
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Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
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Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

March 23, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

This letter is to bring you up to date on our March activities which will not be included in the Quarterly report, which should also go to you today.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tennessee Council on the evening of March 1st, went well. The chief disappointment was that Chattanooga was not represented. The main facts of the meeting are reported in the February (post dated) Newsletter which I enclose. Mr. Crutcher's analysis of the Knoxville situation and Mr. Mickle's of the Memphis situation were clear and illuminating.

On March 2nd Connie Curry of the National Student Association came in with Will Campbell of the National Council of Churches staff. I had lunch with them and gained some insight into the student protests. Connie Curry remained in Nashville for several days that she might maintain contacts with Nashville students. She seems ready to promote student membership in the Tennessee Council when she comes this way again.

That evening, a group of us met with John Hope to consider possible action in the sit-down situation here in Nashville. It was a most helpful consultation in spite of the absence of the two consultants who were kept out by bad flying weather. We decided to send a small committee from the Nashville Conference to ask the Mayor to appoint a bi-racial committee. This too is reported in the enclosed Newsletter.

Meanwhile we were also working with a Nashville Conference committee to plan a program for a workshop on March 30-31. The chairman of this committee is John Compton of the Philosophy Department at Vanderbilt, a brother of the famous Compton, scientist. When the committee was set up we were concerned primarily with the swastika incidents. It is now concerned with lunch counter desegregation as well as anti-Semitism.

On Saturday, March 5th, I attended a meeting of the Nashville

Branch of American Association of University Women. Following the meeting, their board framed a good statement on the sit-ins and the attendant violence of February 27th-29th. This resolution was reported in the Sunday Tennessean of March 6th. On Sunday, ten of us met at the home of Nelson Fuson (white), a physicist on the Fisk faculty, recently returned from several years in France on a Foundation grant. He and his wife are devoted Friends, and lead a small Friends Meeting here. His suggestion was that we set up a coordinating group to keep us informed of each other's actions. This suggestion did not "take", but the outcome of our discussion was a decision to ask Wallace Westfeldt of the Nashville Tennessean to write a report on Nashville similar to the SRC report on the south-wide protest movement. That afternoon our thought was to have it underwritten and distributed by a committee of 100 to be mobilized by all of us. We later decided that it was best for the Nashville Conference to have it prepared and distributed in their own name since it is for such a service in such a crisis that the Conference was established. Later Sunday afternoon CBS telecast an interview with George Barrett, our Nashville President, who is performing in a topflight fashion. The telecast, considerably abbreviated, was seen here Monday evening, over CBS news service at 6:15. At the eleven o'clock service on Sunday at Christ Episcopal Church, their rector, Mr. Ferris, spoke quietly and effectively, calling for thoughtful and objective study of the local situation on the part of everyone with Christian concern that each might act as reason and conscience directed him. Several members of the congregation have spoken to me of this brief word from Mr. Ferris before he gave his sermon.

Incl.

On Thursday, March 10th, the Nashville Conference had its usual monthly luncheon at the Methodist Board. Our speaker had been engaged some weeks before Wallace Westfeldt recently returned from a year in Scandinavia on a Reid Foundation grant for journalists. He had been asked to speak on the American Image Abroad, with special reference to American race relations. His interview with Gunnar Myrdal had been published in a Sunday Tennessean some months before when Wally was still in Europe. However there was little time to talk of Myrdal since the current Nashville situation was on the minds of us all. There were about 125 at the meeting, the largest attendance we have ever had with the largest preponderance of Negroes,-well over half. The Negroes included several prominent persons who had not previously attended. Wally spoke thoughtfully and I wish more white persons of the "power structure" could have heard him. He said that thoughtful Europeans are fascinated by the picture of a great nation writhing in conflict with its conscience, all in the public eye. This is the first time in world history that such a conflict of conscience had occurred, or at least has been protrayed to the world by mass media. On the whole the response in Europe is one of admiration, although of course there is sharp criticism from time to time and considerable persistant Anti-Americanism based on factors other than our race relations.

Both membership and contributions have been on the increase during this disturbance. There have been occasional telephone calls for membership blanks and for information on the meaning of the whole disturbance. We have encouraged letter-writing to members of the Mayor's committee and to the merchants, especially Harvey's and Cain Sloan. The Nashville Executive Committee has sent telegrams and some letters to the New York offices of the variety stores. There have been long distance calls for information and we have kept in frequent communication by telephone with various leaders here in Nashville. Will Campbell had been widely acceptable to the sit-in groups along with Nelson Fuson. United Church Women framed a resolution, a copy of which I shall try to enclose. The League of Woman Voters resolution of a few days ago is especially helpful. I enclose that also.

Incl.

Just now we are anxious because of the difficulties of the Mayor's committee to win agreement between the contending parties. Apparently the merchants are willing to make almost no concessions and the students are increasingly restive. As of today,

they have restrained themselves from mass demonstrations, although there have been testings by small groups.

This long letter will make it easier for me to write the next quarterly report.

Dues and contributions received in the office are tapering off, since most of our memberships are now paid up. From now on we must depend more and more on new members and contributions. I agree with you that these must in the main be secured by hard work in local communities. Nashville will launch such an effort soon.

With appreciation always for your counsel and for the constant support and guidance the SRC provides, I am,

Sincerely,

Louise

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh
Encl

Our work with students will pay off soon, I hope - Today I ordered 1000 copies of the Atlanta University Center Students' Appeal, which Jack Nesmith of Vanderbilt SCA will help have distributed on campuses across the state -

P.S. March 25 - Your memo about continuing SRC assistance to state councils who have not yet secured federal tax exemption status is most heartening - Certainly we will continue to limit our program to activities for which we are chartered - Thanks for the cheerful word! L.Y.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date March 28, 1960

THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING Feb. 29, 19 60

INCOME

From SRC	975.00	
Memberships	283.00	
New South Subscriptions	86.00	
Contributions	2610.92	
Other (specify)		
Refunds	66.86	
TOTAL INCOME	$ 4021.78	$ 4021.78

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	1234.09	
Travel	681.72	
Rent	94.60	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	149.16	
Postage	54.00	
Office Supplies	153.18	
New South subscriptions to SRC		
Other (specify)		
Books 7.74 Equipment 181.15		
Printing 28.48 Payroll taxes 188.39		
Intern Program 167.25 Misc. 42.89		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2982.65	$ 2982.65

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	166.12
Income for quarter	4021.78
Total	4187.90
Expenditures for quarter	2982.65
BALANCE	1205.25

QUARTERLY REPORT (for December, 1959, January & February, 1960)

TO: Southern Regional Council

FROM: Florida Council on Human Relations

Climate: There was no appreciable change in the "climate" of the Sunshine State during this period. We still seemed to be moving out of the deep freeze slowly and cautiously. During March, which will have to be reported in the next Quarterly Report, dramatic events began to occur which may send us quickly up or down. Depending on what happens within these next few weeks we may be headed for rapid change in this state.

The gubanatorial race began in earnest during this period, with the major candidates trying to say as little as possible about race relations. The results of the "sit ins" are forcing the issue, however, and some of the candidates are taking very negative attitudes. What this means will become more apparent during this next month or two, no doubt.

CHIEF PROGRAM EMPHASES.

Money: Throughout this quarter the emphasis on fund raising begun the previous quarter was continued. Specifically, this has meant some mopping up of the appeals made in the meetings held around the state, acknowledging gifts and pledges, etc. In addition to this individual appeals have been made to likely prospects by board members, local council officers, and the executive director.

Expenditures for this period include payment of considerably overdue bills totalling almost $ 900.00. This put our financial picture in a different perspective. If we are able to do as well during this next quarter we should be able to almost entirely, and perhaps

entirely, liquidate our outstanding debts.

Annual Meeting: The Annual Meeting was somewhat neglected this year, with all our energies for 2½ months prior to it going into fund raising activities. In addition to this the executive became ill the day before the meeting and left a variety of loose ends with which the Board had to cope alone. Some felt that the spirit in the Board meeting and the Membership Meeting was on the highest plane yet. The meeting itself was devoted to an inventory of the thinking of the membership on the role of the FCHR, breaking into small discussion groups where each person could be heard and a record made of suggestions and ideas. It is expected that these findings will be used by the Board in its planning.

"Sit Ins" Our Local Councils have been active in several cities, mediating and serving as something of a buffer-interpreter. In Daytona Beach the local president held conferences with the management of the affected stores, able to get a slight delay in the demonstrations while she explored attitudes and possible adjustment. Bill Williams assisted clergymen in developing their role. The ministerial association, which has been integrated for several years, offered to be a demonstration group, willing to be seen publicly eating together at the various stores and expecting to have leading laymen join them. They also plan to have further consultation with school officials, city councilmen, etc., in an effort to get constructive thinking going on other areas where there is discrimination. There was a refreshing spirit of, "Let's not just talk, let's do something."

With the leadership of our Governor this situation has become very exciting. Cities all over the state are following his lead. His office, incidently, called ours to confer on the proposed committee prior to its appointment, and expressed the desire to work closely with the FCHR on this project.

Local Councils: During this quarter the group we started three years ago in Pensacola decided to finally become officially a part of the family. In accord with the de-emphasis of Dade County and a return to statewide operation the executive has been sitting in on program planning sessions in almost every local group. Assistance with projects through location and enlisting of resource people is recognized as an important part of the service rendered by the Council. (As needed for the study sponsored by the Gainesville Council of the role of the Church in the segregation issue in Florida, for instance. This required help of other sociologists, and top clergy in several cities.)

Desegregation of Police Department: The Civil Service Board called in our executive director to serve as a consultant as it considered questions raised by a Negro police sergeant of the City of Miami. After a series of conferences the Board unanimously adopted rule changes which completely eliminated the separate categories for Negroes. Negroes currently on the force are being carried over at their present level, and all men coming into the department or participating in examinations for promotions will do so on the same basis. (One exam, one register.)

United Church Women's Workshop: The FCHR assisted in the planning and staffing of this annual effort which was started by Mrs. Tilly. It is a 2½ day affair.

Other Cooperative Activities: Further planning sessions for workshops jointly sponsored with the ADL were held in Orlando, Tampa, Jacksonville, and Gainesville. The one in Jacksonville includes Jacksonville University as a sponsor, with the dean of the Evening Division serving as general chairman. It is shaping up in a most worthwhile manner, and will be publicized widely. It is to be April 25 through 28th.

The one in Orlando is sponsored with UCW and the local Jewish Community Council. It is scheduled for May, and also is quite promising in terms of the people who will be staffing it, and the local support developing. These workshops are a primary responsibility of the education director of the ADL, with a lion's share of the correspondence and detail work in his hands.

These efforts continue to reach hitherto unreached people, and represent an important part of our programming. Needless to say, our Local Councils are always much involved in them.

NEXT STEPS-

1. Further specific planning for financial support and program emphasis by the Executive Committee when it meets in April.

By then the dust of the previous quarter's activity will have settled enough to judge the merits of actions taken. The impact of "pledging", for instance, will have become evident, giving a basis on which to judge whether to make more efforts in this direction.

2. Assist in the development of implementation of the Governor's appeal. Through the Governor's committee and directly we should be able to assist cities in making real use of their new groups.

3. Re-schedule planning sessions for the conference of religious leadership for the President's Committee on Gov't Contracts. This has been delayed by the Executive's illness and the priority of fund raising.

4. Workshops- Jacksonville in April
Orlando in May
University of Florida, and Tampa, still to be scheduled.

Wm K Williams

Wm K Williams
Executive Director

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date 3/30/60

THE S.C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING February, 1960

INCOME

From SRC	2,475.00	
Memberships	574.00	$1,068.00
New South Subscriptions	178.00	
Contributions	316.00	
Other (specify)		
Withdrawal from B&L	500.00	
Travel refund	43.88	
		4,086.88
TOTAL INCOME		

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	1,652.31	
Travel	290.15	
Rent	71.83	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	68.65	
Postage	74.56	
Office Supplies	50.50	
New South subscriptions to SRC	150.00	
Other (specify)		
WT & SS (4th qt)	316.87	
Misc.	179.44	
		2,854.31
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	98.39
Income for Quarter	4,086.88
Total	4,185.27
Expenditures for Quarter	2,854.31
BALANCE	1,330.96

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Financial Report

January, February, March, 1960

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD DECEMBER 31, 1959			$ 407.71
INCOME			
Contributions	$ 153.50		
Memberships	113.50		
Literature	30.45		
Transfer from savings	3,241 .87		
SRC Grant	875.00		
Travel refund (from SRC)	162.04		4,637.36
			$ 5,045.07
EXPENDITURES			
Bank charges	4.07		
Rent	195.00		
Postage	43.90		
Office Supplies	50.14		
Hospitality	20.67		
FICA & Withholding tax	932.60		
Telephone & telegraph	90.43		
Mimeograph supplies	20.19	(20.19)	
Program	112.15		
Speaker	25.63		
Literature	32.02		
Travel	352.79		
Salaries	2,663.20		
NEW SOUTH	29.00		
Meeting room	10.00		4,581.79
CHECKBOOK BALANCE MARCH 31, 1960			$ 463.28
SAVINGS ACCOUNT			1.00
TOTAL CASH ON HAND MARCH 31, 1960			$ 464.28

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Narrative Quarterly Report

January-March, 1960

I. Significant Events

A. General

1. On February 9 Little Rock's growing complacency was shaken by the bombing of the home of Carlotta Walls, a Negro student at Central High. No one was hurt and damage to the home was not extensive.

   Reaction among city leaders contrasted to that of the Labor Day bombings. This was pointed out in a summary news story in the Arkansas Gazette. Principal concern was over what it would do to the effort to restore Little Rock's "good name" across the nation. William Rector, President of the Chamber of Commerce, quickly declared the incident was blown up out of all proportions by the nation's press. This was countered by a later statement from Grainger Williams, past president of the organization, and by the Chamber's posting a reward of $2500 for apprehension of the bombers.

   The Governor implied the leader of the NAACP had hired the bombers to their own purposes.

   Within a week, two men were arrested by the city police and the FBI. One was a Horace Mann senior named Monts; the other a Negro chauffer named Binns, about 30 years old. No motive has been found, though most people think these two guilty.

   Mrs. Bates labelled this a grandiose conspiracy to undermine faith in Negro leaders.

2. On March 21 a greater shock came in the death of Police Chief Eugene Smith and his wife, pronounced as murder and suicide by the coroner.

   While rumors still circulate, the community accepts the verdict and the explanation as a breakdown in the integrity of Gene Smith by domestic rather than professional difficulties.

   The death of Chief Smith seemed genuinely lamented by Negro citizens. "Boys" in the barber shop sent flowers. L. C. Bates regretted the tragedy as a real blow to law and order.

3. Approximately fifty students from Philander Smith College demonstrated at Woolworth's lunch counter on March 10. Five were arrested for refusing to leave on orders of the police. The store manager ordered the counter closed but did not ask the demonstrators to leave.

   The five arrested made bond and were released after being booked on three counts, Acts 17 and 226 of 1958 and 14 of 1959. Significantly on the scene (in the police station) was Mr. L. C. Bates, Field Director of the NAACP. In session the same day was the Arkansas Christian Movement. Dr. J. H. Jackson, National Baptist Convention President, who was in Little Rock for the meeting, commended the students for their orderly demonstration and encouraged them to take further action. Dr. Roland Smith, President of ACM, also commended the demonstrators and remarked that "our students are no different from any others".

After the incident the President of Philander Smith called a closed-to-the-public meeting of students and faculty. Although he was hospitalized, his tape-recorded voice "requested" the students to refrain from further demonstrations until he had recuperated. When a vote was taken, only four students voted to wait. The majority applauded the five students who were arrested for the demonstration.

On the day of the trial almost 200 persons, including many Philander Smith students, were present for the court hearing where the boys were convicted on a charge of loitering and fined $250 each and thirty days in jail. Before sentencing, the judge urged the defense attorney, Harold Anderson, to "see that this does not happen again". The decision has been appealed.

Immediately following the trial, almost simultaneously, demonstrations were held at the lunch counters of Blass', Pfeifer, Woolworth, Rexall, Walgreen and McClellan stores. The boys were joined this time by a number of girls who left the campus in violation of the orders of the college President. The groups went to the State Capitol steps and sang "God Bless America".

B. In the Schools

1. The Little Rock School Board, in a secret session, adopted the policy of not moving to phase # 2 (Junior High) of its plan for desegregation in 1960. This action was on March 21, the night before the hearing before the federal court on the use of the Pupil Placement Law. The Board announced this policy at the beginning of the court hearing next morning.

2. The Dollarway School District after direction from the federal judge announced its "affirmative policy" for ending discrimmination. Essentially it indicates the Board will be more receptive to transfer applications from students of the first grade; but that the Board will apply the Pupil Placement Law here too.

3. At its March meeting the Arkansas Board of Education approved payment of cost of litigation by the Dollarway School in its desegregation suit, under an act of the legislature in 1959 providing costs for needy districts involved in litigation to preserve segregation.

C. In the Courts

1. On January 11 the Arkansas Supreme Court heard the appealed case of Max Carr, University professor testing Act # 10 (Requiring affidavits listing membership in organizations). The Court in a unanimous decision sustained the constitutionality of Act # 10. This case will go to U. S. Supreme Court where it will be joined with that of Negro plaintiffs (Shelton and Arkansas Teachers Association) testing the same act.

2. District Judge Henley heard the Dollarway suit in which Negro plaintiffs attack the Pupil Placement Act, on February 19. His decision later upheld the Act, but approved plaintiff's appeal to federal court, and also called on Board to submit a plan for desegregation in thirty days. The appeal to the Court of Appeals is set for hearing May 12.

3. On February 23 the U. S. Supreme Court stripped the teeth from the so-called Bennett Ordinance in Little Rock and N. Little Rock (also enforced in some score of other Arkansa towns), requiring organizations to

file list of members and donors for purposes of determining privilege tax exemption.

4. On March 22-23 Judge Miller heard the NAACP attack on the Little Rock's application of the Pupil Placement Law. Judge Miller indicated his decision would not be given until about July.

D. Political

1. On January 13 Attorney General Bruce Bennett announced as candidate for governor, promising to stop population decline, to strengthen industrialization, and to "de-integrate" Arkansas schools and colleges already integrated.

2. Governor Faubus announced for a fourth term on March 16, indicating that a private poll indicated this would be his easiest victory yet.

3. Auditor Jimmy Jones has indicated that of qualified electors in the state 72,600 or 12% are Negro and 517,604 are white.

4. Governor Faubus in January interpreted the highly publicized hand-shake with Mrs. L. C. Bates in December as a scheme of his enemies in the federal government!

E. Among Organizations and Individuals

1. The American Friends Service Committee (SW Region) had J. M. Dabbs for a visit in Little Rock, February 12 after a safari into Louisiana and Mississippi. He was sponsored in an open meeting at Wesley's chapel by the Pulaski Council on Inter-group Relations that evening, with good news coverage by the Arkansas Gazette.

2. Arrangements were made for Mr. Dabbs to stay through Sunday, February 15. By cooperation from some members of the Executive Committee, the Greater Little Rock Ministerial Association re-established the service of worship on the afternoon of February 14 (Brotherhood Sunday) and had Mr. Dabbs as the speaker. Collins Temple Baptist Church was filled for the occasion. About one fourth of the audience was white.

On Sunday evening the Wesley Foundation at Conway (two colleges) had Mr. Dabbs for an evening discussion.

3. The Arkansas Council of Churches had Reverend Dahlberg, President of the National Council of Churches, to speak at a public meeting at the First Methodist Church on March 11.

An immediate attack on him and his organization was launched on the announcement of his visit. Contributory to the confusion was the fiasco of the manual of the Air Force charging ministers with subversion. The Governor publicly expressed regret at withdrawal of the manual saying its facts were true - this at the opening meeting on Civil Defense sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and the Department of Defense. Mr. Dahlberg was picketed on his arrival by racists, as was the meeting that evening. An anonymous call reporting a bomb planted in the church was announced to the audience. Only two women left. Plain clothesmen were in the audience.

Newsmen covered every phase of Dahlberg's visit including a breakfast at Philander Smith March 12. Mr. Dahlberg had an off-the-record visit with Central Negro students and two Philander sit-in participants.

4. Pine Bluff as a community made news centering largely around interest in sit-ins.

On February 14 an interracial service of worship was held there sponsored and publicly announced by the Ministers' Fellowship Group. (This group has met weekly since last October.)

In March the Arkansas Legislative Council met with the Board of A.M.& N. College in Pine Bluff. Acting President Evans appealed for funds adequate to offer all advantages offered students at the University of Arkansas, which would prevent unrest among students at this Negro state college. The Governor spoke briefly commending the college for having interest in other matters than integration. The published report of this meeting made necessary mass meetings of students at the college to "explain" and to appeal for the students not to join the sit-ins.

Prior to the meeting with the Legislative Council President Evans of the college called a meeting with Negro ministers to join him in heading off sit-ins. The ministers refused to be party to his plan. One of these ministers at the mass meeting on March 27 called by the NAACP before 800 persons staunchly supported the protests against segregation at lunch counters.

The Commercial, Pine Bluff daily, has had full coverage of sit-ins elsewhere with constructive editorials.

The ministerial alliances (two) have initiated plans in Pine Bluff for an interracial commission (moving spirits in this are ministers belonging to the Ministers' Fellowship Group). Endorsements to their efforts have been given by five of six aldermen and the newspaper. Substantial business men, colored and white, have agreed to serve on the commission.

5. The Urban League through the good offices of Thelma Babbitt (AFSC) brought Ed Holmgren from the Chicago Urban League for a series of meetings on Urban Renewal and Housing for Minorities.

6. The Arkansas Christian Movement on January 8 gave a report of its committee on the situation in Central and Hall high schools. This was purported to be a rebuttal to Congressman Diggs' publicized derogatory report in December. The mass media did interpret this report as contradicting Mr. Diggs.

7. Certain isolated events in Little Rock seem significant.

Mrs. D. D. Terry, founder of WEC, has sought information on Community Interracial Committees. She also is using the report of John Thompson last summer to influence businessmen to relax restrictions on Negro customers down-town.

The FBI has consulted twice with us over their concern about possible incidents of violence inspired by representatives of organizations advocating violence.

Reverend John Rorex, Associate Minister at Pulaski Heights Presbyterian Church, has been made chairman of the Thursday Group for Conversation and Prayer.

The annual regioanl Conference of Psychiatrists sponsored by the Veteran's Hospital and the University Medical Center in March should get us more votes!

On March 12 the president of the local Jewish congregation requested the Director to approach the mayor of Little Rock in regard to an interracial commission for the city. "The community is ready to support such a commission", he said.

II. Some Interpretation of Events

1. The visit of Mr. Dahlberg. His directness in speaking and in his bearing impressed all, especially reporters, that he is not on the defensive. He helped "the cause" in Little Rock.

   Involved squarely in his controversial meeting were some persons and organizations who have followed silence as a policy for months in Little Rock and Arkansas - Dr. Matt Ellis, former President of Hendrix College; Reverend Aubrey Walton, minister at First Methodist; Bishop Paul E. Martin of the Methodist Church. The moral seems to be this: There is no escape from racist attacks; the posture of "silent moderation" is a poor position from which to defend against their attacks.

2. Dabbs speaking before the Brotherhood Day Service sponsored by the Greater Little Rock Ministerial Association was a surprising turn of events. Since 1957 this annual affair has been avoided. The readiness of Negro ministers and the good sense of some lesser white ministers on the Executive Committee plus the non-conformist tendencies of the program chairman worked the matter out. The latter person, Dean Higgins, ran paid advertisements about Dabbs and the meeting. He was enthusiastic about Dabb's speech as were most of the ministers actively related. Sad to relate, white ministers generally ~~id~~ did not give the meeting publicity through church notices and bulletins.

3. The Jewish leader who voluntarily suggested the mayor be approached in regard to an Interracial Commission for Little Rock is the same leader who in October, 1956, emphatically declared the community would not support such a commission. At that time he indicated incidents would need to occur before the community would endorse such an idea!

4. A Dr. Peters in the Department of Psychiatry at Arkansas University Medical School was a prize witness for the Little Rock School Board in defending pupil placement. His testimony was essentially the same given at the Dollarway hearing: change from an all-colored to an all-white school builds up tensions which could be serious to a student. Unsuccessfully lawyers for the Negro students tried to have his testimony struck as irrelevant and incompetent. The latter criticism was pointed up by Dr. Peters' admission he had never tested any Negro students who had gone through the experience.

5. The report for a committee of the Arkansas Christian Movement in regard to Congressman Diggs' report on Little Rock has some revealing angles. Members of the committee - Reverend Charles Walker, Attorney Thad Williams, I. S. McClinton - apparently were named by the latter, who is President of the Democratic Voters Association, in

conjunction with Mr. Tucker, President of the Little Rock School Board. Mr. Tucker, not Mr. McClinton, called Rev. Walker asking him to serve on such a committee. At this stage there was no recognized relation to the Arkansas Christian Movement. The report was actually released to the mass media through the School Board representative, apparently using the Arkansas Christian Movement as the vehicle of release. Complicated! While released so as to seem to contradict Congressman Diggs, the real interest of the Little Rock School Board, the facts in the report essentially confirmed Diggs that while better than 1957 matters are still intolerable at Central High; not so bad at Hall High.

III. Activities of ACHR

1. Program activities. The Council planned meetings and conferences for three consultant leaders during the quarter: Marion Wright, J. M. Dabbs, and John H. Wheeler.

   Marion Wright was the speaker for a very representative meeting of members and friends at Philander Smith Union on January 15-16. Saturday morning he breakfasted with six local attorneys (white) to discuss pupil placement laws across the South.

   J. M. Dabbs here under auspices of AFSC on February 12 was under our sponsorship February 13-14. As indicated earlier he spoke at the Brotherhood Day Service February 14 and to the Wesley Foundation in Conway that evening. On Saturday he had lunch with Presbyterian laymen and ministers arranged by Steele Hays, son of Brooks Hays. In the afternoon he had a conference with Grainger Williams, past president of Little Rock Chamber of Commerce.

   Mr. John H. Wheeler, head of the Durham (N.C.) Committee on Negro Affairs, was here under SRC Consultant Service to confer with Negro leaders on community organization and leadership. He spent two full days, February 5-6. He undoubtedly started ferment which still works, though one cannot report the Negro leaders are yet in a solid front.

2. Prior to and in connection with the student sit-in demonstration here March 10 the Council has been busy helping the community to understand and interpret its significance. SRC Research Bulletin on sit-ins have had wide use here and at Pine Bluff.

   The staff participated in a Sunday evening meeting sponsored by the Friends for the purpose of interpretation. The following Sunday the Unitarian minister, Mr. Kelley, who had attended the discussion, in his sermon forthrightly defended sit-ins.

   The Associate Director has been in periodic consultation with individual sit-in students and has passed along materials on the technique of non-violent resistence.

   Copies of the April issue of the Presbyterian Outlook, devoted to sit-ins, is being distributed.

   News media have been given copies of SRC Research Bulletin. A reporter was alerted to the supporting statement by the Reverend Roland Smith.

The President of Philander Smith College via the President (white) of the College Board's Executive Committee was reminded that Knoxville College President had taken some constructive action and that Philander's President might find a telephone conference with that president helpful. (Results unknown)

3. Little Rock's new library building will not have separate rest rooms. The building committee of the Board was repeatedly told by the architect that a city ordinance required separate facilities, colored and white. Since last September the Director of ACHR has tried to get members of that committee to investigate accuracy of the statement of the architect. Finally, February 26, a member of the Library Board had her attorney to investigate and found that the architect was misleading the Board! The Board is solid for unsegregated facilities.

4. National and foreign visitors continued to visit Little Rock, ACHR had its share of responsibility in "showing"them, including a U.S.I.S. librarian from Berlin, an attorney from Ugandhi, a Quaker from England, a free-lance writer from Denmark, a missionary from the Philippines, and college students from Ohio State, Denver University, and McMurray College.

5. Many time-consuming activities can be catalogued briefly.

Materials on local Interracial Council on Human Relations were furnished to the WEC.

Interest has revived in considering the essay of John Thompson on "Negro Customers on Main Street".

A committee is compiling desegregated opportunities for Negroes in Little Rock,

Lists of subversive organizations from the office of the Attorney General were secured and distributed to news media, prompted by charges against the National Council of Churches.

A conference was held with Superintendent of Arkansas School for the Blind in regard to facilities for Negro Blind and Deaf.

The Director with help from some members found some citizens willing to be invited to testify before the Senate Committee on Civil Rights early in February.

The Director met with a committee from the Arkansas Council of Churches in regard to a proposed constitutional amendment as it relates to separation of church and state. Involved is use of public school funds for tuition at private schools.

On March 28-29 a Committee on the Future for ACHR held a retreat at Ferncliff.

The office of ACHR has kept in contact with doings at Pine Bluff through the Ministers Fellowship Group, which it helped establish last October.

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

4241 S. W. 109TH COURT
MIAMI 55, FLORIDA

PHONE CA 1-

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - for March, 1960

"Sit ins" and the governor. It appears that cities all over the state are ready to create the interracial groups for which the governor has called. These groups will be uncertain about how to proceed, etc., and should be open to suggestion from us.

The governor's office conferred with us prior to appointing the state level committee, and there should be much we can do to buttress this bold move. I'm trusting that each of you will have been making yourselves known as members of the FCHR Board and offering our services to your own local group, and members of the Governor's committee. This kind of public relations is most important, and one of the things you can do very easily and well.

Miami Police Dept. eliminates separate classifications for Negroes- When questions were raised about these separated categories by a Negro sergeant the Civil Service Board began exploring the situation, asking yours truly to serve as a consultant. After thoroughly examining factors involved the Board, with the Chief concurring, adopted rule changes which put Negroes on the same basis as other men on the force. Promotions will be on an open competition for all comers basis, with everyone taking the same exam, etc.

Commendations might be freely handed around to the leadership of the Civil Service Board, Chief Headley, and the three police organizations. This whole question was approached with maturity and honesty from every quarter.

A Methodist Student Movement (college level) seminar on citizenship was held at the YMCA camp in the middle of the state. I was asked to serve on the planning committee, and suggested using a staff member from the President's Committee on Government Contracts as one of the major speakers since we needed to get him down to help us plan that conference of religious leaders we've long talked about.

This was done, and we ended up with two- Irving Ferman, Exec. Vice-Chairman, and George Butler, the person with whom I've been corresponding. It was planned that the three of us would drive down to Miami together for a planning session after the seminar. Unhappily the Senate decided to consider legislation affecting the status of the Pres. Comm. itself so that both these men had to rush back to Washington. We shall re-schedule the Miami session.

We continue to search for money. An additional mailing carried appeals in Dade County, and solicited pledges statewide. Memberships have been pushed in Jacksonville and Cocoa, and word has arrived that apparently Pensacola will coming officially into the family.

In correspondence with the SRC it has been firmly stated that the FCHR must present a fund raising plan in order to get further financial assistance from them- after the tax exempt question has been settled. Thus the Exec. Comm. will be faced with this as it meets in April. Any thoughts you may have on the subject would be welcomed by our President, whose address is:

Dr Gordon Lewis
Rollins College
Winter Park, Fla.

In addition to this I should like to enter a plea. It would be of very great help to me if you would extend my eyes and ears and resources through-

saving your old 'phone book for me

clipping your paper and sending pertinent items to me

give me your knowledge of important events- like reaction to the Governor's proposal and local follow-through. You needn't be formal. A brief jotted note with the basic facts or ideas would be very helpful. We are contacted from time to time for information, and the more we can supply the more of a service we render our state.

talk about the Florida Council. It is amazing how much conversation and publicity is required to penetrate the consciousness of people these days. If each of you on the Board would make a point of discussing the Council with one new person a month- not necessarily on the trail of money, but rather good will- this would total some 600 people a year.

And I shall be happy to put them on our "friends" mailing list if you send the name & address.

INCOME:		
	Contributions	$ 145.25
	Memberships	261.00
	New South	86.00
	total	$ 492.25

EXPENDED:	
Phone	$ 24.96
Postage	14.53
Travel	69.22
New South	30.00
Rent	25.00
Payroll	664.80
Bank chgs	2.00
total	$831.51

BILLS DUE (April 1)	
Phone	$ 35.77
Printing	39.14
New South	86.00
Travel	20.12
Off.supp.	13.88
J.Leeds	915.42
Payroll taxes	261.52
total	$1371.85

Bal. Mar. 1	$ 1205.25
Income	492.25
	1697.50
Expended	831.51
Bal. Apr. 1	$ 865.99

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 338 PHONE CApital 7-7625 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Rufus B. Atwood, *Chairman*
Hugh A. Brimm, *Treasurer*
Dorcas Ruthenburg, *Member*
Charles T. Steele, *Member*
Willis A. Sutton, Jr., *Secretary*

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Rufus S. Stout
Willis A. Sutton, Jr.
J. Mansir Tydings
G. D. Wilson
William M. Wood

April 27, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is a financial report to March 31, 1960.

If possible, please return the partial report on Dr. Lott's Study to me in time for a meeting I am having on May 5.

Very sincerely yours,

Rufus B. Atwood

Rufus B. Atwood
Chairman

RBA:wts

Encl.

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 338 PHONE CApital 7-7625 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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G. D. Wilson
William M. Wood

REPORT

For quarter ending March 31, 1960

To: The Southern Regional Council, Inc.

The Kentucky Council reports the following activities for the quarter indicated above.

1. Reproduced and circulated to entire membership address by Allison Davis with test results among Negro children and probable effects of socio-economic background of testees upon test results.

2. Continued Louisville Project and Lexington Study mentioned in detail in previous reports.

3. Many Council members, as individuals acting in their own right, joined in securing passage of HB 163, establishing a State Commission on Human Rights (copy sent previously to SRC).

Respectfully submitted,

Rufus B. Atwood

Rufus B. Atwood
Chairman

RBA:sjj

HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky
Phone: 3-1409

603

A carbon copy is being sent because the original copy was torn accidentally.

FINANCIAL REPORT

December 31, 1959- March 31, 1960

Checking Account, Farmers Bank and Capitol Trust Co.

Balance on hand, December 31, 1960			**$1,455.09**
Receipts:			
Jan. 5	Southern Regional Council	$375.00	
Jan. 7	Membership	10.00	
Jan. 9	Memberships	42.00	
		$427.00	427.00
			$1,882.09
Disbursements:			
Jan. 25	Pattye Whyte	$10.00	
Feb. 8	Horn-Shafer Co.	35.75	
	Sou. Regional Council	6.00	
Feb. 24	Pattye Whyte	10.00	
	R.B. Atwood (stamps)	20.00	
Mch. 12	Mansir Tydings	109.70	
	Charles Steele	137.40	
Mch. 16	Farmers Bank and Capitol Tr.	5.03	
		$333.88	333.88
	Balance on hand March 31, 1960		**$1,548.21**

Savings Account, Greater Louisville First Federal Savings and Loan Co

Balance on hand, March 31, 1960 **$2,063.79**

Hugh A Brimm
Treasurer

JACKSONVILLE UNIVERSITY

in cooperation with the

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH
(FLORIDA REGIONAL OFFICE)

THE UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF THE GREATER JACKSONVILLE AREA

JACKSONVILLE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL

and the

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

invites you to attend the

Adventures In Human Relations

Workshop

Monday through Thursday

April 25 through 28, 1960

7:30 P. M.

Community Room

Wolfson Student Center

Jacksonville University

ADVENTURES IN HUMAN RELATIONS

PURPOSE

"BEHOLD HOW GOOD AND PLEASANT IT IS FOR BRETHREN TO DWELL TOGETHER IN UNITY."

Psalm 113:1

"Adventures in Human Relations" will provide student, church, PTA, school and community leaders with an opportunity to explore means for the improvement of positive intergroup relations.

Particular attention will be given to problems of interfaith relations and to the methods that have been prepared to help community leaders continue working for a true Brotherhood of Man under the Fatherhood of God.

PROGRAM

MONDAY, APRIL 25 — 7:30 P. M.

Theme: "Which Way For Human Rights?"
Film Forum: "Heritage"
Moderator: Dr. Edward L. Flemming, Jr.

"Universal Declaration of Human Rights"
Discussion leader: Prof. Alberta G. Jackson

TUESDAY, APRIL 26 — 7:30 P. M.

Theme: "Problems of Democracy"
"Church - State Conflicts"
Moderator: Dr. Hal G. Lewis

"Apostles of Discord"
Speaker: Mr. Al L. Schneider

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27 — 7:30 P. M.

Theme: "What Makes A Bigot?"
"Anatomy of Prejudice"
Speaker: Mr. Oscar Cohen

"Rumor Clinic"
Moderator: Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger

THURSDAY, APRIL 28 — 7:30 P. M.

Theme: "Building Bridges of Understanding"
"Do We Know Our Neighbors?"
Moderator: Dr. Sidney M. Lefkowitz

"Religious Symbols and Objects"
Moderator: Rev. Charles B. Holcomb

Summary and Evaluation: Dean Richard K. Morton

STAFF

DIRECTOR	Dr. Richard K. Morton, Dean, Evening College, and Chaplain, Jacksonville University
Mr. Oscar Cohen	National Program Director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Mrs. A. O. Conduitte	Northeast Florida Council on Human Relations
Rev. Jack Davis	Executive Director, Florida Council of Churches
Dr. Ralph Mason Dreger	Lecturer, Psychology Dept., Jacksonville University; Director, Child Guidance Clinic of Duval County
Mrs. Ralph Dreger	Human Relations Chairman, United Church Women
Dr. Edward L. Flemming, Jr.	Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, Florida State Board of Health
Prof. Alberta G. Jackson	President, Jacksonville Chapter, American Association for the United Nations
Rev. Charles B. Holcomb	Priest-in-charge, St. Luke's Episcopal Chapel
Dr. Sidney M. Lefkowitz	Rabbi, Congregation Ahavath Chesed
Rev. James B. Orth	Rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church
Mr. Al L. Schneider	Chairman, Community Relations Committee, Jacksonville Jewish Community Council
Mr. Warren Turner	Representing the Student Religious Council, Jacksonville University
COORDINATORS	Mr. Arthur Spiegel Associate Director — Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Florida Regional Office
	Rev. William K. Williams Executive Director — Florida Council on Human Relations

HCF PA SM

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

4241 S. W. 109TH COURT
MIAMI 55, FLORIDA

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - for April, 1960
(& hedging into May !)

a little late, 'cause I've been trying to get the most I can for your money. I went on to Tallahassee from Jacksonville, getting back home May 9th.

Executive Committee- Minutes ~~enclosed~~ To be mailed shortly. Very constructive meeting- with one exception. The loss of Gordon Lewis will be a most noticiable one. Should you wish to send him a note his address is: Rollins College
Winter Park, Fla.

Jacksonville- Workshop at Jacksonville University. This went very well. I'm enclosing a copy of the program, and will be reproducing a favorable editorial which appeared in the Florida Times Union ! These joint projects have been a very worthwhile activity in the direction of general education. Two more are in the offing.

Tallahassee - Anyone spending over two hours in that town these days could write a book. I'm going to be cryptic, since I don't have time to write one, and you don't have time to read one !

Reasons for my visit:
1. to become better informed, personally.
2. to meet with the local council Exec. Comm.
3. to meet with the two men working as staff to the Gov's Committee.

An invitation to stay in the Episcopal Student House on the FSU campus gave me a very helpful opportunity to become informed about the student involvement in the sit-in situation. Conversations with a wide range of people filled in more background, leaving me with the following impressions.

The cross currents of emotion and opinion are flowing strongly in all directions, making this a difficult situation in which to sort out basic elements- especially for those involved in it.

City officials, for instance, seem to experience fear (mob situations on two Saturdays leaving indelible impressions) anger (events and individuals pushing at them from all sides, with the nation's press looking on) and bewidderment (who knows what to do next?) all at the same time. They tend to feel that the Governor has not provided all the help he could have, and that he has gone farther than they can in supporting "moral rights" of Negroes.

The idea of an interracial committee receives little encouragement from them partly because of the foregoing and partly because some effort was made in this direction during the bus boycott and failed to produce positive results. (City officials feel that Negro leadership at that time was so unyielding the committee

could serve no purpose.)

Students are committed to further sit-ins regardless of the cost until something in this picture changes. Some Negro students have already served jail terms and face the loss of a semester's work. Concerned about what such an experience might mean to a youngster I asked one boy about it, and his reply was, "I think I'm a better person for it." As we talked further I found this easy to believe. He, and other students associated in the effort, evidence an understanding of what it is they are about, and a devotion to basic human rights. It is apparently now agreed that anyone arrested from now on will not consider paying a fine, but will simply go to jail. Conscious that this project may exact a higher and higher price of them, the students will press on.

Reports of the manner in which police have handled this situation indicate that initial responses left a great deal to be desired, and that this has changed rather quickly. Reports of the first and second trials reflect the same transition. How much change is involved here I cannot say, having had no opportunity to witness any part of either.

Of the general leadership of the community only one segment is visible as seeking to contribute something positive. White and Negro clergymen are getting together for the first time, and are in a position to exert a stabilizing influence. They are still feeling their way, however.

Faculty and students from both universities have found our local council a rallying point for a more rational and deliberate examination of what is happening. It has honestly sought to preserve a kind of forum where these things could be aired for increased general understanding. This is no easy task, and is sometimes misunderstood by those who do not participate. Two FSU faculty members have had townspeople try to get them fired because they participated in these programs- each time because there was a large error in reporting by someone.

Two projects are now underway- an effort to get civic groups to hear an historical summary of the student protest (based on the SRC Special Report) to give this group of people a better insight into the whole picture, and an effort to convene representatives from the universities, city and county government, civic and religious groups, chamber of commerce, and the Gov's office for an unpressured discussion of the situation as it now stands.

Unless there is this sort of bridging between the residents of Tallahassee there is almost certain to be more anxiety and more reason for it.

Wm K Williams

FINANCIAL STATEMENT (for April)

Income:	Contributions	$ 216.50
	Memberships	189.50
	New South	88.00
	total	$ 494.00

Expenditures:	Office supplies	13.88
	Phone	82.02
	Rent	25.00
	Postage	20.00
	Payroll	509.62
	Travel	49.57
	Printing	39.14
	Payroll taxes	270.68
	New South	86.00
	total	$1095.91

Bal. April 1	$ 865.99
Income	494.00
	1359.99
Expended	1095.91
Bal. May 1	$ 264.08

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia

J. McDowell Richards
Chairman, Board of Directors

Walter C. Cowart
Executive Director

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
March 1, 1960-April 30, 1960

Balance on hand March 1, 1960		$1,040.70*
RECEIPTS:		
Grant-in-aid from SRC	$ 875.00	
Special grant from SRC	750.00	
Receipts from contributions	1,163.00	
Receipts from memberships	211.00	
Receipts for New South	28.00	
Reservations for Workshop	228.50	
Miscellaneous (sale of books)	11.00	
Total receipts	3,266.50	3,266.50
TOTAL		$4,307.20
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	$1,357.20	
Travel and expenses	120.00	
Rent	120.75	
Telephone	71.76	
Office supplies	58.99	
Postage	50.00	
New South	52.00	
Refunds to local councils	86.85	
Periodicals (Georgia College Student News and Views)	10.00	
Internal Revenue Service	187.80	
Workshop	382.37	
Petty cash	10.00	
Expense of Board meeting	39.51	
Attorney's fee	200.00	
Miscellaneous . . . . . (included upholstering chairs)	62.33	
Total disbursements	$2,809.56	2,809.56
Balance on hand June 1, 1960		$1,497.64

* error inbalance shown on last quarterly report corrected by audit

3rd Quarterly Report

SUMMARY OF MEETING ON USE OF GRANTS TO SCCHR
Columbia, So. Carolina
Sunday, May 29, 1960

FOUR conclusions were reached.

I. Mr. T. B. Jones, Sociology professor at Benedict College, accepted the responsibility for calling together in the early fall representatives of the social studies departments of the Negro colleges in South Carolina. The purpose of this meeting would be as follows:

1. To consider the findings of the WORKSHOP ON EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT which was held at Benedict College, April 25 and 26, and the recommendation that there be annual follow-up meetings.

2. To discuss the possibility and desirability of a cooperative effort to develop for South Carolina a pamphlet similar to A SECOND LOOK: The Negro Citizen in Atlanta. It was suggested that students in social studies under the guidance of faculty might do the fact-finding in a given area; e.g., Benedict students might pull together facts concerning the employment of Negroes in S.C. Each college might work primarily in one area. Thus, through pooling the work of all the colleges a creditable and meaningful pamphlet might be produced without requiring an impossible amount of time from students in any one college.

3. To share further ideas, problems, needs, etc. looking toward fruitful interaction.

II. The consensus of those attending the meeting was that the S.C. Federation of Colored Women's Clubs is perhaps the organization of women' in S.C. most independent and best fitted to recruit and train more women leaders. Mrs. M.E. Fields, president of this organization pointed out that Mrs. Josie Hazel of Aiken is chairman of the extension committee for organizing new clubs. She has done an excellent job through the YWCA in Aiken County, including the rural areas, in the informal adult education of women whom she has organized into clubs. Mrs. Fields stated that the Federation is interested in raising an endowment fund and in seeking foundation grants for stepping up its leadership training and especially its citizenship participa tion.

The Federation would be interested in training its members for effective negotiations looking toward fair and just settlements of controversies such as the sit-ins and other concrete confrontations which may occur in the struggle for democratic advances, Mrs. Fie lds believes.

Mrs. Fields and Mrs. Spearman agreed to explore the possibilities further during the summer, and consider what definite steps might be taken.

III. Mrs. Alethia Worthy reported confidentially that the American Association of College Women had agreed to assist in the training of high school students who aspire to jobs in retail selling. Because there are only three chapters of this organization in S.C. (one of them being at State College and therefore restricted) she would explore the interest of sororities in conducting such a project. Opening up positions as sales ladies and men was considered a natural sequence both to the sit-ins and interest in increasing job opportunities for Negro youth.

IV. Rev. M. D. McCollom stated that there are problems involved in getting the cooperation of Negro ministers in interpreting to adults the aspirations and aims of students, as expressed through the student movement sit-in demonstrations. It was decided that any plan to involve these ministers might better be made in the light of the experience to be gained by a group of students who will be employed to work on registration and voting in local communities during the summer months.

Mrs. Spearman reported on beginnings which have been made in the late Spring in Greenville toward a study of the employment status of Negro high school students and graduates. She told the group also of the interest of Mr. W.E. Solomon, executive director of the Palmetto Education Association in having that organization make such a study, perhaps on a state-wide basis.

Distributed:
(1) A Second Look - The Negro Citizen in Atlanta
(2) Can We Afford To Lose Our Public Schools?
(3) Announcement of Ecumenical Institute (7/17-22) at Blue Ridge, N.C.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

MARCH 1960 MAY 1960

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY REPORT
MARCH 1960 ------ MAY 1960

Getting Better and Worse

We have never subscribed to the statement that "Things will get worse before they get better." In the desegregation controversy, it has not been until recently that any positive progress has been publicly observable. It does not seem surprising that the pro-segregation forces are countering with stepped up activity. Hopefully, the forces for progress, having finally begun to move, will continue to do so and to gain sufficient strength not to be seriously blocked by counter moves.

The S.C. Advisory Committee on Civil Rights

The creation of this Committee, the fiftieth one set up in the nation, may be listed on the positive side of the ledger. Although its organizational meeting was held in December, its meetings did not begin to take on vitality until this quarter when complaints were made concerning police brutality in the use of fire hoses and tear gas at Orangeburg in halting the mass demonstrations of State College and Claflin College students. At the last meeting of the Committee in May, SCCHR was represented by four white persons as observers. Among the Negroes who attended under the leadership of Rev. I. D. Newman, NAACP field secretary, were SCCHR board and other members.

In spite of complete lack of official cooperation and a negative position on the part of the majority of the press in the establishment of the Committee, coverage of the Committee meetings by press, radio and TV is now providing an important channel of communication and information previously lacking.

Unfortunately, one of the members of the Committee, the Rev. Allan Jeffords, a Catholic priest, has died. This leaves three white and three Negro men on the Committee.

A. M. Secrest, editor and publisher of the Cheraw Chronicle and a member of the Committee, has been granted a Nieman Fellowship at Harvard, where he will study from September 1960 - May 1961, thus reducing the active membership of the Committee to five.

SCCHR Board Makes Statement

Approximately 100 persons attended an open meeting of the board of directors held at Benedict College on March 6. Mr. Paul Rilling spoke and the financial committee launched a campaign to match the grant offered by SRC.

The board then went into executive session and adopted a statement in support of student demonstrations at lunch counters. The statement was in line with the majority view expressed primarily by the Negroes present. (A copy of statement was mailed to Mr. Paul Rilling, SRC director of field services.)

Summerton Integration Suit Filed

This suit was brought in the federal court at Charleston on April 13 by 15 Negro parents on behalf of their 43 children. Summerton is the school district in Clarendon County in which South Carolina's integration fight began.

Registration Practices Questioned

The F.B.I. has been used to investigate registration practices in McCormick County and it is reported will be used similarly in Clarendon and in Hampton counties.

A Negro leader who took a Claflin University, Orangeburg, S.C. student to his home in McCormick, to register the first Monday in May, told the SCCHR executive director that he does not believe there have been overt acts to prevent Negroes from registering in McCormick. He found apathy and fear among Negro adults.

The explanation given most often of the shortage of Negro registrants in a number of South Carolina counties is the out-moded social, economic and political practices which prevail, and the lack of local leadership.

Whatever the investigations reveal, it has become obvious that they may serve to increase the number of Negroes who register. Also, the pro-segregationists are using them to further arouse South Carolinians and alienate their loyalty from the federal government.

The "Case for the South."

W. D. Workman, author of this book, has become a symbol of heroism and a highly praised spokesman for the pro-segregation forces. He has become the most recent

rallying point for publicly whipped-up new heights of enthusiasm and commitments to the South's case and cause.

A dinner recently held in Mr. Workman's honor has highly publicised and built added solidarity for"the official position." A state employee told the SCCHR executive director she fears that because of the strong upsurge of emotions, a vital new program in citizenship education projected by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare which she hopes to conduct in South Carolina, will be blocked. Numerous observers suggest that the near-hysteria has reached an all-time high. Others have taken a more relaxed interpretation-- the Workman acclaim and the accompanying show of pro-segregation strengths are mere "whistling in the dark" to fortify against the steady approach of the inevitable.

Mr. Workman is the South Carolina reporter for Southern School News.

SCCHR Office to Move

A registered letter dated May 30 was received from the rental agency of th e p resent SCCHR office, asking that the space be released on June 30. A personal interview with the agent did not disclose the reason for the action taken. Possible causes only can be suggested:

(1) Numerous anonymous 'phone calls have been received asking, "Is this the office of the NAACP?"

(2) A former SCCHR Negro secretary has been working part-time. She was working in the office one Saturday afternoon when an irate young man entered and defiantly demanded to know the nature of the agency, its connection with the NAACP, etc. This was reported to the rental agent, who said he regretted the behavior of the young man who works in an agency housed on another floor in the same building.

(3) Friends tell us that there is a persistent rumor that SCCHR is subversive.

(4) There has been "rest room gossip" about SCCHR, but spe-

cifics are unknown.

(5) Numerous semi-retired attorneys who are known segregationists occupy the building and may have white citizens council connections.

(6) Operators of the elevators and of a concession stand appear to be the center of a chain of surveillance and gossip.

A move poses problems which are intensified because it has not been possible to learn the source from which pressures have been exerted upon the company which owns the building.

Inadequate Amount of Secretarial Help

Until SCCHR earned by June 1, 1960, the $1,500 matching grant from SCR and learned that the Field Foundation had made a grant of $3,500, a part of which can be used for secretarial services, there was inadequate income for full time secretarial services. Without the voluntary help of Mrs. H. H. Hickman the situation would have been impossible, because the part-time Negro bookkeeper would not return to the office after the incident (referred to above) occurred of the young man breaking into the SCCHR office.

Several white secretaries have refused to accept work with SCCHR. However, we hope to employ full time assistance now as soon as a suitable person can be found.

Finance Campaign Results

During the six-month period December, 1959 through May 1960, SCCHR raised through memberships and contributions a total of $3,696.32. Of this amount, $1,175.56 was raised in May. As there were no large contributions but many small ones, concentrated effort was required. Mr. Dabbs and Mrs. Hickman were the most active workers.

Field Foundation Grant

Since hearing from Mr. Maxwell Hahn in May that $3,500 has been granted

SCCHR to be used primarily in promoting "fruitful interaction" between Negro leaders and organizations, one planning meeting has been held in Columbia and others will be held in the districts where there are local councils on human relations.

College Programs

The SCCHR executive director provided outreach for the Voorhees Junior College director of guidance by making contacts with professionals in numerous fields, some of whom, Negro and white, participated in the "Career Conference" at Voorhees on March 10. Of the state employees asked to participate, about one-half did so. The voluntary agencies expressed interest but gave shortage o f staff as the reason they could not assist.

Benedict College called upon the SCCHR executive director to take part in the "Professional and Vocational Workshop" held on May 3. The workshops were well planned and evoked evident interest.

Workshop on Education and Employment

T he SRC Consultants Service provided leadership for the workshop held at Benedict College April 25 and 26. Approximately thirty persons drawn from the Negro colleges and community (Columbia and Orangeburg) spent a fruitful time together exploring the unmet training needs of students and emerging opportunities.

This enthusiasm engendered by Dr. Ross Clinchy's visit to the college last November, by this workshop and by the continual contacts resulting is most encouraging.

Follow-up through a loosely knit program of informal studies and planned action is being projected.

Greenville Council's Program

A Negro high school, and students and teacher of a Furman University class in sociology are assisting the Greenville Council on Human Relations lay the ground work for a "job opportunities" project with Negro youths. The Greenville Community Council has been requested to help but has not done so. The director

told the SCCHR executive director that he is under too much pressure from his board of directors.

Students from Furman and from Benedict put on a program formthe Greenville Council and later appeared on a local TV program.

Sit-Ins and the Easter Scare

SCCHR has attempted to play as constructive a role as possible and maintains vital community and student contacts.

In Rock Hill, the local Council looked to the Ministerial Association for a public statement. When such a statement was not forthcoming from the association, The Rev. Hawley Lynn, a Methodist minister and active SCCHR member, lead the Methodist ministers of Rock Hill to send an open letter to the editor of the Rock Hill Evening Herald. Rumor has it that the congregations of the respective Methodist churches have asked the Bishop to remove these ministers.

In Columbia, SCCHR in cooperation with the S.C. Christian Action Council, held a series of conferences exploring the possibilities of negotiation. Several ministers interviewed members of their congregations, merchants affected by the sit-ins. These interviews and conferences and more informal telephone visits, etc. concerning the "Easter Scare" that Negroes would attend white churches, proved to be meaningful learning experiences.

The Columbia Inter-Collegiate group took on renewed vigor in the April and May meetings when a healthy give-and-take between Negro and white members occurred. The apathy and inertia of the white students stood out in stark contrast.

Following Governor Hollings adverse response to President Eisenhower's plea for bi-racial committees, the SCCHR executive director found several prominent citizens who said they'd be willing to serve on a committee on negotiations if and when the legal barrier of state interference with the students' right to demonstrate were removed and the situation matured.

Recruitment

Much time has been spent in recruiting Negro students for the following training

opportunities:

1. The A.F.S.C. high school seminar at Quaker Lake, N.C.

Students from Mather Academy in Camden and from Anderson, S.C. attended.

2. The Encampment for Citizenship at Berkley, California.

Two students, one a graduate of State College, Orangeburg, and the other an undergraduate at Voorhees Junior College, Denmark, S.C. have been granted scholarships.

3. The Student Summer Seminar.

Connie Curry requested assistance and several students applied.

Charles McDew of State College was the only South Carolina student selected.

4. Other Student Summer Conferences.

The SCCHR executive director is assisting Mrs. T. J. Ledeen recruit Negro students for attendance, especially at conferences to be attended by white S.C. students. Several interested prospects.

Th i s and That

There's much this and that of new beach heads established, unusual visitors, cooperative activities and miscellaneous services which might be added but we'll refrain from recording them until or unless they can be reported as having borne more "good fruit!"

Alice N. Spearman per cah
(Mrs. Alice N. Spearman)
Executive Director

ANS/cah

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1400 Main Street (Room 605) Columbia, S.C.

To: Participants in Proposed Workshop on Education and Employment, Benedict College Library, April 26, 1960

From: Mrs. Alice N. Spearman , Executive Director

Re: Tentative agenda

Note: Participants are asked to react by making suggestions of additions, omissions, etc.

I Philosophy

1 What unique role should Negro schools and colleges play?
(1) At present? (2) In the future?
2 Should the Negro colleges duplicate or supplement each other?

3. When should these colleges plan collectively, and how?

IIObjectives

1. Selection and admission policies and practices
(1) Adequacy of preparation as reflectedin performance?
2. Student-incentive and guidance programs
(Conferences, testing, interviews, records, etc.)
3. Training programs-- major fields
4. Placement and follow-up of graduates

III Curricula Building

1.Interests and needs of students not met by present curricula?

2. Job opportunities in South Carolina elsewhere for which present training is inadequate and/or lacking ?

3. General Discussion of offer of Merit Employment Program, American Friends Service Committee, etc.

4. Specific recommendations on curricula; content and method

(1) Political science ; research ; field work and/or trips ?

(2) Social sciences;community development and/or services ?

(3) Psychology; child care; family life, etc. ?

(4) Biological science and related fields;e.g. nursing education, medical laboratory technician, etc. ?
(5) Physical sciences

(6) Technological training ; trades and vocational education?

(7) Business administration and education ?

(8) Pre-professional courses?

(9) Adult education and leadership training ?

(10) Other

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

4241 S. W. 109TH COURT
MIAMI 55, FLORIDA

mr ch

QUARTERLY REPORT (for March, April & May, 1960)

Climate: Best index into the "climate" of this state was the the voting in the first and second primaries in May. The two candidates in the run-off for governor hit the segregation issue much harder in the run-off period than they had in the preceding period. It left one identified as a heroic segregationist (who would not close public schools, though) and the other a more reasonable segregationist. The hero won.

This tends to indicate that the climate may be a bit more conservative than it has been. The Governor had endorsed the loser, saying that the other man represented "retreat, reaction and ruin". Thus there was a measure of rejection of the "moderate" role played by Collins.

One important change, however, was the number of votes drawn by the crudely segregationist candidates. Four years ago Sumter Lowry came in second running on this kind of one plank platform. This year those campaigning in this fashion were left far behind with only a nibble at the vote.

Thus the climate continues to slowly improve.

CHIEF PROGRAM EMPHASES-

"Sit ins": Demonstrations were made in Miami, Daytona Beach, Deland, Jacksonville, Pensacola, and Tampa.

Most of our Local Councils were active in helping their communities react. They were involved in negotions with management, interpreting to the public, and assisting with the Governor's program of positive planning.

The executive director traveled extensively during this period, meeting with the officers of the Local Councils, and spending time with the staff of the Governor's Committee. The FCHR has been asked for advice on people and procedures, and is maintaining a close liason with this effort. Our new president is a personal friend of the chairman of the Governor's Committee, and expects to assist substantially in this kind of project.

Finances: The Executive Committee reviewed the financial status of the Council and adopted new measures to provide for income needed for the rest of the year. These included

a. a request that each member of the Board "give or get" $ 100.

b. an emphasis on new memberships, aiming for 1500 new membersh

c. exploration of a possible fund raising activity involving several Local Councils.

This matter is to be reviewed again by the full Board when it meets in July.

Workshops: Two were held during this quarter. One was in co-operation with Jacksonville University, the ADL, and several local organizations. It was the University's first

integrated function, and they were quite pleased with it. We were,too.

The other was a joint effort with the ADL and several local organizations in Orlando, and consisted of a one day session for women.

Two more workshops are in the planning stage.

NEXT STEPS:

1. Endeavor to tie the staff member of the President's Comm. on Gov't Contracts down to a summer planning session for the conference we've discussed. He has indicated willingness.

2. Concentrate on enlisting full Board participation in the effort to finish shoring up the financial outlook, and finish paying off our indebtedness. (Which we reduced $ 500 during this current quarter.)

3. Concentrate on further clarification of relation of local councils to total state effort.

4. Assist the Governor's Committee in continuing their program.

5. Begin preparation for the next Annual Meeting.

Wm K W Hiram
Executive Director

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date June 1, 1960

THE North Carolina COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING May 31, 1960

INCOME

From SRC	975 00	
Memberships	1,285 00	
New South Subscriptions	268 00	
Contributions	923 00	
Other (specify)		
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	100 00	
TOTAL INCOME	3,551.00	3,551.00 ✓

Income from North Carolina:
Dec. Jan - Feb -- $1,520.00
Mar. Apr - May ... 2,576.00
Total .. $4,096.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	2,150 00	
Travel	211 23	
Rent	120 00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	109 59	
Postage	255 00	
Office Supplies	172 74	
New South subscriptions to SRC	232 00	
Misc.	7 03	
Other (specify) Books, Newspapers	26 05	
Retirement Fund	54 00	
Extra Office help	31 50	
FICA	67 50	
Office Equipment	248 95	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,685 59	3,685,59 ✓

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	1,924.59
Income for Quarter	3,551.00
Total	5,475.59
Expenditures for Quarter	3,685.59 ✓
BALANCE	1,790.00

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date June 2, 1960

THE Richmond COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING May 31, 1960

INCOME

From SRC	0	975.00 corrected in ltr. of 6/22
Memberships	1281.50	
New South Subscriptions	418.00	
Contributions	878.00	
Other (specify)	157.63	
Beginning Balance	965.92	
taken from Reserve (all of it in fact) for Norfolk story	700.00	
TOTAL INCOME		5376.05

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	2499.96	
Travel	527.95	
Rent	150.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	173.34	
Postage	69.99	
Office Supplies	324.59	
New South subscriptions to SRC	310.00	
Other (specify)		
Print & Mimeo	599.99	
Literature	24.92	
Refunds to locals	88.00	
Social Security	66.68	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4835.42	4835.42

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	965.92	
Income for Quarter Total	~~5376.05~~	
Expenditures for Quarter	4835.42	
BALANCE	540.63	540.63
TOTAL		5376.05

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Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

Phone MI. 9-0872

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

June 6, 1960.

Mrs. Sarah Miller
Field Office, Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Sarah:

I am without a secretary--as you can see by this typing. Here is my report. It does not include my plans for the fall but they will include a tour of virginia by an outstanding speaker, A program workshop for leaders of local councils, and completion of our survey of things you can and cannot do in Virginia if you are a Negro.

Things are moving along nicely here and as you can see we have gone almost a thousand dollars over our quota--our hand is outstretched and the till is empty.

I have had some personal trouble and will be out of the office for two or three days. My Dad is not expected to live and I must go down there tonight.

Hope this report received the blessings of the powers that be.

Sincerely,

Dan

Dan Bowers

GENERAL CONDITIONS IN VIRGINIA

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE CLOSED ITS SESSION AND THE LAW MAKERS WENT HOME HAVING FAILED TO PASS ANY OF THE MANY ANTI PUBLIC SCHOOL BILLS INTRODUCED BY SOUTHSIDE LEGISLATORS. ONE OF THEIR MOST SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS WAS THE PASSING OF AN ANTI TRESPASS LAW DESIGNED TO CURTAIL NEGRO SIT INS IN DEPARTMENT STORES AND DRUG STORES. THIS LAW HAS PROVED UTTERLY INEFFECTIVE FOR THE STUDENTS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DEMONSTRATE, TO NEGOTIATE, AND TO EFFECTIVELY CARRY OUT THEIR PLANS WITHOUT VIOLATING THE LAW. TWO CONVICTIONS ARE NOW BEING APPEALED:

1. THE CONVICTION OF 34 UNION UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.
2. THE CONVICTION OF REVEREND R. G. WILLIAMS AND REVEREND W. T. WALKER AND OTHERS IN THE PETERSBURG LIBRARY CITY.

THIS LAST IS NOT A VIOLATION OF THE TRESPASS LAW BUT IS A VIOLATION OF A CITY ORDINANCE WHICH INFORMED SOURCES SAY WILL BECOME A PRECEDENT FOR CASES ARISING UNDER THE TRESPASS LAW.

THE PICTURE OF THE SIT-INS IN VIRGINIA IS:

THE HAMPTON INSTITUTE STUDENTS, BY CAREFUL NEGOTIATION, HAVE SECURED THE DESEGREGATION OF THE LOCAL WOOLWORTH STORE. THIS HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY THE MANAGER REMOVING THE STOOLS FROM THE ~~EATING~~ LUNCH COUNTER AND REPLACING THEM WITH PORTABLE STOOLS WHICH ARE CLEARLY MARKED

FOR SALE ALONG WITH HIS VERBAL AGREEMENT TO LET ANYONE OCCUPY THESE STOOLS WHO WISHES TO DO SO. THIS HAS NOT BEEN REPORTED IN THE NEWSPAPERS AND THE MANAGER IS ACTING STRICTLY ON HIS OWN. PICKETING WILL CONTINUE IN NEWPORT NEWS AND DEFINITE PLANS ARE MADE TO CARRY THE MOVEMENT WHILE THE STUDENTS ARE AWAY FOR THE SUMMER. IN NEWPORT NEWS AND HAMPTON THE DIRECTOR HAS WORKED CLOSELY NOT ONLY WITH THE LOCAL HUMAN RELATIONS GROUP, BUT WITH THE STUDENT LEADERS AND WITH THE WHITE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION. THESE MINISTERS HAVE GONE ON RECORD SUPPORTING A BI-RACIAL COMMISSION FOR BOTH NEWPORT NEWS AND HAMPTON. SO FAR THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED. BECAUSE OF A REFUSAL TO APPOINT A BI-RACIAL COMMISSION IN HAMPTON THE LOCAL HUMAN RELATIONS GROUP HAS SET UP ITS OWN BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE AND ASKING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE VARIOUS NEGRO, JEWISH, CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT GROUPS TO BE REPRESENTED ON IT.

IN WILLIAMSBURG THE LOCAL HUMAN RELATIONS GROUP WITHOUT ANY FANFARE OR PUBLICITY HAS SECURED THE DESEGRAGATION OF WOOLWORTHS AND THE LOCAL DRUG STORES. THE LOCAL HOWARD JOHNSON IS NOW DESEGRAGATED AND THE MANAGER STATES THAT THIS IS HIS POLICY.

THE LIBRARY IN DANVILLE IS CLOSED AND A NEW "FOUNDATION" IS BEING SET UP TO OPERATE A PRIVATE LIBRARY. THIS IS SIGNIFICANT IN THAT IT REPRESENTS ONE OF THE FIRST DEPARTURES FROM PREVIOUS VIRGINIA POLICY OF DESEGRAGATING

LIBRARIES WHENEVER CHALLENGED. WE FEEL CERTAIN THAT THE PETERSBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE ESPECIALLY IF THE PLAINTIFFS WIN THE CASE NOW PENDING IN THE FEDERAL COURT. THE FOUR NORTHERN VIRGINIA COUNCILS HAVE COME TOGETHER IN A GENERAL COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF OFFICERS OF THE GROUPS IN WHICH THEY ARE STUDYING WAYS AND MEANS OF BEING EFFECTIVE IN THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY FOR DESEGRAGATION. THEY HAVE WORKED WITH, SCHOOL BOARDS, BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS, LOCAL UNIONS AND CHURCH GROUPS.

IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY THE COUNCIL HAS ASKED LOCAL BUSINESSES TO DESEGRAGATE AND THERE ARE VERY GOOD HOPES THAT THIS WILL BECOME A REALITY. HOWEVER, THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY SEEMS TO BE DISCRIMINATION IN JOBS AND ACTUAL LACK OF OPPORTUNITY IN THIS AREA FOR NEGROES.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY CONTINUES TO BE A MORAL DESERT IN THE AREA OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS. ALL INDICATIONS POINT TO THE CONTINUED GROWTH AND EXPANSION OF THE PRIVATE SEGREGATED SYSTEM THERE. IT IS EASY TO POINT OUT SOME OF THE DEFINITE REASONS:

1. THERE IS NO POSITIVE LIBERAL WHITE LEADERSHIP IN THE COMMUNITY. THE FEW COLLEGE PROFESSORS WHO HAVE DARED TO SPEAK OUT ON THE ISSUE ARE EITHER NON-VOTERS OR NORTHERNERS WHO HAVE MOVED INTO THIS AREA. THEIR NUMBER IS VERY SMALL AND THEY ARE RATHER UNORGANIZED.

THE NEGRO LEADERSHIP IS VERY MEAGER AND IS BECOMING MORE SO EACH DAY AS TEACHERS AND RESPONSIBLE MIDDLE CLASS NEGROES LEAVE THE COMMUNITY BECAUSE OF ITS DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS. P. E. C. C. A. IS THE ONLY EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION IN THE LOCAL FIELD. IT IS HAMPERED BY MANY PROBLEMS. V. C. H. R. IS WORKING CLOSELY WITH THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE IN SEEKING SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM. A MANDATE HAS BEEN FILED IN FEDERAL COURT BUT WE ARE RELIABLY INFORMED THAT NO DIRECT ACTION HAS TAKEN PLACE TO ELIMINATE CONDITIONS IN PRINCE EDWARD. THERE IS STILL A STRONG SENTIMENT IN THE COUNTY FOR THE FOUNDATION SCHOOL TO BUY THE LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING. THIS SENTIMENT CAUSED THE RESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD WHO FELT THAT SUCH ACTION WAS IMMORAL. MOST LOCAL SOURCES BELIEVE THAT THE PURCHASE OF THE COUNTY SCHOOL BUILDINGS IS A SUTTLE OPPORTUNITY IN THE PLANS OF THE FOUNDATION SCHOOLS.

NEGROES ARE NOW ATTENDING SCHOOLS ON AN INTEGRATED BASIS IN, FLOYD COUNTY, WISE COUNTY, GALAX, NORFOLK AND FRONT ROYAL. A SUIT IS SCHEDULED TO BE HEARD THIS FALL IN RICHMOND. ARLINGTON AND FAIRFAX COUNTY ARE PROCEEDING WITH PLANS FOR DESEGRAGATION. FOR FRONT ROYAL THE LOCAL UNION HAS BOUGHT BONDS OF $8,000 IN UNION FUNDS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE FOUNDATION SCHOOL. AS A RESULT OF THEIR ACTION THE NATIONAL TEXTILE WORKERS UNION HAS FROZEN THEIR ASSETS AND SEIZED CONTROL OF THE LOCAL.

RICHMOND AREA COUNCIL

RICHMOND AREA COUNCIL UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF DR. W. TALIAFERRO THOMPSON HAS MADE SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS. THE LOCAL COUNCIL WAS UNPREPARED FOR THE LUNCH COUNTER DEMONSTRATIONS BUT QUICKLY RALLIED TO A POSITION OF SYMPATHETIC INTEREST AND SUPPORT. THE COUNCIL HAS FINISHED ITS WORK IN FOUR STUDY GROUPS WHICH ARE:

1. AREA DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING.
2. AREA DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
3. AREA DISCRIMINATION IN JOB OPPORTUNITY.
4. AREA DISCRIMINATION IN THE USE OF JOB AND CULTURAL FACILITIES.

THESE REPORTS HAVE BEEN SIGNIFICANT AND ARE TO BE USED AS A BASIS OF NEGOTIATION IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE.

THE RICHMOND COUNCIL IS THE LAST ONE OF OUR LOCAL COUNCILS TO CONDUCT ITS FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN. IT IS STILL ALMOST $1,000 SHORT OF ITS GOAL. HOWEVER, DEFINITE EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE BY OUR STATE TREASURER, MR. JO K. HIGDON TO FINISH THIS CAMPAIGN.

THE ATTACHED STATEMENT WAS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND RELEASED TO THE PRESS. ALTHOUGH NO PUBLICITY HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THIS MATTER, LEADERS OF THE RICHMOND AREA COUNCIL HAVE BEEN IN CONSTANT TOUCH WITH MAYOR ANDERSON AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL. THE RECENT AGREEMENT OF MAYOR ANDERSON TO APPOINT A BI-RACIAL COMMISSION IS THE DIRECT RESULT OF THIS NEGOTIATION.

NORFOLK

ALTHOUGH IT IS OUR MOST NEWLY ORGANIZED COUNCIL NORFOLK IS IN A POSITION OF LEADERSHIP IN THE STATE. IT HAS STRONG LEADERSHIP IN ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND HAS ADOPTED A POSITIVE PROGRAM OF WORK FOR THE COMING YEAR. MORE THAN 100 PEOPLE ATTENDED THE ANNUAL DINNER MEETING OF THE COUNCIL AND THE COUNCIL WAS ALSO INSTRUMENTAL IN SETTING UP AN INTER-RACIAL MINISTERS WORKSHOP IN THE AREA. THE LEADERS OF THE NORFOLK COUNCIL ARE QUIETLY WORKING BEHIND THE SCENES TO BRING ABOUT BETTER CONDITIONS. THEY ARE WORKING CLOSELY WITH CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS, STUDENTS FROM VIRGINIA STATE, AND WILLIAM AND MARY, AND LOCAL BUSINESS MEN. IT IS TOO SOON TO PREDICT THE RESULTS OF THESE EFFORTS. NORFOLK IS MEASURING UP TO ITS FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND IS WITHIN SITE OF MEETING ITS BUDGET FOR THE STATE OFFICE.

THE PENINSULA COUNCIL

THIS HAS BEEN OUR WEAKEST COUNCIL AND HAS HAD MORE PROBLEMS THAN ANY OTHER. HOWEVER, ITS GEOGRAPHIC POSITION PUTS IT IN A PLACE WHERE IT MUST ACT. WE ARE HOPING IN THE NEAR FUTURE TO HAVE AN ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND TO MAKE EITHER MR. W. R. WALKER OR FATHER O'TOOLE PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL ORGANIZATION.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA

QUOTE FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA SUN.

"FAIRFAX - NORTHERN VIRGINIA CHAPTERS OF THE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS ARE APPROACHING AREA DRUG AND DEPARTMENT STORE MANAGERS ABOUT DESEGREGATING LUNCH COUNTER SEATINGS.

NOEL HEMMENDINGER, OF THE FAIRFAX COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, TOLD THE 100 MEMBERS AND GUESTS AT THEIR ANNUAL BANQUET LAST NIGHT THAT THE THREE AREA GROUPS "ARE SEEKING TO LAY OUT A PROGRAM" TO "GET SOMEWHERE" WITHOUT SIT-DOWN STRIKES AND TO PREPARE THEMSELVES IN CASE AREA STRIKES OCCUR.

* * *

"IT ISN'T VERY ENCOURAGING" HE SAID ADDING THAT THEIR BEST ARGUMENT WAS TO REMIND MANAGERS OF CHAINS THAT "THERE ARE A LOT OF CUSTOMERS IN THE DISTRICT." SOME RESIDENTS IN NEW YORK CITY AND OTHER NORTHERN AREAS HAVE BEEN BOYCOTTING CHAIN STORES INVOLVED IN THE SOUTHERN DISPUTES OVER SEATING NEGROES AT THEIR LUNCH COUNTERS.

THE FAIRFAX GROUP PASSED A RESOLUTION URGING THE SCHOOL BOARD TO DECLARE ITS INTENTION TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF LOCAL OPTION "AS SOON AS THE STATE PERMITS" AND TO ADOPT A DESEGREGATION PLAN PASSED ON GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF PUPILS "AS SOON AS FEASIBLE."

THE MEMBERS INSTRUCTED THEIR BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO CONSIDER APPOINTING A COMMITTEE TO VISIT THE GOVERNOR AND URGE HIM TO APPOINT A BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS."

Report based on interview with Hampden-Sydney professors.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

1. The foundation school is experiencing a need for money.

2. Some pressure is brought to bear on parents who do not contribute to the school.

3. The library has five times as many books as the public school library had -- but doubt was expressed as to the type of these books and as to their educational value.

4. Parents of the foundation school believe that their children are learning more than ever before.

5. The principal of foundation school is graduate of Syracuse University and considers the whole matter a big joke. He has a job and that seems to be his major concern.

6. One third of the faculty of Hampden Sydney has resigned and moved away from the community.

7. A $50,000 building of concrete blocks is being constructed.

Both professors expressed belief that the community was a bit disillusioned with private education -- but they see no way out of the present dilemma.

Suggestions for a study of the facilities of the foundation school were enthusiastically approved.

PROGRAM AND ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS

THE V.C.H.R. SPONSORED A MINISTERS WORKSHOP IN NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND BLACKSBURG. THESE MEETINGS WERE SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE THEY HELPED BOTH WHITE AND NEGRO MINISTERS TO SEE THE POSSIBLE COURSES OF ACTION WHICH WAS OPEN TO THEM, THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO THEM, AND EACH MAN WAS ENCOURAGED TO PLAY A VITAL ROLE IN THE PRESENT CRISIS. DR. GALEN WEAVER, MISS DOROTHY HAMPTON AND THE DIRECTOR OF V.C.H.R. WERE THE LEADERS ALONG WITH SOCIOLOGISTS FROM SEVERAL VIRGINIA INSTITUTIONS. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT WHICH CAME OUT OF THESE WORKSHOPS HAS BEEN THE ADDITION OF WHITE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL FROM THE PETERSBURG AREA. THE DIRECTOR HAS MET WITH ALL TEN OF THE COUNCILS DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS. HE HAS SPOKEN TO THE RICHMOND MINISTERS MEETING, TO THE LYNCHBURG UNITARIAN CHURCH AND HAS ATTENDED DINNER MEETINGS OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY, ALEXANDRIA, ARLINGTON, AND NORFOLK COUNCILS. THE DIRECTOR HAS MET WITH MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATIONS IN NORFOLK, HAMPTON, NEWPORT NEWS, RICHMOND, PETERSBURG AND BLACKSBURG.

AN OPEN LETTER ON LUNCH COUNTER DISCRIMINATION

In recent weeks, numerous Negro students and citizens have demonstrated their desire to be recognized as equal citizens through orderly requests to be served without discrimination at lunch counters in stores throughout the South. Their objective of reducing hardships and humiliations caused by segregation and exclusion from facilities serving the public is wholly meritorious and deserving of sympathy and support.

Although Northern Virginia has made some progress in reducing discrimination (for example, in public transportation), our Negro neighbors are still subject to unjust exclusion from restaurants and store lunch counters. The unhappy custom of "take-out service only" means few or no lunch counters in local stores permit Negro customers to sit down to ear. This lack of hospitality to customers who are welcomed elsewhere in the same stores sharply contradicts the best traditions of our state and our country.

No such demonstrations have taken place at lunch counters in Northern Virginia. However, the same conditions of unwarranted and rude exclusion exist which have provoked the "sit-downs" actions elsewhere in the South. With a reasonable effort to make orderly progress in this important human relations matter, our area can and should be able to escape the heightened tensions and unfavorable publicity which may result when our neighbors must resort to public protest to secure their rights and human dignity.

Store owners and managers should carefully reconsider their practices in a spirit of good will and concern for orderly progress in our area. Our citizens have always shown a basic spirit of fair play and concern for the equal rights of all. Most of our white residents work, eat and otherwise sit down on an equal basis with Negroes in Washington, D.C., or at Federal installations in Virginia. The vast majority would undoubtedly accept lunch counter desegregation with good grace and a spirit of neighborliness. Further, there is no need in our area to fear public disorder or organized economic reprisals against proprietors who cease exclusion practices.

Abandonment of lunch counter discrimination would not only be in accord with the principles of human rights and dignity, but would have a beneficial effect on crucial aspects of our foreign relations. Progress in racial relations in the United States is essential to ensure support and confidence abroad in our foreign policy.

In view of the foregoing considerations, and the relative ease with which practices could be changed, we urge all concerned to take appropriate prompt action to eliminate the blight of discriminatory exclusion of Negroes from lunch counters in our communities.

ARLINGTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

COMMUNITY COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS

FAIRFAX COUNTY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2 APRIL 1960

SCHOOL AND LUNCH COUNTER STATEMENTS ENCLOSED WITH THIS ISSUE OF NEWSLETTER

Two statements released by the Council are enclosed with this issue of the Newsletter. Council members will want to give careful consideration to encouraging appropriate similar action by church and other community groups.

The statement on lunch counters was authorized by the Board of Directors, and released to the local press on 4 April. Also, as authorized by the Board, a small committee of Board members and others have been planning and making calls on lunch counter owners and managers. The committee is also exploring the legal situations involved in preparation for further progress.

The statement on local option and school desegregation was amended and approved by unanimous vote of the membership at the annual meeting.

CHAIRMAN OF U. N. HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION TO SPEAK AT VIENNA ON 19 APRIL

Mr. R. S. S. Gunewardene, Ambassador of Ceylon and chairman of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, will talk Tuesday evening, 19 April at 8:00 P.M. at the Friends Meeting House, 214 Lawyers Road, Vienna. The Meeting House is just three doors north of Route 123 in Vienna.

Mr. Gunewardene will discuss particularly recent advances in the cause of human rights around the world. The Vienna Friends Meeting is sponsoring the appearance of this most effective speaker. All interested are invited to attend (especially if they also plan to attend the meeting of our Council on 3 May in McLean).

STATEMENT
by
BOARD OF RICHMOND AREA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1 As citizens of the Richmond, Va., area, we wish to take our stand in support of the legitimate requests of Negroes in our community to be treated with the dignity that belongs to man through our common creation and our democratic ideals.

2 In this statement we wish to join with others in the U. S. A. and in many parts of the world who form a rising tide of recognition of our common humanity and our common need.

3 We support specifically the requests being made for lunch counter and other services in our community and the peaceful demonstrations to these ends.

4 We regret that individual business establishments must become the focal center of a problem that arises out of our total community life, but we also recall that Negroes have borne the full weight of indignity and limited opportunity for many generations. For this reason, we hope that any deprivations now suffered by business concerns or by Negro members of the community will not long continue.

5 We support the demonstrations, not because they constitute an ideal method or that everyone who participates in them may be doing so from the highest motives;

6 We support them, not in order to retaliate for injustice that has been long suffered or to bring injury to anyone;

7 We do so only as a means of bearing public witness to the fact that discrimination against any people on the basis of their birth is in violation of our Judeo-Christian heritage and our democratic principles;

8 We follow this course and we summon others to join us as a concerted expression of our willingness to support merchants who will make their facilities available to the entire community without regard to racial backgrounds.

In adopting this statement,

In signing this statement,

WE CONFESS

9 -- our common failure to help to translate our democratic ideals and our religious convictions into daily practice in this area of concern;

10 -- our preoccupation with our own status and welfare which has often made us blind to the rightful needs and desires of others;

11 -- our conformity to patterns of life that have produced habits and institutions that make it difficult for individuals to change customs that long ago should have been changed.

WE AFFIRM

12 -- our recognition that a new day has dawned, with a new and long overdue status for Negro citizens who make their contribution as responsible members of our society;

13 -- our gratitude for Negro leadership that uses peaceful methods, often in the face of violence and tenuous legal devices; we are further grateful for the widespread recognition that moral bases must undergird all legal gains.

14 -- our hope that our children may be enabled to see this step toward freedom within the scope of history's record of the achievement of every oppressed or disadvantaged people on their way to full stature; even recourse to group action and the courts is to be understood in terms of every man's right to determine his career and the living conditions of his family without artificial restraints;

15 -- our conviction that since gradual gains are preferable to precipitate change we must see the current demonstrations in the context of 300 years of striving and suffering; further delay, in our judgment, would be repugnant to those whose conscience is troubled because of long-withheld privileges;

16 -- our assurance that these currently requested steps toward full citizenship for all our people must be taken against the encouraging background of gains already made in such areas as transportation, schools, government, military service, sports and elsewhere, with persons judged solely on their merits and rising or falling on the basis of their own attainments.

* * *

17 While we recognize the fundamental right of individuals to differ in all things, we nevertheless wish to express our deep conviction that a society which denies full opportunity to any of its citizens on the basis of race, language, religion, sex, age, or national origin, is to that extent failing to fulfil the democratic ideal.

For this reason,

WE APPEAL

18 -- to all those who share our expressed hopes and ideals, to join with us in helping to bring an end to such injustices and indignities as have been long suffered by members of our society for reasons for which they were in no way responsible;

19 -- particularly to churchmen, whose faith has nourished these ideals and given us the tenets of our great traditions;

20 -- to parents who have high hopes for their children to apply the Golden Rule of doing unto others as they would have others do unto them, considering their own sense of frustration and despair if they were subjected to the confining limitations which Negro parents have long seen crushing out the hopes and dreams of their children;

21 -- to persons of goodwill throughout the community who are dedicated to the fullest possible attainment of our democratic hopes, in the face of worldwide, totalitarian threats to the dignity and worth of the individual.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

June 10, 1960

To: Eugene Cox - Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Rev. Frank Butler - Dr. C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Mrs. F. R. Muhelman - Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
George Barrett, Nashville
Roscoe Strickland, Murfreesboro

From: Louise Young, Executive Director

You will all be happy to know that Dr. Dwight Freshley of the Department of Speech and Drama of Vanderbilt University has accepted the chairmanship of our Program Committee, with Dr. Herman Long of the Department of Race Relations of the Congregational Christian Churches and Rev. Will D. Campbell of the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches as consultants. This committee is responsible for stimulating and guiding our members in their "home work" during the months ahead, some part of which will be reported at the Annual Meeting in the fall. I am writing you during Dr. Freshley's brief absence from the city that you may consider these plans at your earliest convenience, talk them over with members of your group who are especially interested in program and write Dr. Freshley at this office your reactions to his plans and your suggestions of persons to serve on his state-wide committee.

We are thinking of a committee of about 15, drawn from across the state, to meet here in Nashville on July 14 to work out program and proceduces. Our budget will permit to members of this committee the same travel allowance made for attendance at meetings of the Board of Directors,-round trip bus fare. We hope that the 10 or 12 members living away from Nashville will help us in the decentralization of our activities, for we want the Tennessee Council to become a truly state-wide organization.

We would like to have four special studies made in some detail by four of our local groups. These findings would be made available in typed or mimeographed form for use in other communities. We hope that Knoxville and Chattanooga will each agree to make careful studies of their school situation focusing on factors relevant to desegregation problems and progress. We would like for Memphis to assume responsibility with help from Jackson for a careful report of the registration and voting situation in Haywood and Fayette counties. We know that this is a difficult and delicate task which is why we ask Memphis to do it. We hope that Nashville will study mass media of communication in our state, as it affects and reflects changes in racial attitudes and relationship. Nashville will need cooperation not only from members in our major cities but also from members served by small local TV and radio stations and by county newspaper. Since we are especially concerned not to limit our interest to urban groups we want all of you to be thinking of how you can become better acquainted with conditions in neighboring counties and with leaders there who are aware that changes are on the horizon.

In addition to these special group assignments in which many of you will assist we would like to suggest to members across the state these areas of our common life as calling for local observation and study: Hospitals; Police; Employment; Public

Accomodations; Urban Redevelopment; Extra-classroom programs for children and youth, such as Scouts, Brownies, Y Teens.

These may be thought of as suggested topics for report and discussion at group meetings, each program to be prepared and presented by a panel or committee or by a single individual who is conversant with the facts. This information could be made available to other communities through discussion and consultation at Annual Meeting, through written accounts or through assembling of data in a prescribed form. The Program Committee assumes responsibility for suggestions and limited guidance in each area by a competent authority. It is these matters which will be discussed at the meeting of the Program Committee on Thursday, July 14th at 10:00 o'clock at air conditioned Park Hall at Fisk University, Nashville.

Who will serve on this committee? You will say. We would like for you to select two persons from your locality on the basis of their interest in one or more of these areas. They would attend the July 14 committee meeting, explore the interests of other persons before and after the meeting and work through the year in their local groups to stimulate observation and study.

Will you not give this your immediate attention? Where this letter goes to two members of a local group, the two will please confer that one may reply for both. The meeting of the Board of Directors on June 21 will afford opportunity for some discussion of these matters. I am hoping that your letters to Dr. Freshley will reach here by that date that there may be adequate time for preparation for the July 14th meeting of the Program Committee and that we may be assured a representative attendance. In making suggestions for committee membership please indicate whether or not the person would likely be able to attend the Nashville meeting.

We count on your help in this important matter. Informing ourselves and others as to racial discrimination in Tennessee is a most important part of our program. We shall pass our findings on to the Tennessee Advisory Committee which in turn will present them to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. Meanwhile we are building bonds of understanding and mutual trust which make life better for us all.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

WALTER C. COWART
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DR. J. MCDOWELL RICHARDS
CHAIRMAN

DR. RICHARD HOCKING
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

MR. LUCIUS H. PITTS
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. PHILIP HAMMER
SECRETARY

MR. DON L. HOLLOWELL
TREASURER

June 13, 1960

QUARTERLY REPORT: March 1, 1960 - May 31, 1960

To: Paul Rilling
Director of Field Activities, SRC

From: Georgia Council on HumanRelations
Walter C. Cowart, Executive Director

Our State Council cooperated with HOPE, Inc., in the recent state-wide study Commission headed by John Sibley. Our office wrote leaders in various school districts in Georgia to be present and give their witness for public schools at the public sessions of the commission. We also talked to at least a dozen people of influence over the state about the same matter.

The most successful state-wide workshop ever held by the Georgia and Greater Atlanta Councils took place April 29 at the Central YMCA in Atlanta. The featured speaker at the morning sessions was J. McBride Dabbs, president of SRC. More than 200 persons were in attendance. The afternoon sessions were even better attended and responded favorably to the leaders of these four groups. The day's program reached its climax at 8 p.m. at the First Congregational Church where the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., gave a notable address. Approximately 800 persons were present. They gave the speaker a standing ovation both at the beginning and end of his address. Some sixty percent of the assembly were white and a large part of this group was made up of students in the state. The most rewarding part of this program in the evening was the forum after the address. Dr King had an opportunity to clarify his philosophy of non-violent resistance to evil.

The semi-annual board meeting was held during the lunch hour on April 29. This made it possible for board members to attend workshop sessions. Seventeen members were present and four local councils were represented: Augusta, Macon, Augusta and Atlanta.

A high light of the board session was the approval in principle of the expanded program of the council with fulltime staff. SRC has offered the sum of $3,000.00 toward such a program. This effort will require the raising of additional funds. The matter was referred to the finance committee for consideration and report to the executive committee for final decision. Both committees approved the plan. Plans were made at once to initiate this financial effort to secure the needed

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extra income. Later it was apparent that the beginning of the drive would need more time to get ready to reach its goal. The members and friends of the council will be kept informed of future developments of this project.

Recent good news came from the Internal Revenue Service. All contributions (not donations) by our members and friends may be deducted from Federal income tax returns.

We are encouraged by a steady increase in our contributions to the state program. So far this year we are substantially ahead of last year's receipts. We anticipate a steady increase in giving for our work in the future.

We have also been encouraged by free time offered by WAGA-TV to selected guest speakers to appear from time to time on their program, "Reporter's Notebook", to discuss the major issues of the school situation and similar issues of importance. Dr. Frank Graham and Mr. Hodding Carter have both indicated that they would likely be available to appear here under on our auspices on this program. We hope also to arrange to have a public meeting with the Greater Atlanta Council for each of these men.

The state council will make one of its primary tasks during the next few months to work through local councils and other agencies to inform the people of Georgia about the public school situation in Atlanta and in the state. We hope to influence public opinion to meet this crisis with sound judgement and to keep our schools open according to the ruling of the Federal Courts.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date June 14, 1960

THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING May 31, 1960

INCOME

From SRC	975.00	
Memberships	491.50	
New South Subscriptions	198.00	
Contributions	~~697.06~~	
Other (specify)		
TOTAL INCOME		$ 2361.56

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	2349.72	
Travel	329.27	
Rent	50.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	106.98 ~~107.82~~	
Postage	34.53	
Office Supplies	13.88	
New South subscriptions to SRC	117.00	
Other (specify)		
Printing	39.14	
Misc.	2.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$ 3044.36 ?

SM. 3042.52

- * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * -

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	1205.25
Income for quarter	2361.56
Total	
Expenditures for quarter	3566.81
	3042.52
BALANCE	524.29

STATE-WIDE STRATEGY MEETING

OF NEGRO LEADERS

2nd NAZARETH BAPTIST CHURCH

COLUMBIA, S. C.

JUNE 15, 1960

Rev. H. P. Sharper, President S. C. Conference NAACP - Presiding

10:30 A. M.	Devotions - Rev. Moses Javis	
	Statement of Purpose - Presiding Officer	
10:45 A. M.	Discussion:	Political Action For 1960
		Messers Frank Robinson and W. J. Hunter, Leaders
12:05 P. M.	Discussion:	Direct Non-Violent Action in the Civil Rights Struggle.
		Mr. James T. McCain, leader
1:20 P. M.	Offering	
1:30 P. M.	Lunch	
2:30 P. M.	Discussion:	Selective Buying as a Stratagem for Economic Racial Self-Defense
		Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman
3:45 P. M.	Summary - Resolutions - Recomendations	
		Rev. Matthew D. McCollom, Mrs. Julianne Wright, Rev. David Carter, Mr. Thomas Gaither, Mr. James Lewis
4:15 P. M.	Introductions and Announcements	
	Benediction	

****

Be sure to return for the Mass Meeting to be held at this Church tonight at 8 o'clock. Rev. Cecil A. Ivory our heroic and militant leader of Rock Hill will be the speaker.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date June 25, 1960

THE So. Car. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING May 31, 1960
(Mar., Apr., May)

INCOME

Bro't fwd 1,330.96 + 1.50 (Void Check)		1,332.46
From SRC	975.00	
Memberships	1,030.00	
New South Subscriptions	232.00	
Contributions	1,365.32	
Other (specify)		
Grantfield foundation	3,500.00	
		7,103.32
		$8,435.78

TOTAL INCOME

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		
Travel		
Rent	123.41	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	59.13	
Postage	49.00	
Office Supplies	16.95	
New South subscriptions to SRC	271.00	
Other (specify)		
Misc.	30.83	
Withdrawal for Savings & Loan Assn	1,500.00	
	3,656.24	3,656.24

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

- * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * -

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	1,332.46
Income for Quarter	7,103.32
Total	8,435.78
Expenditures for Quarter	3,656.24
BALANCE	$4,779.54

(over)

Income raised by SCCHR

Dec - Feb	1,068.00
Mar - May	2,628.32
Total	$3,696.32

DATE 7/11/60

TO SM

FROM RBA

SUBJECT

All is well

The 7la. error

is in typing as

you can see

ivan allen

GA.: Atlanta Augusta Columbus
Gainesville Macon Rome
ALA.: Gadsden S. C.: Greenville
TENN.: Athens Chattanooga

MANUFACTURERS OF AMCO SET SNAP-OUT FORMS

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date May 31, 1960

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING May 31, , 1960

INCOME		
From SRC	$ 875.00	
Memberships	1082.00	
New South Subscriptions		
Contributions	1157.00	
Other (specify)		
		$3114.00
TOTAL INCOME		

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 1680.00	
Travel	121.88	
Lodging Fellowship of Concerned	45.00	
Rent	150.00	
Utilities	9.30	
Phone & Telegraph	75.60	
Refund phone call Annual Meeting	4.57	
Postage	53.25	
Office Supplies	134.72	
New South subscriptions to SRC	234.00	
Other (specify)		
Audit of books	125.00	
Office Assistance	63.00	
Refund for Memphis Chapter	66.00	
Maintenance	30.00	
Books	30.49	
		$2822.81
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		

- * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * -

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 291.10
Income for Quarter Total	3114.00
Expenditures for Quarter	2822.81
BALANCE	$ 582.29

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugo J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

J. J. Ray, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

June 27, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Welcome home and I hope it has been a grand vacation! We are certainly glad to have you back.

I am going to Memphis today to try my hand at helping them raise money. This will complete our matching project, I hope.

We have just had a meeting of the Executive Committee in regard to a director to succeed me. An offer will be extended and we hope an acceptance received. We'll be writing you.

Sincerely,

Louise Young
nlh

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh

Signed in Miss Young's abscence

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

June 10, 1960

To: Eugene Cox - Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Rev. Frank Butler - Dr. C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Mrs. F. R. Muhelman - Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
George Barrett, Nashville
Roscoe Strickland, Murfreesboro

From: Louise Young, Executive Director

You will all be happy to know that Dr. Dwight Freshley of the Department of Speech and Drama of Vanderbilt University has accepted the chairmanship of our Program Committee, with Dr. Herman Long of the Department of Race Relations of the Congregational Christian Churches and Rev. Will D. Campbell of the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches as consultants. This committee is responsible for stimulating and guiding our members in their "home work" during the months ahead, some part of which will be reported at the Annual Meeting in the fall. I am writing you during Dr. Freshley's brief absence from the city that you may consider these plans at your earliest convenience, talk them over with members of your group who are especially interested in program and write Dr. Freshley at this office your reactions to his plans and your suggestions of persons to serve on his state-wide committee.

We are thinking of a committee of about 15, drawn from across the state, to meet here in Nashville on July 14 to work out program and proceduces. Our budget will permit to members of this committee the same travel allowance made for attendance at meetings of the Board of Directors,-round trip bus fare. We hope that the 10 or 12 members living away from Nashville will help us in the decentralization of our activities, for we want the Tennessee Council to become a truly state-wide organization.

We would like to have four special studies made in some detail by four of our local groups. These findings would be made available in typed or mimeographed form for use in other communities. We hope that Knoxville and Chattanooga will each agree to make careful studies of their school situation focusing on factors relevant to desegregation problems and progress. We would like for Memphis to assume responsibility with help from Jackson for a careful report of the registration and voting situation in Haywood and Fayette counties. We know that this is a difficult and delicate task which is why we ask Memphis to do it. We hope that Nashville will study mass media of communication in our state, as it affects and reflects changes in racial attitudes and relationship. Nashville will need cooperation not only from members in our major cities but also from members served by small local TV and radio stations and by county newspaper. Since we are especially concerned not to limit our interest to urban groups we want all of you to be thinking of how you can become better acquainted with conditions in neighboring counties and with leaders there who are aware that changes are on the horizon.

In addition to these special group assignments in which many of you will assist we would like to suggest to members across the state these areas of our common life as calling for local observation and study: Hospitals; Police; Employment; Public

Accomodations; Urban Redevelopment; Extra-classroom programs for children and youth, such as Scouts, Brownies, Y Teens.

These may be thought of as suggested topics for report and discussion at group meetings, each program to be prepared and presented by a panel or committee or by a single individual who is conversant with the facts. This information could be made available to other communities through discussion and consultation at Annual Meeting, through written accounts or through assembling of data in a prescribed form. The Program Committee assumes responsibility for suggestions and limited guidance in each area by a competent authority. It is these matters which will be discussed at the meeting of the Program Committee on Thursday, July 14th at 10:00 o'clock at air conditioned Park Hall at Fisk University, Nashville.

Who will serve on this committee? You will say. We would like for you to select two persons from your locality on the basis of their interest in one or more of these areas. They would attend the July 14 committee meeting, explore the interests of other persons before and after the meeting and work through the year in their local groups to stimulate observation and study.

Will you not give this your immediate attention? Where this letter goes to two members of a local group, the two will please confer that one may reply for both. The meeting of the Board of Directors on June 21 will afford opportunity for some discussion of these matters. I am hoping that your letters to Dr. Freshley will reach here by that date that there may be adequate time for preparation for the July 14th meeting of the Program Committee and that we may be assured a representative attendance. In making suggestions for committee membership please indicate whether or not the person would likely be able to attend the Nashville meeting.

We count on your help in this important matter. Informing ourselves and others as to racial discrimination in Tennessee is a most important part of our program. We shall pass our findings on to the Tennessee Advisory Committee which in turn will present them to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. Meanwhile we are building bonds of understanding and mutual trust which make life better for us all.

TO: Paul M. Rilling

FROM: Louise Young - Tennessee Council On Human Relations

QUARTERLY REPORT: March, April, May 1960

During these three months race relations in Nashville have been underlined in the local press, to some extent in national and international news media, and certainly in the thoughts and feelings of the Nashville community. The sit-ins, lunch counter desegregation and the Vanderbilt University procedures in relations to Rev. James M. Lawson and his role in the sit-ins have all been in the headlines. The Vanderbilt issues are not yet clearly determined nor are they strictly germane to the program of the Tennessee Council. The Council has however been involved in the public mind in that racial factors as well as academic freedom are at issue and our president is Professor Glasse of the Divinity School, a not inconspicuous figure in the conflict. That story will not be told in this report.

March began with the quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tennessee Council (See delayed issue of February Newsletter). There were reports and discussion of the current situation in Memphis, Nashville and Knoxville. Unfortunately Chattanooga was not represented. Tentative plans were made to hold the next Annual Meeting in Knoxville, moving the date up from January to October. There was discussion of the budget with suggested quotas for each of the major cities.

On March 2nd some twenty Nashville leaders met at the invitation of the Tennessee Council for conference with consultants from SRC on the issue of the desegregation of the lunch counters. Although the out-of-town consultants were unable to reach Nashville because of bad flying weather, John Hope of Nashville led us most fruitfully in a discussion of our crisis. We agreed to ask the Mayor to appoint a committee to study the issues involved in the sit-ins and to recommend steps toward their solution. Our committee saw the Mayor next day and the membership of the Committee was announced over the radio a few hours later.

With the appointment of the Committee the sit-ins were discontinued by agreement for some weeks but were resumed when the students felt that no progress was being made. The recommendations of the Mayor's Committee were later rejected by both the students and the merchants and the Committee was dissolved. It had, however, publicized the existence of the problem and its magnitude.

Wallace Westfeldt's Report on Nashville which you have received was released in mid-March. About 2500 copies of it have been distributed most of them locally and to members of the Tennessee Council but hundreds by written request to interested persons and groups in other parts of our nation. Distribution was for the most part from this office.

Our major work in March centered on the workshop held at Christ Church, Nashville, March 30-31. Enclosed are copies of the (1) letter of invitation from Dr. John Compton, Program Chairman, (2) program sheet (3) list of resource persons for discussion groups (4) report of the findings of the 17 discussion groups. This enterprise involved six meetings of Dr. Compton's Committee, four in March in preparation for the meeting and two in April in preparation of the report; securing by telephone the consent of some 80 individuals to participate as leaders and resource persons (see list); distribution of about 1000 copies of the report (Nashville 1960 - Its Problems and Possibilities) with an equal number of Westfeldt's Report on Nashville.

The opening of the lunch counters to all was finally achieved by direct negotiation between the merchants and an all Negro group consisting of Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, President of Nashville Christian Leaders Council, two student leaders and a member of the Mayor

appointed Board of Education. The story is told in a second report by Wallace Westfeldt which has gone to press. If a copy is not enclosed in this report it will be forwarded to you within a few days.

Our role here in the office was chiefly that of a channel of communication. Will Campbell and George Barrett were actively engaged in counseling and negotiating and Kelly Miller Smith, also a director of the Tennessee Council, was the widely accepted leader of the Negro protest. Committee meetings, the monthly luncheon meeting of the Nashville Conference and telephone calls kept our membership rather well informed on the swift course of events. Through telephone hook-ups leaders of sympathetic groups were scheduled for visits to each of the stores at times of tension. They reassured store managers, fellow customers and waitresses, ate ice cream and drank coffee at newly integrated counters, observed the action of the police and in many cases made oral or written reports of their observations. Nashville directors of the Tennessee Council invited 20 student leaders to meet with them at the office for tea and a sharing of experiences and points of view. This proved a happy opportunity for mutual understanding.

Another expression of concern was the action of the United Church Women of Nashville to sponsor a fund toward the rebuilding and/or repair of the residences of Z. Alexander Looby and of his neighbors the Ezells which were bombed in the midst of the protest demonstration. (Mr. Looby is attorney for the NAACP and for the students who were arrested). Although the sum collected was not large ($180) this project was another way of calling community attention to injustice and lawlessness. Resolutions for the students cause were also passed by AAUW and League of Women Voters and by a number of student groups at Vanderbilt and Scarritt.

On April 3rd the director met with a Youth Group in Memphis at the Unitarian Church. The subject was the sit-ins. Mr. Russell Sugarmon spoke of the Memphis situation and Miss Young of the Nashville experience. On April 4th the director met with the membership Committee of the Memphis Chapter for luncheon at the home of Mrs. John Oscinach, committee chairman.

The organization of the Memphis Chapter of the Tennessee Council is perhaps the most substantial accomplishment of the quarter. The Chapter now has neraly 100 members with a wholesome overlapping with the membership of the Memphis Community Relations Council which is the local power group in the field of human relations. Membership in the Memphis Chapter constitutes membership in the Tennessee Council and all dues and contributions are forwarded to this office which returns to the treasurer of the Memphis Chapter one dollar for each membership. The state office stands ready on request to vote additional money to the Memphis Chapter. So far this relationship is proving highly satisfactory both to the state and local organizations. Copy of the Memphis By-Laws is enclosed. We hope other local groups will follow Memphis good example.

Two members have been added to Tennessee Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission,-Mr. Alfred H. Thatcher of Chattanooga and Mr. Charles L. Cornelius, Sr., of Nashville.

Negro business and professional men of Nashville sponsored a Community Conference on Employment at which Dr. Henry David of National Manpower Council was the key figure. Paul Rilling spent April 14th at the state office. His visit included participation in the monthly luncheon meeting of the Nashville Conference and in a conference at the office with observers of the sit-ins as well as counseling the executive director. Harold Fleming was the speaker on May 17th at the Annual Meeting of the Nashville Conference.

The director attended a regional meeting of NAIRO in Washington on May 6th. This experience was valuable as offering insight into how things are going in the Upper South. It was made possible without travel expense since the director was due in New York on May 11th for another meeting with travel paid. The intervening days were spent with former students of the director at Howard University and Hampton Institute. The Hampton visit gave opportunity for conference with local leaders interested in securing the appointment of a city Biracial Committee. In response to a telephone request Harold Fleming kindly snet by air mail information on the successful Texas sit-ins. This prompt help was greatly appreciated by the Hampton leaders.

Dues and contributions for the quarter were disappointing although considerably better than 1959. The Council appreciates the extension of time to July 1st for securing funds to match the $2500 conditional grant. Final account on that will be sent on July 1st. As of June 27th we lack a few hundred of the $3500. Our goal for the summer is at least $1500 more, the minimum to assure the 1960 budget. We know that it is even more difficult to raise money in the fall quarter.

The Bishop's Company was engaged to give The Boy With A Cart at Vanderbilt Divinity School Chapel June 24 and 25, as a benefit for the Tennessee Council. The performances were later moved to the chapel of Scarritt College because of the Vanderbilt controversy which became acute at commencement time, May 27-30.

Dr. Dwight Freshley of the Speech and Drama Department of Vanderbilt University has agreed to serve as state-wide Program Chairman with Herman Long and Will Campbell as consultants. See memorandum enclosed.

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE

2001 Division Ave. Tel. Al 5-6483
Nashville, Tennessee

To: All individuals and groups concerned with the health of our community.

From: The Nashville Community Relations Conference.

Subject: Forthcoming Study Meeting, March 30-31, 7:30 P. M., Christ Church

Any community needs periodic stock-taking. Recent events in Nashville have only underlined the urgency of our considering where we are in human relations in our city. Many folk are asking: Are the Temple incidents evidence of neo-Nazism? What do the sit-ins mean? What is happening in other areas of community life? And many are seriously searching for what they can contribute toward continued and improved inter-group respect and cooperation.

In order to help meet this need, the Nashville Community Relations Conference has planned a two-evening, community-wide meeting, under the general title NASHVILLE: 1960: ITS PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES, to be held at Christ Episcopal Church (9th & Broad) March 30 and 31 at 7:30 P. M. We cordially invite you, your group, your friends and associates to participate.

The first evening's program will be addressed to the broad task of reporting on and assessing the roots of the problems we face in human relations. A number of eminent and respected men will provide this background, including Mr. Wallace Westfeldt of the NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN, Mr. Walter Sharp, Chairman of the Department of Fine Arts at Vanderbilt, Rabbi William B. Silverman of the Temple, Dr. Harold Bradley, Chairman of the Department of History at Vanderbilt, and Rev. Kelly Miller Smith of the First Baptist Church.

The following evening will be devoted to the all-important deliberation of ways and means of community action. What can we do? To encourage thorough and informed discussion by everyone, small Discussion Groups, staffed by able resource persons, will be arranged. Under the chairmanship of Dr. Raymond T. Ferris, the rector of Christ Church, the reports of these groups will be presented and discussed by the entire meeting.

It seems to us that we need more than ever to think and talk searchingly together about our community problems and how to deal with them. This meeting, with your participation, can be extremely profitable.

Yours very sincerely,

_____

John J. Compton,
Chairman of the Program Committee

NASHVILLE 1960: ITS PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES

A Two-Evening Meeting
Arranged by
The Nashville Community Relations Conference

March 30-31, 7:30 pm
Christ Episcopal Church (9th and Broadway)

Objective: To examine the state of our community relations, to interpret the significance of recent evidence of unrest and to explore available means of remedy and improvement.

Wednesday, March 30

Presiding: Mr. George Barrett, President of the Conference

Report: "Where are we with human relations in Nashville?"
Mr. Wallace Westfeldt

Intrepretation: "What are the sources and implications of our human relations problems?"
Panel Discussion:
Mr. Walter Sharp, moderator
Professor Harold Bradley
Rabbi William B. Silverman
Mr. Cecil Sims
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith

Discussion from the floor

Thursday, March 31

Presiding: Dr. Raymond T. Ferris, Rector of Christ Church

Summary of Previous Evening's Discussion: Mr. Sharp

Discussion Groups: "What can we do?"
(15 groups staffed by leaders and consultants
For details see following page)

Reports of Discussion Groups, General Discussion and Summary:
Dr. Ferris

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE

March 30-31, 1960

DISCUSSION GROUPS

GROUP I

Rev. Cecil Culverhouse
Joe R. Moore
Fred Rogers
Miss Evelyn J. Kennedy
Mrs. Robert Roddy

GROUP II

Robert C. Taylor
Miss Mildred Campbell
Herman H. Long
Rev. J. Metz Rollins
Earl Stevick

GROUP III

William Waller, Jr.
Rev. Will D. Campbell
Father Kevin Roe
Mrs. Mary Craighead
Napoleon Johnson

GROUP IV

Maclin P. Davis
Robert J. Harris
Mrs. Leonard Kornman
S. P. Massie
Mrs. Margaret Sims

GROUP V

Carl Storey, Jr.
William Bloom
Mrs. W. T. Green
Rev. John H. Marion
Mrs. Fred Whisenhunt

GROUP VI

Robert W. Bogen
Rev. Jameson Jones
Mrs. Anna Kelly
Paul Sanders
Mrs. Andrew J. Foster

GROUP VII

John Cheek
Abraham Sheingold
Miss Roma Cupp
Mrs. Lewis Durham
Mrs. Paul Vanderford

GROUP VIII

F. Clay Bailey, Jr.
Philip Hallie
Mrs. Otto Billig
Dr. E. Perry Crump
Mrs. William H. Nicholls

GROUP IX

Emory Bucke
Stanley Johnson
Mrs. David Price
Mrs. Doile Madison
W. R. Schisler

GROUP X

Rev. Sam Dodson, Jr.
Jack Nesmith
Dr. Matthew Walker
Mrs. Nat Caldwell
Mrs. Lillian E. McGee

GROUP XI

John W. Johannaber
Harold Drummond
Mrs. Robert T. Smith
W. D. Hawkins, Jr.
Mrs. Gus Kuhn, Jr.

GROUP XII

William Willis, Jr.
H. H. Thatcher
Bernard Schweid
Mrs. Betty G. Sarpy
Mrs. Stephen J. Wright

GROUP XIII

Robert Thompson
William F. Monihan
Mrs. Adele Schweid
Dr. Andrew Jackson
Mrs. Robert Nelson

GROUP XIV

Rev. James McDaniel
Paul Anderson
Rev. Alexander Anderson
Mrs. C. M. Hayes
Mrs. David Bubis

GROUP XV

Rev. James D. Glasse
Ernest Budwig
Mrs. G. N. Bennett
Mrs. Laurie M. Gunter
Mrs. Jameson Jones

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Dr. John J. Compton, Chairman, Mr. Paul Anderson, Mrs. Robert Eisenstein, Dr. Dwight Freshley, Miss Alma Gault, Mrs. Dewey Grantham, Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Mrs. Delbert Mann, Mrs. John T. McCall, Rev. Jack Nesmith, Rev. Robert Palmer, Mr. Walter Sharp, Miss Florence Teague, Miss Louise Young, Mrs. Jack Yulman

February 1960 Vol. 2, Number 2

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS MARCH 1

The meeting was well attended with representation from three of our major cities Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville, served as alternate for Vice-President James Stokely who had a previous writing appointment in Chicago. (Mr. Stokely is co-author with his wife of Neither Black Nor White.) George Barrett, president of the Nashville Community Relations Conference, came in for a short time by invitation, to report on the Nashville situation. Neil McDade of Chattanooga, not fully recovered from a recent illness, hoped to secure an alternate who was doubtless kept away by the extremely bad weather.

Time was given chiefly to reports of the situations in the three major cities and to plans for strengthening the state organization. Of special interest is the decision to accept the invitation to hold the 1961 Annual Meeting in Knoxville, with Oak Ridge as co-host. At Mr. Crutcher's suggestion President James Glasse is reserving March 28 for a Knoxville visit that he may have a direct and immediate part in interpreting the Tennessee Council On Human Relations there and in other East Tennessee communities.

Knoxville School Board has been instructed by U.S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor to submit by April 8 a plan for desegregation of the city school system. Consultations continue between responsible community officials and leaders, white and Negro. As of now there have been no "sit-in" demonstrations. Negroes have succeeded in securing the desegregation of several public facilities through consultation. Their major concern now is for school desegregation.

Our Memphis members and friends are in the process of deciding how they can serve most effectively as an interracial group committed to a creative program of progressive desegregation. Five suits are before the courts in which some decision is expected in the near future. There have been no "sit-in" demonstrations to date although there is considerable student restiveness.

The Memphis Committee on Community Relations, a biracial group of influential citizens, held its annual meeting on February 12. In their statement to the press they said that the admission of Negroes to Memphis State University for the first time last fall was accomplished in a highly creditable manner. They interpreted this as a local precedent which showed "that these problems can be handled in a rational, nonviolent way, with a minimum of friction when plans are made quietly and in advance."

The Committee restated its purpose as follows: "This organization is formed to provide a meeting place for calm discussion and such responsible action as may be agreed upon to preserve the order, under law, as interpreted by courts of competent jurisdiction and the peace, happiness and continued progress of a great and growing city and all of its people."

It is thought that the Committee will work toward maintaining communication between its members who represent a rather wide range of opinion as to desirable and presently attainable patterns of race relations in the Memphis community. They

have committed themselves to obedience to the law as interpreted by courts of competent jurisdiction and will certainly serve as a deterrent to violence when court decisions are announced.

Our Memphis members have had a recently well attended meeting and committees on Program and on Membership will make their recommendations to the larger group at an early date.

The story of the Nashville crisis is told in some detail on the last two pages of the Newsletter including events taking place up to March 8.

BUDGET FOR 1960

Our financial situation was discussed with grave concern. The facts are briefly these. Our total expenditures in 1959 were $9,764 within an adopted budget of $12,500. Of this we raised during the year $1318 in dues and contributions, the remainder coming from our accumulated balance and from the Southern Regional Council. At the 1960 Annual Meeting we again adopted a budget of $12,500 all of which will be needed for our growing program. In addition to our regular grant of $3500 Southern Regional Council now offers us an additional $2500 on a matching basis, the offer to hold until June 1. This means that if we raise $4500 by June 1st, we will receive from Southern Regional Council $3500 plus $2500. We will thus have secured $10,500 of our $12,500 budget. With such a momentum we should have no great difficulty in raising the remaining $2000 by December 1960.

PRESIDENT GLASSE'S MESSAGE

THERE ARE THREE THINGS WE MUST ACCOMPLISH DURING THE COMING YEAR:
(1) We must increase the membership of the Council across the State to provide an effective basis for study and action. (2) We must increase the financial support of the Council to assure an expanding program of study and service. (3) We must find these members and secure this money through the efforts of local groups in communities across the State--and these local efforts should result in local groups related to the Council.

THERE ARE TWO IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS:
(1) If we do not raise $2,00 from memberships and contributions by June 1, the Southern Regional Council cannot continue its support to us. This means we must raise more in March, April, and May than we raised all last year! (2) If we do not raise $6,500 for the year we cannot carry out the program to which we are committed. This means we must increase our level of giving nearly 400% if we are to meet this goal!

I have asked the three Vice-Presidents to serve as area chairmen. Miss Young and I will work with them and with our Directors to help each groups reach their goals.

RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP, and make a contribution if you can.
ENLIST A NEW MEMBER, and send his name and dues to our office. (For each $5.00 membership sent in, the member receives a subscription to NEW SOUTH and the local organization receives $1.00 for local projects.) Solicit organizational memberships at $25 or more from civic and service organizations, churches, etc.

CHATTANOOGA story crowded out! Follow it! Another Newsletter in 10 days.

VIOLENCE AND INJUSTICE IN NASHVILLE

Nashville's race relations tumbled backwards and downwards Saturday, February 27, when seventy-five Negro students were arrested in "sit-down" demonstrations at chain store luncheon counters. The Negro students conducted themselves with restraint and dignity, offering only passive resistance when attacked by white hoodlums.

The most appalling aspect of a most depressing day was the complete and total disregard for justice exhibited by the Nashville police as the peaceful students were thrown into paddy wagons and hauled off to jail while none of the white agitators were arrested. Futhermore, the police made no effort to protect the Negroes against vicious physical violence, even though several pleas were made to them for such intervention.

The Nashville Community Relations Conference executive committee met in emergency session Sunday afternoon and the following statement was released to the press that night.

"We are concerned about the breakdown of law and order in our city on Saturday, February 27th. Particular reference is made to the incident in the F.W. Woolworth Store. Nashville newspapers reported that law-defying persons were allowed to harass the students sitting at the lunch counter, despite the presence in the vicinity of numerous policemen. This violence took the form of 'kicking them, spitting on them, calling them vulgar names, and putting cigarettes out on their backs.' Even more serious acts were exhibited on the store's balcony without any restraint by the law enforcement officers.

"In recent years the civic crises which arose over the bombing of Hattie Cotton School and the Jewish Community Center were dealt with under the Mayor's direction in a fair and effective manner. Because of this precedent, the City of Nashville has earned a favorable reputation for democratic orderliness. This is indispensable for the control of present disturbances and the avoidance of more drastic violence in the future. We have come to expect such fair and effective enforcement of the law in every situation. Now we desire a public assurance that there will be no recurrence of the failure to maintain equal treatment under the law. Silence will imply an open invitation to continued violence.

"The future of the civic order and economic prosperity of Nashville is largely dependent upon our ability to guarantee basic human rights in the present time. While many complex factors of a religious, legal and cultural character are involved in the current tension, we stress the urgency of considering the unavoidably harmful effects of this incident upon the future of our city if explanation and redress be not given by those in authority."

MAYOR'S COMMITTEE APPOINTED

On the Wednesday night following the Saturday demonstrations the executive committee of the Nashville Community Relations Conference met and by unanimous vote passed the following resolution:

Be it hereby resolved that the Mayor be requested to appoint as promptly as possible a responsible representative committee to study the issues involved in the present "sit-down" demonstrations and to recommend steps toward their solution.

Resolved further that pending the report of this committee, the mayor call for the continuance of the trials and the cessation of the demonstrations and the arrests.

Resolved further that the Nashville Community Relations Conference stands ready to suggest names for such a committee.

Resolved further that the following persons be requested to meet with the mayor and urgently request immediate action. George Barrett, President, Nashville Community Relations Conference Raymond T. Ferris, Rector, Christ Episcopal Church, Stephen J. Wright, President, Fisk University.

Happily this is one resolution that apparently resulted in immediate action for on Friday the mayor announced the appointment of such a commission. The members are: Dr. C. Madison Sarratt, Vice-Chancellor Emeritus of Vanderbilt University, Chairman, Dr. Stephen J. Wright, Lipscomb Davis, Dr. W. S. Davis, B. B. Gullett, George Barrett and F. Donald Hart. This commission is actively at work now and events in Nashville

seem to be waiting upon its deliberations. At its initial meeting on Saturday, March 5th, the committee decided to hold two meetings,-one on Tuesday with two representatives each from Fisk, Tennessee A & I and American Baptist Theological Seminary to present the case for the students, the representatives to be chosen by the students; one on Friday with two representatives each from the department stores, chain stores and bus stations. After both meetings the committee will decide on its own recommendations.

As of March 8 the expectation is that there will be for a time no more demonstrations and no more arrests, while the committee seeks a solution. District Attorney Nichol said he also would wait on the committee report before submitting charges to a grand jury. This is in line with the recommendation of the committee from the Nashville Community Relations Conference calling for the continuance (postponement in non-legal language) of the trials.

This account will be continued in the next Newsletter to be sent out within two weeks. Meanwhile we commend to your thoughtful attention the following words from President Wright's talk to his students on Sunday February 28th.

"As president of the University I approve the ends our students are seeking by these demonstrations. From all I have been able to learn they have broken no law by the means they have employed thus far and they have not only conducted themselves peaceably but with poise and dignity. As long as this is true I have no present intention of instructing them to discontinue their efforts.

The point at issue it seems to me is not how to stop their efforts but rather to find better alternative ways to end segregation in the public eating places of the city as we have at the airport. I would hope sincerely that the constructive citizens of our community would seek ways by which this can be accomplished. After all these are fine young citizens who in their post college years will make significant contributions to the nation. Moreover they have been exposed all their lives to the teachings of the great American scriptures of democracy, freedom and equality and no literate person should be surprised that they reflect these teachings in their conduct. In the meantime it is my hope that they will receive the sympathetic understanding of our community and the responsible protection of the police."

Tennessee Council On Human Relations
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Nashville 4, Tennessee

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REPORT

on

NASHVILLE 1960

Its Problems and Possibilities

A Two Evening Meeting

Arranged by
The Nashville Community Relations Conference

March 30-31, 1960
Christ Episcopal Church

PROGRAM COMMITTEE: Dr. John J. Compton, Chairman, Mr. Paul Anderson, Mrs. Robert Eisenstein, Dr. Dwight Freshley, Miss Alma Gault, Mrs. Dewey Grantham, Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Mrs. Delbert Mann, Mrs. John T. McCall, Rev. Jack Nesmith, Rev. Robert Palmer, Mr. Walter Sharp, Miss Florence Teague, Miss Louise Young, Mrs. Jack Yulman.

Nashville Community Relations Conference

The purpose of this organization is to retain the friendly relations our community has achieved in many fields, and to help resolve, in a lawful manner, unresolved problems of prejudice, discrimination, and group tension, upon a friendly, firm, and lasting basis.

The organization shall study, and participate in activities for additional improvement in good community relations, and—by planning for the future, with lawful agencies in the community—by education and the use of public communication—attempt to forestall and eliminate possible causes of unrest.

The organization is dedicated to equal justice under the law, and a true brotherhood of man.

Officers

GEORGE E. BARRETT ..... President
MRS. HUGH MORGAN ..... Vice President
DR. VIVIAN HENDERSON ..... Vice President
DR. HAROLD DRUMMOND ..... Vice President
MRS. CHARLES S. JOHNSON ..... Secretary
MRS. JACK YULMAN ..... Treasurer

REPORT ON NASHVILLE 1960

Its Problems and Possibilities

In response to the need for community-wide evaluation of the human relations scene in Nashville, the Conference arranged two evening meetings the objectives of which were to examine the state of our community relations, to interpret the significance of recent evidences of unrest, and to explore available means of remedy and improvement. More than 500 persons attended one or both meetings.

The first evening's program was addressed to the broad task of reporting on and assessing the roots of the problems we face in human relations. A number of men joined in providing this background: Mr. Wallace Westfeldt of the *Nashville Tennessean* and author of the Conference's published "Report on Nashville"; Mr. Walter Sharp, Chairman of the Department of Fine Arts at Vanderbilt; Prof. Harold Bradley, Chairman of the Department of History at Vanderbilt; Rabbi William B. Silverman of the Temple; Mr. Cecil Sims, Nashville attorney; and the Rev. Kelly Miller Smith of the First Baptist Church.

The following evening was devoted to the deliberation of ways and means of community action: What can we do? To provide for thorough and informed discussion by everyone, small Discussion Groups—staffed by discussion leaders and resource persons—were arranged. Under the chairmanship of Dr. Raymond T. Ferris, the rector of Christ Church, the reports of these groups were presented and summarized for the entire meeting.

The summaries which follow represent, in the judgment of the Program Committee, an accurate digest of the speakers' remarks without purporting to be verbatim transcripts. They do not necessarily reflect the official position of the Nashville Community Relations Conference.

* * * *

MR. WALLACE WESTFELDT opened the first evening's discussion with the question, "Where are we now with human relations in Nashville?" In politics we are doing very well—everoyne has the right to vote. In the field of education some Negro and some white children go to school together but there are only about 40 Negro children in white schools and many people feel that we are moving too slowly. The problem here is largely a matter of residential segregation. We have few "gray neighborhoods" but, if you believe in integration, it is much better than it was.

There is no question but that there is discrimination in employment. To remain in the South many educated Negroes have to do menial work. A great deal has to be done in the area of equal employment opportunities. The sit-in demonstrations have raised the question whether all things legal are right, presenting problems of legality that are confusing. The sit-ins have caught Nashville by surprise. Few white people have realized how the

Negro feels and that the Negro today is not the same as the Negro of yesterday. Strong tones of anti-semitism come up every time there is a racial problem and the charge is that it is caused by Communists and Jews. The dynamite explosion at the Jewish Community Center and swastika paintings have been attributed to pranksters. But how can we account for the hundreds of anti-Jewish leaflets that were put out on the same day that the Temple was desecrated?

MR. WALTER SHARP presented the members of the panel who were to discuss "The sources and implications of our human relations problems."

DR. HAROLD BRADLEY: Nashville cannot separate itself from the state, the region, and indeed the rest of the world. As a relative newcomer from California, I have observed some clear progress in Nashville, but a dilemma is indicated by the large group present at the meeting tonight. We should not be complacent at small progress. Nashville shows a greater degree of tolerance than her sister cities, but the swastika was painted a few months ago on a Jewish temple, and now we have the sit-ins.

Some of the press has shown little pride in our progress. Also our political representatives are not enthusiastic about the civil rights legislation now being proposed. Why should this be in Nashville?

This is to be explained not only in local terms but in the broader atmosphere contributing to bias and hatred. Our whole political atmosphere for the last 15 years has been poisoned by appeals to prejudice. McCarthyism was not invented by him, he merely took advantage of it. Much of our political thinking has been dependent upon hatred, creating biases against minorities and nations. There has been an attempt to direct scorn and contempt at organizations of "do-gooders" like the ADA, NAACP, CIO. To "do-good" has somehow become bad. For most of us this has been an age of complacency—any innovation, however desirable, is regarded with suspicion.

We live in an area rightly proud of its glorious history; nearly two centuries of it. But too much history inclines us to look back, and the community which looks back finds itself unable to chart its course ahead. The unhappy conclusion seems to be that the rooting out of prejudice does not harmonize with our past. We need to think less of our past and get a new perspective for the future.

RABBI WILLIAM B. SILVERMAN: Between December 1959 and the end of January 1960, 414 desecrations of Jewish property were reported to B'nai B'rith. There is a tendency to dismiss these incidents in the USA as pranks or hoodlumism. But the klan has announced its plans to add millions to its rolls; the nation has been inundated with a bath of nazi literature. George Lincoln Rockwell has boasted that by 1970 there will be a political party strong enough to take over. The youth are organized in Arlington, Va.; thousands have been supplied with swastika arm bands and they

are boasting that soon there will be enough gas ovens to destroy all the Jews in America.

After the swastika painting on the Temple in Nashville, I received one letter from the ministerial association and one from a minister. No concern was expressed to me by local authorities; few people seemed to notice it. To them it was a prank, and the father of the boy who was identified, offered to pay to erase the painted swastika from the building. I told him that it would take more than money to erase it from the hearts of the people. What the swastika means to Jews is Dachau and Auschwitz.

Locally, one of the boys who desecrated the Temple later broke into an Episcopal church and destroyed the crucifix. Once hate is successfully directed against Negroes, it will be directed against Jews, Catholics, Protestants, and against Democracy itself.. I believe youths are being propagandized and I am concerned about the public apathy in these matters. Note the suppression of unpleasant truths in our school textbooks. When we are indifferent to one moral issue, we become indifferent to others. Burke reminds us that all that is necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing.

MR. CECIL SIMS: I should like to state three facts, three fallacies, and then draw a conclusion. (1) It is an absolutely incontrovertible fact that the Negro race has made the most remarkable progress, both politically and economically, that has ever been made in history and I concede that it was made under the most adverse circumstances. Certain signs of the breakdown of the old order were in evidence before the Supreme Court decision. Competent Negroes are serving on school boards, the police force, and in many professions. The vote of the Negro is sought and he is obviously a force to be reckoned with. (2) Discrimination and segregation are not a Southern monopoly. Some of our worst riots have taken place in the North. (3) The Negro is obviously entitled to all rights and protection that the law provides for any other citizen. Common honesty, common justice should be given to all alike.

The fallacies are these: (1) It is a misreading of human nature to suppose that different cultures and groups can be forced into harmony. It is one thing to give the Negro the vote. It is another thing to compel social relationships. (2) In the United States discrimination is not just a question of skin color. It is no more synonymous with the Negro question than it is with the Jewish question. (3) It is unimaginable that the coming together of different cultures can be accomplished without difficulty. We must expect to deal honestly and frankly with prejudice and hatred.

In conclusion, it follows that legislation that goes beyond voting and equality before the law to seek to enforce social integration, association and acceptance, is wrong. To compel unwilling association is regimentation which amounts to an infringement of human rights. Civil disobedience on the part of the minority group retards development of good relations. This might serve the purpose of

pointing up problems, but it destroys the leavening element. Enforced association is more likely to acerbate than to improve race relations.

REV. KELLY MILLER SMITH: The Nashville Christian Leadership Council was organized because of the "shame and the glory" of Nashville, because Nashville, with progress to its credit, still needs to make much more. In January, 1958, a group of Christian leaders got together in the hope that problems and inequities could be worked out through moral persuasion. In March, 1958, the first workshop on non-violence was held. The emphasis was not on Civil disobedience but on moral obedience. The main essential was and is Christian non-violence. This was the method by which the problems of segregated eating and rest room facilities, and employment opportunities, were to be approached.

Early in 1959, it was decided that eating facilities would be the first target. In May, 1959, we called on two store managers and put our case before them. On one side of the street we received a courteous "No". On the other side of the street, we received a curt "No." Sit-ins have served the purpose of making the problem an issue to many people previously ignorant of it. We have made an effort to place the whole matter on the conscience of the people.

We believe that there are enough fair-minded people in Nashville to see to it that the stores would not go bankrupt if their counters were open to all shoppers. Citizens of Nashville must become aware that the image of Hambone does not represent Negroes today. They are not content with the little red school house for their children. They are not content with their treatment at down-town lunch counters. They are more united in this present effort than they have ever been before.

* * * *

The following is a synthesis of the opinions and recommendations reported by the 17 Discussion Groups. No action was taken on these reports. Hence they do not necessarily represent the views of the Conference or of the Meeting as a whole.

1. Information is badly needed. A questionnaire sampling community willingness to eat in integrated restaurants should be considered. A study should be made and distributed clarifying where and to what extent integration exists and does not exist. A list of speakers and a bibliography on human relations topics should be available. It would be useful to have a list of persons to whom letters might be written encouraging integration.

2. Some criticism of newspaper accounts of recent events was expressed. An appeal was made for more complete and accurate coverage. Informational background features, e.g. on the legal aspects of the sit-ins and the history of Nazism, would be useful. Paid advertisements stating the case for integration might be run in the press. TV and radio panels could be arranged.

3. The churches have failed to exert significant leadership for better human relations. Ministerial Association action, forthright preaching, exchange of pulpits, combined meetings of classes and groups from Negro and white churches, church-school education—from nursery on— for racial and religious understanding, were urged.

4. The Public Schools must not avoid their educational responsibilities to aid in the development of understanding among various groups. Through class work, fuller textual coverage, and visual aids, our children need to learn the facts about races and religious groups.

5. Youth organizations—Y's, scouts, and like—would do well to plan programs to educate for better human relations.

6. Special interest groups such as PTA's, professional organizations, Chambers of Commerce and other business associations, and civic clubs can also educate for better human relations and should work to include in their membership all qualified persons in the community.

7. A permanent, thoroughly representative, bi-racial Mayor's Committee should be established to study Nashville's human relations problems and to aid in their resolution.

8. Meetings like the present one should be frequent and regular.

9. Suits should be initiated to determine the rights of Negroes to service in restaurant facilities and to clarify their rights in other areas as well, e.g. in parks, museums, libraries, theatres.

10. The larger community of the unconvinced must somehow be reached. The "power structure" must be affected.

11. Individuals can do a number of things: they can write letters to business and political leaders, vote wisely, be willing to initiate face-to-face discussion so as to confront others with the issues, and encourage informal contacts between individuals and groups of different races and religions.

BY-LAWS

MEMPHIS AND SHELBY COUNTY CHAPTER

of the

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization is the Memphis and Shelby County Chapter of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to implement at the local level the stated purpose of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, to-wit: To carry on in the state of Tennessee an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the state; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

The Chapter is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1: Any resident of the city of Memphis, Shelby County and adjacent counties, who is a member of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations may become a member of the Chapter.

Section 2: Annual dues will be set by the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

The officers of the Chapter shall be a president, vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer. Their duties shall be those usually pertaining to these offices. They shall be elected by the members for terms of one year at a meeting designated for this purpose. The nominating Committee shall present a slate at this time and nominations from the floor will be accepted provided the person whose name is presented has agreed to serve if elected. The Executive Committee may fill any vacancies in these offices occuring between annual elections.

ARTICLE V

Committees

Section I: Executive Committee. The affairs of the chapter between membership meetings shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the chapter and two members elected at large from the membership.

Section 2: Program Committee. It shall be the duty of the committee to develop program proposals for action by the membership. The program Committee shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee.

Section 3: Finance Committee. The duties of this committee shall be to plan and execute fund raising activities for the support of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. This committee will be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee. The treasurer shall be a member of this committee.

Section 4: Nominating Committee. This committee shall prepare a slate of officers to be elected annually at a membership meeting designated for this purpose. The Committee shall consist of five members. The President shall appoint two with the approval of the Executive Committee and the membership shall elect three at a membership meeting.

Section 5: Membership Committee. This committee shall have the responsibility of securing members for the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. This committee shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee.

Section6: Other Committees. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the President upon authorization of the membership. At the discretion of the President and the Executive Committee non-members may be asked to serve on any committee except the Executive Committee.

Section 7: The President shall be a voting member of all committees except the Nominating Committee.

ARTICLE VI

Meetings

Section I: Membership Meetings. Meetings of the membership shall be held at least quarterly at a time and place to be determined by the Executive Committee, for the purpose of hearing reports, acting on these reports and for participation in the development of a program directed toward the fulfillment of the purpose of the Chapter. The election of officers shall be held during the last quarter in each fiscal year. Notice shall be given thirty days in advance of this meeting. Those present shall constitute a quorum. Other meetings of the membership shall be called at the discretion of the President with the approval of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII

Staff

The staff of this organization shall consist of such personnel as is needed to carry out the program of the Chapter. Staff members shall keep all offical records and make such reports as are required by the Executive Committee. Employment of staff shall be the responsibility of the Executive Committee subject to the approval of the membership. However, in the case of an emergency the Executive Committee may act for the membership.

ARTICLE VIII

Miscellaneous

Section1: Depository. The Executive Committee shall designate a depository of the funds of the organization, and shall designate which officers of the organization shall have the power to sign checks in behalf of the organization.

Section 2: Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the organization shall conform to that of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Section 3: Amendments to By-Laws. The by-laws of the organization may be altered, amended, recinded or added to at a special meeting of the membership convened for such purpose or at a regular meeting, but the notice of the special or regular meeting must set forth fully and clearly the proposed alteration, amemdment, rescission or addition.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DATE June 28, 1960

THE ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MAY 31, 1960

INCOME		
From SRC	$ 2550.00	
Memberships	463.00	
New South Subscriptions	(In Memberships)	
Contributions	3452.48	
Sale of Literature	4.20	
Miscellaneous	52.08	
TOTAL INCOME	$ 6521.76	$ 6521.76

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 1910.88	
Travel	323.30	
Rent	194.21	
Electricity	8.74	
Phone & Telegraph	145.12	
Miscellaneous	35.34	
Office Supplies	136.48	
New South Subscriptions to SRC	215.00	
Housing Allowance	249.99	
Social Security	118.20	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3337.26	$ 3337.26

- * - * - * -

PROGRAM REPORT (for S.R.C.)

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

March, April, May, 1960

I. THE GENERAL CLIMATE:

Racial feeling over the state increased considerably over the previous quarter fanned by the student demonstrations throughout the South and by demonstrations and reactions to them as they developed within the state, primarily in Montgomery and Birmingham.

II. DEVELOPMENTS:

Practically all racial developments of significance during the quarter have stemmed directly or indirectly from student "sit-ins" and demonstrations. These are too numerous to do more than mention them in general outline form minus details.

A. Montgomery:

After the "sit-ins" at the Court House cafeteria in late Feb. threats were made to close Ala. State College and Negroes then threatened to enroll in white state colleges. The following sequence of events then took place:

1. An Auburn student distributed 2,000 leaflets over campus simply asking what should a student, as a Christian, do if Negroes were admitted. Was placed on probation until June.

2. Nine Ala. State students expelled, twenty placed on probation by State Board of Education for participation in demonstrations in late Feb. "Several hundred" students boycott classes but return in response to appeal by dismissed students.

3. 500 officers backed by some 5,000 Klansmen, excitement seekers and curious blocked 800 Negroes from holding peaceful prayer meeting on the State Capitol steps. Negroes pushed, shoved and jeered by police and Klansmen. The whites were described as largest crowd ever to turn out for racial trouble in South in current period. Riot averted by narrow margin.

4. Thirty-five Negro students and two professors were arrested by scores of heavily armed officers for demonstrating on Ala. State campus. Thirty-two convicted and fined $100.

5. City ordinance passed prohibiting parades or demonstrations without permit and classing "conduct calculated to provoke a breach of the peace" as disorderly conduct.

6. Rev. Robert DuBose reprimanded by Episcopal Bishop Carpenter of Alabama Diocese for wearing vestments in demonstration. Bishop tells diocese to "ignore" Episcopal statement on "sit-ins".

7. State Board of Education orders Ala. State president to purge "disloyal" faculty members.

8. Six Negro students apply for entry to U. of Ala. Montgomery Center. Rejected because of incomplete records presented.

9. Mounted posses formed in Dallas, Lowndes, Shelby and one other county to handle riots and "illegal" assemblies. 170 highway police received two week training in riot control.

10. Twenty whites and Negroes arrested at restaurant luncheon for "conduct calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. One hundred" curious Negroes gathered as four police vehicles and numerous policemen waited for ten minutes in front of restaurant. Fearing Negroes were about to "protest" against integrated eating, diners were arrested. Two year old girl intentionally withheld from distraught bailed parents until late at night. All convicted, fined $50-$100. Cafe padlocked.

11. Three Negroes peacefully visiting at two homes of white friends arrested for disorderly conduct. Charges dismissed.

12. Mounted deputies surround court house to prevent any demonstrations at Martin King's tax evasion trial. King acquitted. City commissioners sue N. Y. Times for "libel" in ad soliciting funds for King's defense.

13. Negro tension continued at end of quarter due to state and local police making numerous petty arrests and using "gestapo" tactics. This intimidation is proving to be successful against Negroes.

B. Birmingham

1. 433 firemen received riot control training and each will be coupled with one of the 450 policemen in case of emergency.

2. Bessemer Negro student identified in press as a demonstrator in Feb. beaten along with mother and sister by some 15 white men at night. Mother seriously injured from iron bars. Police belatedly answered call, carried out belated "white wash" investigation. No arrests made.

3. Nineteen year old white girl kidnapped from home at night near Bessemer by group of white men, taken to isolated area, stripped, whipped and forced to confess to dating Negroes. Deputies searching for girl found her in car with group but made no arrest or rescue. Asst. sheriff refused to arrest men after identified until warrants were signed by girl. Prosecutor "overworked" necessitating special prosecutor to be brought in from Birmingham (outside of political sub-division). Four men arrested, one an alderman in near-by town of Lipscomb. Asst. sheriff talked girl out of signing warrant for accused deputy.

4. Ninety-eight Birmingham Southern (Methodist) College students sent petition to governor protesting expulsion of Ala. State College students. Governor sent photostats to Birmingham police, newspapers, college presidents, obviously for retaliatory purposes. College roundly criticized, contributions cut, but president defends action. Tom Reeves acts as petitioner spokesman. Forty Howard (Baptist) College students signed identical petition but key person failed to mail to governor. Howard president denied any such activity on campus and criticized B'ham Southern students.

5. Twelve students from two Negro colleges who "sat-in" at four department store lunch counters were arrested within ten minutes by scores of police. Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth arrested same day for vagrancy and "giving false information to police officers". All fined $100 and sentenced to 6 months in jail/

6. A Negro minister, Negro student and a white student were arrested under extreme circumstances without warrants in homes or at work for vagrancy and "attempting to intimidate a witness". Charges were eventually dismissed.

7. The N. Y. Times which reported such developments as the above and concluded that Birmingham was a city wrapped in fear is being sued for $1½ million by the city commissioners. Other suits are pending from the Bessemer city commissioners. Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, local papers, etc. attempted to answer charges. The Birmingham Ministerial Assn. refused to sign the Chamber's reply dispite strenuous efforts.

8. As a result of all of these Negro moves, Negroes have become the object of intimidation through a sharp increase in arrests for minor and imaginary law infractions, particularly traffic violations. Some Negroes interpret this as retaliation for the N. Y. Times article on Birmingham.

9. As a result of law enforcement and lack of it considerable Negro tension built up during April bringing into existence a new Negro leadership group, the Intercitizens Committee, composed primarily of previously lightly involved Negro ministers who objected to Rev. Shuttlesworth's methods. A limited spontaneous boycott of the "sit-in" stores is currently in effect.

C.. Other Cities:

1. Huntsville - Some thirty Negro students from Ala. A & M College in quiet orderly fashion marched through the business district carrying placards denouncing discrimination. No incidents ensued.

2. Tuskegee - Some 100 Institute students paraded quietly through downtown area with placards protesting expulsion of Ala. State College students and lack of voting rights.

3. Elsewhere - Talladega College students wired Gov. Patterson protest over Ala. State College expulsions. The only other Negro College in the state, Stillman in Tuscaloosa remained quiet although students were very restive and it is thought came close to carrying out a "sit-in" there.

D. Miscellaneous:

1. States Rights Democratic federal elector candidates won six seats and the Loyalists five in a hot campaign in May. Much spirit was also shown in primaries electing delegates to the Democratic National Convention. The "Jeffersonian", an unofficial publication of the

Jefferson County Citizens Council used the campaign as an excuse to smear Rev. Robert Hughes and the Alabama Council on Human Relations along with Martin King, NAACP, Eleanor Roosevelt, etc. Copies were pitched onto lawns of white surburban areas throughout the county.

2. Some thirty golfers at the Mobile (white) Municipal Golf Course signed a questionnaire indicating willingness to permit entry of Negroes to course.

3. A Negro home in Anniston was shot into and a gasoline bomb thrown against house in March. Housewife threatened repeatedly by phone. There is a strong local Klan group. Some 1,000 crosses were burned one Saturday night in southern part of the county in April. Collusion with the sheriff was obvious.

4. On same night many crosses were also burned and large Klan demonstrations held in Monroeville.

5. An A. C. H. R. white member - housewife in Sylacauga responded to the mutilation of the Houston Negro by smearing paint on Klan welcome sign on edge of city. Was arrested within hours on warrant sworn out by policeman of a surburban community. Was quietly convicted and fined in excess of $20 in local court. Threatened by phone calls.

6. The following cities are now known to have one or more Klan welcome signs: Ft. Payne, Gadsden, Oxford, Warrior, Tarrant City, Birmingham, Bessemer, Woodstock, Tuscaloosa, Centreville, Tuscaloosa, Stanton, Sylacauga, Prattville, Montgomery, Selma and Monroeville. These seventeen represents a increase of five over those known six months ago.

7. In mid-June covert information was received that the American State Rights Party headquarters are being moved to Birmingham this month from Indiana.

II

III. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES:

A. Chapters: Meeting during the quarter have been the Tri-Cities, Huntsville, Birmingham, Tuscaloosa, East Piedmont, Montgomery and Mobile chapters. The Decatur, East and West Black Belt groups are in a state of suspended animation due to lack of interest and fear in at least the first two cases.

Montgomery - Group members have experienced fear and pressure but remained faithful. Have organized an information reporting service through which incidents can be reported, confirmed and information channeled to appropriate law enforcement or mass media agencies. A white clergy committee has had several conferences with city commissioners discussing police intimidation. Some incidents were reported to commissioners for the first time. Some of the white defendents in the mixed luncheon incident were housed in members' homes as arranged by a local committee. Messages of concern and support have been communicated to victims of police reprisals in the name of the group. An excellent local newsletter is published monthly (see enclosure). One white member acted as liason between Negroes surrounded in church during mob scene and police. Helped arrange for evacuation, etc.

Birmingham - Group's Negro chairman and student affairs committee white chairman conferred with Negro students after arrests and subsequently arrested as previously reported. State office helped arrange for legal aide and limited funds, etc. Group has experienced fear but determined not to suspend meetings during tense April-May period and repeat the mistake of 1957 when group lost all self-respect. White minister member has provided invaluable contact between white and Negro students during crisis and rendered critically needed counseling. Group signed Inter-Citizens Committee letter to department store managers asking for conference with Negro leaders.

Huntsville - Ministerial Committee had five white members spaced along student demonstration route to placate feelings, etc. The pastor of the police commissioner paid a pastoral call on him at time of demonstration in order to accompany him to scene. Editor's pastor the same interpreting events as they unfolded.

B. Other Groups:

State Ministers Conference: Meeting in May the thirty participants heard "sit-in" students from Montgomery, Birmingham white and Negro pastors involved in events there, etc.

Ecumenical Student Conference Steering Committee: Met for second time this year and laid plans for fall state conference.

Fellowship Of The Concerned: No known activity or plans for any in the state.

Birmingham Brotherhood of Clergy: Has met regularly with panels on local events led by principals involved. Signed Inter-Citizens Committee letter to local department store owners. Made press release protesting Bessemer Negro beatings and announcing "Conscience Fund" for rehabilitation of Negro home and payment of medical expense of Negro mother who was injuried.

C. State Office:

The State Office has rendered counsel on strategy assisted in public relations, and arranged for Negro leaders to meet with liberal whites in Huntsville, Birmingham and Montgomery. Probably the most important role has been shaping the news releases of novices, interpreting events to newsmen and arranging for coverage of incidents or developments.

Through State Office arrangements going as far as chauffeuring, the first Birmingham "prayer vigil" in a downtown park was depicted through a full page picture in Life and the Bessemer Negro beating given a half page independent sequel story with pictures, also in Life. Probably over half of the content of Sallisbury's N. Y. Times articles on Alabama and Elsie Carper's Washington Post article on Birmingham came from the State Office. (So they're getting sued for libel, so what!) Information and interpretations were given to an NBC-TV team, three Time-Life teams, two N. Y. Times reporters, Newsweek, Business Week, Christian Century, and local press and TV agencies in Birmingham and Montgomery on various occasions along with assorted visiting firemen.

One A. C. H. R. press release placing fire bombing and shooting of Gadsden's Jewish Temple in a religious-racial violence perspective was used by national wire services.

The Anniston firebombing and cross burnings were investigated, information turned over to local and Birmingham press, local ministers and provision made for channeling of information on any subsequent developments.

The State Office is attempting to establish a coordinated information network in the larger cities of the state whereby incidents can be investigated by friendly persons before press value and evidence are lost.

One state board of directors meeting was held with sixteen persons present. Some $6,000 was raised on a $4,000 campaing goal between Dec. 1 and June 14

Mail has been interfered with between the State Office and Selma on four occasions with Postal Inspectors sending through two "test" letters without interference and closing the case. Further inquiries have brought indignant replies and suggestions to use always registered mail if mailed information is so important.

Organizations and agencies with which contact has been maintained have included the Montgomery Improvement Assn., Ala. Christian Movement For Human Rights, F. B. I., A. D. L. local, state and regional, A. J. C., N. C. C. J., A. F. S. C., United Presbyterian Church's Nashville race relations office, state Negro Elks Assn., state Negro Undertakers Assn., state Negro teachers assn., state A. F. L. - C. I. O. office and state voters league.

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Summary

Quarterly Report

June 30, 1960

Events during this quarter seem to justify the following conclusions about the situation in Little Rock and, more or less, in Arkansas.

A. Attitudes and postures of administrative officials in schools and in governments have not changed, indeed seem to have hardened.

1. The Little Rock School Board in applying the Arkansas Pupil Placement Act to its own purpose have moved to this premise: educationally children had best be kept in the same groupings from primary through secondary schools. It presses for court and public acceptance of this "educational principle" which is "non-discriminatory". This position seems clear at Court hearings and in the wording of the Peabody Report.

2. The "Law and Order" doctrine now prevailing is being used to repress active protest of inequalities by Negro citizens. Notably this has been demonstrated in actions of the police and courts and the press during sit-in demonstrations. Thus "law and order" is converted to "law and standing order" and protest by Negro citizens is equated with "disorder" and "leading to violence". "Status seekers" here become "status-quo seekers".

B. On the other hand, Negro citizens at all levels seem to have drawn nearer together in one particular; resolution to press for human and legal rights. This does not mean that serious divisions among leaders and groups do not continue.

1. ACHR's work with Negro leaders indicates leaders among them, however diverse, unanimously approve the aspirations and the rights of students in sit-ins, at least openly.

2. Likewise, there is unanimity as to the desireability of having Negroes seek admission to white schools.

C. Among non-conformist white citizens ("liberals") an increasing number seem committed to this view: The issue of desegregation is basically a moral issue; the issue needs to be articulated in terms of right and wrong in an appeal to conscience; it needs to be pressed on officials in these terms by those who keep them in power. Some of these "liberals" are in the third stratum in terms of power structure but are not yet getting through to the top stratum.

1. This attitude has been revealed in interracial meetings sponsored by AFSC and ACHR.

2. It also is reflected in affirmative responses to the publicity and reports on these meetings.

D. 3. Whatever the outcome of the state elections the climate of opinion for change perhaps will be improved.

1. The wide and strong opposition to Amendment #52 (changing public schools to public support for individual students) seems to indicate

that the climate for maintaining segregation at all cost will change in the election process to one of "reasonable" or "legal" accommodation to the requirement of desegregation. Thus, room for discussion is provided.

2. Chief among reasons given for defeat of the Governor by opponents and by some candidates is an improvement in the climate of opinion which will allow freedom of discussion and action.

E. ACHR has made some progress in its struggle for acceptibility at least among the colored citizens and white "liberal" citizens described above. It is in position of a respected resource for information and methods. (Progress may be slowed this week: the Governor opens his campaign July 1! He seems a little desperate, despite his nonchalant pose.)

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Narrative Quarterly Report

April-June, 1960

I. Significant Events

A. General

1. Inquiring reporters of the Arkansas Gazette discovered that two members of the Arkansas Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission had been replaced several months earlier. J. Gaston Williamson, attorney and chairman of Little Rock Committee for Peaceful Operation of Free Public Schools, and Richard C. Butler, an attorney and son-in-law to Mrs. Remmel, the staunch Republican leader in Arkansas, had been named to suceed Dr. Marshall T. Steele of Hendrix College and Joshua K. Shepherd, insurance executive, both of whom resigned. (The reporter was tipped off on the change by ACHR.)

2. The a-typical sit-in demonstrations continued into April. On the 13th eight Negro students were arrested in demonstrations including two large department stores - Blass and Pfeifer.

   Led by Mrs. and Mr. L. C. Bates of the NAACP on April 1 announcement of boycott or "withholding our trade" against eight downtown stores was announced. Picketing was in evidence for a number of days. No serious clashes occurred and no arrests were made. How effective is the "withholding of trade" is a question.

3. The boycott of Woolworth's and Newberry's department stores in Pine Bluff begun at the end of March with strong support from Negro adults was reported by Dr. Parker of the NAACP in Pine Bluff as being 95% effective. By actual count by members of the Social Science class on one Saturday 4,662 Negro customers entered Kress store, against which no boycott was announced, while only 156 Negro customers entered Woolworth's and Newberry's.

4. The Meiklejohn Award for Academic Freedom was made to Dean Guerdon Nichols, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Arkansas, for his public opposition to Act 10 of 1958, requiring teachers to file affidavits as to membership in and support of organizations.

5. Unofficial census report indicates Arkansas has lost eight per cent of its population in the ten year period.

6. On May 28 the Arkansas Gazette carried notice of incorporation in Arkansas of the"American Negro Emancipation Centennial Authority of 1963, Inc." Members and officers, all from Chicago, were listed as Alton A. Davis, Walter L. Carter, and Maude L. Davis. A check revealed Alton Davis is a prominent public relations executive in the Negro Community of Chicago. Announcement of the same organization two years ago in Chicago received no backing.

B. In the Schools

1. The Peabody College Research Team, employed by the Little Rock School Board to study the schools and community with reference to future developments, reported May 19-20. The printed report and summaries were

not distributed until the night of the meeting of patrons for the oral report. Discussion was not permitted at the meeting.

Among primary recommendations for development of physical plant was construction of a junior high school accessible to Bush, Carver and Pfeifer schools", all colored elementary schools!

2. The lawyer for the Arkansas Education Association in addressing teachers blasted Amendment #52 as "lion in lion clothing". This is the Governor sponsored proposal to permit local schools threatened with desegregation to vote to close public schools and allot public funds to individual students for educational costs. The Secretary of the same organization has publicly posed the questions about #52 which "troubles us". The latter has been actively aiding organizations to oppose this amendment to be voted on in referendum in November.

3. On May 25 the Little Rock School Board on the basis of its own initiated inquiry assigned eight Negro students to formerly white high schools, as capable of making the required adjustment. The school psychologist giving the tests said that thirty-five Negro students were capable of such adjustment. The Board indicated that in its private poll of all Negro students entering high school only eight of the thirty-five asked for admission to Central or Hall. (This poll was taken through a questionaire given to the students to take home Monday evening with strict instructions to return same by Tuesday signed by parents. No preliminary or public announcement was made. This is not a part of the procedure in the Pupil Assignment Act.)

4. Public announcement has been made that President Davis of A.M.& N. College will return to the college after his year's leave of absence. President Davis took the leave under pressure which resulted in the loss of some of the college's strongest faculty members. He did not at the time of leaving expect to be permitted to return.

C. In the Courts

1. The two Negro citizens charged with dynamiting the home of the Walls have both been convicted and given the highest penalty provided in the law. Both have appealed to the state Supreme Court. The only motive given was given by Monts who is said to have told policemen that he thought the excitement over the bombing would bring donations to the Walls from sympathizers. Monts' confession also purports to say that Binns, the other accused, paid him $50 to set the fuse. The prosecutor admitted he had no evidence against Mr. Walls as a collaborator. (A trustworthy confidential source indicates that he found no adequate motive, although he had no little doubt of the guilt of the two.)

2. On appeal from municipal court the sit-in demonstrators had their fines and jail sentences doubled from that of the lower court by Judge Kirby of the County Circuit Court. Judge Kirby indicated he hoped the penalties would "put a stop to this". The fines were $500 for each with 60 days in jail, the severist penalty given in any cases in the South. Additional penalties sere assessed against three students charged with refusal to leave the premises when asked by the manager.

3. Judge Hensley in the District U. S. Court approved Dollarway pupil assignment "plan" on its face. The Appeals Court heard the case on

appeal on June 27. No decision has been given by the latter.

4. Judge Miller, U.S. District Court, has heard the student appeals from the pupil assignments by the Little Rock Board. He has received written briefs and will give a decision in July.

D. Political Events.

1. All five candidates for governor except Mr. Faubus have been actively campaigning. Mr. Faubus, as the Gazette reports, yawns and assures "the people" he will knock out all charges against him in one "scatter-load". He opens his campaign next week.

All candidates except Faubus are against Amendment #52. Mr. Faubus says the Amendment was a good proposal at the time he proposed it. If conditions have changed so it no longer applies "the people" can reject it.

Mr. Bennett has remained quiet on Communist infiltration, a favorite theme earlier. Mr. Faubus, in a speech to veterans, said that the Communists were alike to blame for cancellation of Eisenhower's visit to Japan and for what happened in Little Rock on school integration and that he (Faubus) should no more be blamed for "Little Rock" than Ike should for Japan's behavior.

E. Organizational Activities.

1. Because of urban renewal the First Congregational Church will have to modify its physical plant. In appraising potentials for the Congregational Church in Little Rock a rather exciting plan is taking shape, as follows.

The church will rebuild with imaginative architecture with certain institutional and community services in mind. The plans would include space for offices for intergroup and liberal organizations, auditorium and conference rooms for interracial meetings, eating facilities on an open basis, and rooms for a "hostel" for travelling "firemen" and friends.

At a second luncheon meeting on the project the fifteen persons attending included a representative of Little Rock Housing Authority, of the Unitarians, of the AFSC, of ACHR, of Urban League, of the State Council of Churches, of the United Church of Christ, in addition to members of the National Board of the Congregational Church. A steering committee includes the secretary of the Urban League, Director of ACHR, and Secretary of the State Council of Churches.

2. Preceding Easter Bishop Fletcher of the Little Rock Diocese of the Catholic Church issued "An Elementary Catholic Catechism on the Morality of Segregation and Racial Discrimination." This was supposedly used for study in the pre-Easter meeting of the local parishes. It says categorically "segregation as we know it in Arkansas is immoral".

Prior to release of the Bishop's Catechism a Little Rock Catholic Interracial Council was formed with the Bishop's approval. This group expects to enroll Negro students in Catholic High this fall. On June 15, Mr. McAlmont, the secretary of the budding National Federation of Catholic Interracial Councils, visited Little Rock to appraise possibilities in the South.

3. The Little Rock project of the American Friends Service Committee made some significant progress and received some "weighty" resistance.

During the quarter two more conferences on "community unity" were held at Aldersgate Camp west of Little Rock with attendance of 150 and 115 of adults and high school students. The second conference on April 29 emphasized the aspirations of colored citizens and their frustrations. The third, on June 18, took as its topic the moral issues involved in segregation and desegregation.

The resistance was expressed by Mr. Williamson, new member of the Arkansas Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights and Chairman of Little Rock's Committee for Peaceful Operation of Free Public Schools. The point of challenge of Thelma Babbitt seems to be that she tells the Negroes "the wrong things". Thelma Babbitt has encouraged Negroes to protest discrimination at lunch counters and in school assignments. Mrs. Babbitt has talked at length with her chief accuser and indicates he at least knows her position and reasons. (Mrs. Babbitt left Little Rock June 26 for the summer and will return in the fall.)

II. Interpretation of Some Events

1. The return of President Davis to the Negro State College at Pine Bluff, a complete reversal of his expectations last Spring, may indicate the acting president, Mr. Evans, has gotten into an intolerable situation. His commitments to the state administration had him repressing faculty and students in every attempt at participation in protest movements. This must have become distasteful to Mr. Evans. It certainly alienated the Negro leaders. All of this further threatened the effectiveness of the school already weakened by loss of members of the faculty. Even the Governor and the members of the Arkansas Legislature do not want this segregated college to dry up on the vine. (Background is in report last quarter)

2. Hendrix College's Board after being goaded by Methodist students and ministers issued a statement that the college would continue its policy of admitting only white students. Its reason: This policy is "what the great majority of Arkansas Methodists want". This political justification of a policy of a "Christian" Methodist College unfortunately places its new president, Marshall T. Steel, a man of reputation and status, as a strong front for obscurantists and morbid racists in that church. The influence threatens to "de-integrate", to use a Bennett phrase, the state Methodist student organization which has been integrated from the beginning. We have now to see if the new Bishop, Kenneth Pope, of this area will give constructive leadership which may change the direction of the influence of this numerically strong church body.

3. The issuing of Bishop Fletcher's new catechism on morals and discrimination perhaps represents a signal victory for some liberal Catholic laymen who were put into action by the earlier editorials in the Catholic diocesan paper. Their protest to wider Catholicism, perhaps, brought forth the new catechism, which they helped finance, and caused the Bishop to change his frown to a smile on the organization of a Little Rock Catholic Interracial Council. (We are proud to have been close to this whole protest.)

4. The Peabody Report on Little Rock Schools seems to reflect some ~~XXXX XXXXXXXX~~ predilections of the School Board at points. Its recommendation for a junior high accessible to colored elementary schools seems to substantiate the two new policies of the Board: (1) in the interest of

"pupil adjustment" it proposes to keep children together from grammar schools through high schools; (2) by the same token, attendance areas will be abolished or ignored.

5. In the case of the dynamiting of the Walls' home some things very important are still concealed. No adequate motive or motives are established. If money is one strong motive, who promised or furnished it has not been revealed. If hope of gain by the Walls family was an incentive, then the conspiracy involved a number of others who are not implicated except by inuendoes.

6. The penalties assessed on the sit-in students by Judge Kirby seem to be a clear "retribution" as one prominent clergyman exclaimed privately. This procedure fits into a pattern of strong police and court action as a method of control of the Negro protests. Regretfully, one must conclude the business and municipal leaders think they have put an end to "this foolishness" by this method. They seem unable to comprehend that they, by this method, become responsible for the inevitable revival of even more serious protests and possible violent disorder.

7. Beginning with the meeting of ACHR last January and February, continuing through the conferences of the AFSC in April and June, the local climate seems definitely more tolerant of publicity on interracial meetings and discussions of issues on their merit. The public responses to the rather full report on June 19 of the AFSC Conference on Community Unity have been generally affirmative. The speakers were quoted as saying the position of so-called moderates is untenable and immoral. Many letters of approval came to the local speaker, at least from his peers.

8. The plans for an Institution of Fellowship sponsored by the Congregational Church promises to supply the need for education through interracial experiences by those who want or may be led to them.

III. Some Activities of ACHR

The Council has had significant relations to a number of events described above. This brief catalogue of our activities is indicative. Obviously some of these have to do with organizational activities.

1. It continued to furnish fresh materials of student protests to Pine Bluff and Little Rock leaders.

2. The Director conferred with white and colored members of the Pine Bluff committees seeking solutions on lunch counter segregation.

3. From its inception the Directors have been a part of the planning for the Congregational "Fellowship House".

4. John Thompson's report on Negro customers on Main Street, written last summer, was distributed to business leaders. A Gazette reporter wrote a story on it which some editor killed!

5. A member of the staff went with Thelma Babbitt to talk to the publisher of the Arkansas Gazette about its failures in news and in editorials to support the cause of fairness for the Negro citizens.

6. The secretary, local president of League of Women Voters, attended the National Convention at St. Louis and had unofficial exchanges on "our problems" with leaders from Georgia, Virginia, California, Tennessee and

Washington, D.C. Her ideas for educational programs are in process.

7. Mr. McAlmont, Secretary of Catholic Interracial Councils spent several hours in our offices during his visit.

8. With AFSC the Council is working on a regional conference of NAIRO next fall.

9. On invitation the Director on April 20 met with the Social Action Committee of the Arkansas Council of Churches in planning for its years work.

10. The Director has gotten cooperation of leaders of major church groups in planning a retreat for representative ministers October 6-7. Dr. Thomas Pettigrew of Havard and Kyle Haselden of the Christian Century have been secured as resource persons. This will be a serious effort to strengthen convictions and understanding, hopefully that a strong "innovator" group may be forthcoming.

11. The Associate Director gave much time to school patrons seeking admission of their children to school under the Pupil Placement Law. (Separate report is attached.)

12. The Council furnished materials for the conferences on community unity at the Aldersgate Camp.

13. The Council had the Brotherhood Day speech of James M. Dabbs printed and distributed to Little Rock ministers and others.

14. Two foreign vistors from USIS were sponsored by ACHR - Messrs. Gujral and Nakatani April 21-26.

15. A government security agency asked our information and help on the meeting of Southern Negro students at Shaw University at Easter. Problem: possible infiltration and how to avoid it.

16. The Director and former president of ACHR Board were invited to an intimate breakfast by the Secretary of the Arkansas Education Association. The occasion: visit of educational editor of Japanese newspaper. Present: Superintendent of Little Rock Schools and Arkansas Commisioner of Education.

17. Arkansas continues to lose "quality" population. Some of these close to ACHR are now leaving: Dr. and Mrs. Ben I. Heller, University Medical Center; Dr. and Mrs. William Greenwood, University Industrial Research Center; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Malakoff, also of the Research Center; Dr. and Mrs. William J. Massie, young Negro physician.

18. The mid-year Board meeting was held on June 24 with Thelma Babbitt as speaker and discussion leader. Some forty persons attended.

19. The Report of the Committee on the Future was adopted as a guide in program policy (copy attached) by the Board.

20. On April 2, Internal Revenue Service notified ACHR that it had been given tax-empt status.

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Financial Report

April - May - June, 1960

Balance brought forward March 31, 1960			$ 463.28
INCOME			
B-Fund via SRC	$ 8,000.00		
Special Grant (SRC)	1,000.00		
Quarterly Grant (SRC)	875.00		
Contributions	728.50		
Literature	126.00		
Memberships	79.00		
NEW SOUTH	45.00		10,853.50
		TOTAL	$11,316.78
EXPENDITURES			
Rent	$ 195.00		
Program	338.14		
Withholding & FICA	618.28		
Telephone	73.52		
Salaries	2,973.35		
Travel	151.37		
Bank service charges	4.01		
NEW SOUTH	40.00		
Literature	78.37		
Postage	40.25		
Office Supplies	26.71		
Repairs-office equipment	26.33		
Printing	191.64		4,756.97
Bank balance June 30, 1960			$ 6,559.81

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
June 1, 1960-August 31, 1960

Balance on hand June 1, 1960		$1,497.67
RECEIPTS:		
Grant-in-aid from SRC	$ 875.00	
Special grant from SRC	750.00	
Receipts from contributions	282.00	
Receipts from memberships	34.00	
Receipts for New South	8.00	
Total receipts	1,949.00	1,949.00
TOTAL		3,446.67
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	$1,357.20	
Travel and expenses	150.20	
Rent	120.75	
Telephone	69.09	
Office supplies	50.77	
Postage	20.00	
New South	26.00	
Refunds to local councils	10.07	
Periodicals	17.00	
Internal Revenue Service	187.80 *	
Georgia withholding tax	.04	
Audit	40.00	
Miscellaneous	4.02	
Total disbursements		2,053.66
Balance on hand September 1, 1960		$1,393.01

* $ 97.80 withheld from salaries for income tax
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QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date JUNE - AUGUST 1960

THE So. Carolina COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING August 31, 1960

INCOME

From SRC	2,475.00	
Memberships	168.00	
New South Subscriptions	52.00	
Contributions	316.30	
Other (specify) Schwartzhaupt Foundation Grant	5,000.00	
	8,011.30	8,011.30
TOTAL INCOME		

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	1,411.14	
Travel	25.28	
Rent	142.97	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	18.15	
Postage	48.00	
Office Supplies	2.23	
New South subscriptions to SRC	52.00	
Other (specify)		
Miscellaneous	2.08	
Security Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n	6,000.00	
	7,712.40	7,712.40 7,701.85
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	4,729.54	
Income for quarter Total	12,740.84	
Expenditures for quarter	7,712.40	7,701.85
BALANCE	5,028.44	5,038.99

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ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SRC QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

For The Months June, July, August, 1960

INCOME

Contributions	$ 1766.00
Memberships	313.00
SRC	2550.00
Sale of Literature	0
Refunds	0
Miscellaneous	82.35
TOTAL	$ 4711.35

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 1969.98
Housing Allowance	249.99
Social Security	59.10
Travel	218.93
Rent	314.00
Electricity	9.16
Office Supplies	121.67
Telephone	132.77
NEW SOUTH	176.00
Miscellaneous	2.98
TOTAL	$ 3254.58

Bank Balance August 31, 1960 - $1550.72

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North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Charlotte, N. C.

PROGRAM REPORT for JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST, 1960

1. Information-Education Mail Project:

June: No mailing. We purchased an addressograph, checked our mailing lists, and made stencils for the addressograph.

July: Human Relations Bulletin, containing, among other things, a summary of the Yancey County School desegregation problem

August: Sermon "A Man Had Two Sons" by Will Campbell mailed to 500 ministers in Charlotte and on general mailing list.

2. Lunch Counter Protest Movement. By June the novelty of the sit-in had worn off somewhat, and the movement became an endurance contest between store managers and students with some adult help for the students. The Store managers probably hoped that the movement would die down after the close of the Spring term, but this did not happen. Whenever closed counters opened on a segregated basis, the students were there. Mayors' committees became active and one by one cities began to open their lunch counters on an integrated basis.

Our Council provided some useful information materials for the Charlotte Committee, but did not have much contact with other committees in the state. We had done about all we could do in this situation.

3. The Yancey County School Problem. I made two trips in connection with this problem. In June, in Asheville, I talked with Rubin Daily, the lawyer for the Negro parents, and met some of the parents attending the hearing in the federal court on July 11th. In August, I went to Burnsville and visited with some of the Negro parents there. I found a strong determination on the part of the Negroes to see the matter through until full school desegregation was achieved.

At this writing (Sept. 26) the Negro parents are awaiting the reaction of the School Board to the federal court decision. The Board has thirty days to make assignments. The high school students must be assigned to the "white" high school, but the elementary students may be assigned to either the "white" schools or to the new "Negro" school.

4. Work in Raleigh. Three trips were made to Raleigh in July and August to interview leaders in regard to the organization of an interracial committee or council. I found people in a rather receptive mood--more so, I believe than before the sit-ins began. In September, we expect to have sixty people at our initial meeting to talk about an interracial program for Raleigh.

5. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council. The Executive Committee of the Council met in June at the new million dollar YMCA, one of the first interracial groups--if not the first--to be entertained there. The change in policy was not announced, but it is a fact.

Members of the council were urged to continue to use their influence and contacts to press for lunch counter desegregation. They were also urged to express their views about the fact that a young Methodist minister was moved out of Charlotte because he had entertained Negroes in his home. Several letters were written to Methodist Church officials.

The executive committee decided not to meet in July and August unless some event or circumstance made a meeting necessary. However, during the summer several informal sessions were held by officers and committee chairmen to discuss ideas for the fall program.

6. Membership Development. We have continued, as time permitted, to get names of prospective new members and to send out solicitation letters. During the three-months period we recruited 20 new members and obtained 75 renewals. This means that, during the summer, we just about held our own on membership. We ought, of course, to be increasing it.

7. Vacation. On August 14, I left for Estes Park, Colorado, to join three brothers there for a family reunion. Had a wonderful trip, visiting relatives in Missouri and friends in Tennessee on the way, and returning to Charlotte on September 1st.

8. Office Secretary. During the summer months miss Roberta Blackwell took over duties as Secretary in the office. She had worked as secretary for a school principal during the winter. She felt obligated to return to her old job the latter part of August, but I am glad to report that she is coming back to us on October 1st. She is a very competent secretary, and will release me from much detailed office work.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

Dear Paul:

My apologies for getting in this report so late. Finally managed to finish it up in Raleigh.

We have 60 people coming to a meeting tomorrow night to talk about a council.

The meeting is being held — a dinner meeting — at the State College Union Building.

H.S.J.

Virginia

REPORT TO SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL FOR QUARTER JUNE, JULY AUGUST 1960

GENERAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL CONDITIONS IN VIRGINIA HAVE BEEN CHARACTERIZED BY THE FAST MOVING FORCES OF DESEGREGATION. FOR SEVERAL WEEKS THERE HAD BEEN A GREAT DEAL OF DISAPPOINTMENT BECAUSE VIRGINIA WAS NOT DESEGREGATING AS RAPIDLY AS CITIES FURTHER SOUTH. BUT WHEN THE DESEGREGATION FORCES BEGAN TO REACH A CLIMAX, THE DESEGREGATION WAS MUCH MORE RAPID THAN IN OTHER AREAS. RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NORTHERN VIRGINIA, LYNCHBURG, ROANOKE AND SEVERAL OTHER PLACES HAVE BESEGREGATED THEIR LUNCH COUNTERS. HOWEVER, THERE IS CONTINUING BOYCOTT ACTIVITY IN VIRGINIA DUE TO THE CONTINUED RESISTANCE TO SEGREGATION. SEVERAL SPOTS IN RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, LYNCHBURG, NORFOLK, ROANOKE AND IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA ALSO ARE STILL CONSIDERED AS HOLD-OUTS. ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS SITUATIONS IN VIRGINIA IS THE LIBRARY SITUATION. HERE IN A STATE WHICH HAS MANY INTEGRATED LIBRARIES, WE FIND THE LIBRARIES OF PETERSBURG AND DANVILLE CLOSED DUE TO THE ATTEMPTS OF NEGRO STUDENTS TO USE THESE PUBLIC FACILITIES. IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION, WE STILL HAVE THE ABANDONMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, AND SINCE SEPTEMBER, THE ABANDONMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR WHITE CHILDREN IN GRAYSON COUNTY. A SLIGHT INCREASE OF NEGRO PUPILS IN THE SCHOOLS AROUND THE STATE IS NOTED. IN NORFOLK, WARREN COUNTY, CHARLOTTESVILLE AND, OF COURSE, FAIRFAX COUNTY, ARLINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA, ARE DESEGREGATED THIS YEAR. PERHAPS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FACT IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IS THE VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT OF TWO NEGRO APPLICANTS TO CHANDLER JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL BY THE STATE PUPIL PLACEMENT BOARD. THESE CHILDREN ARE WELL RECEIVED AND ARE CONSIDERED POPULAR BY THEIR FELLOW STUDENTS. ALL OF THESE SCHOOL ACTIONS ARE VIEWED WITH ALARM BY THE SEGREGATIONIST CONTINGENT OF THE STATE AND ARE VIEWED WITH EQUAL ALARM BY THE NEGRO LEADERS OF THE STATE, WHO SEE IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NEGRO CHILDREN ASSIGNED TO VIRGINIA SCHOOLS THIS YEAR, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NEGROES WILL BE LESS THAN 200 IN THE ENTIRE STATE. ACTIVE RESISTANCE TO DESEGREGATION IS CONSIDERED TO BE MINIMAL AND VERY LITTLE ORGANIZATIONAL PRESSURE IS BROUGHT TO BEAR ON THOSE WHO ARE ADVOCATING DESEGREGATION. EVEN THOUGH RICHMOND AND VIRGINIA ARE MUCH SLOWER THAN OTHER AREAS, ONCE THEY HAVE TAKEN AN ACTION ON DESEGREGATION, BE IT SCHOOLS OR BUS TERMINALS, IT IS LIKELY TO HAVE LESS REPRECUSSIONS THAN IN OTHER AREAS.

increased now

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS

DANVILLE

THE DIRECTOR MET FOUR TIMES DURING THE PAST QUARTER WITH INTERESTED CITIZENS IN DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, SEEKING TO RESOLVE THE LIBRARY ISSUE. THE CLIMATE OF DANVILLE IS DEFINITELY CONSERVATIVE-REACTIONARY AND IS NOT VERY CONDUCIVE TO INTER-GROUP WORKM ALTHOUGH THERE ARE ABOUT 50 CITIZENS IN THE TOWN WHO WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE LIBRARY OPENED ON AN INTEGRATED BASIS. THE PRINCIPAL CONTACT THERE IS DR. SAMUEL NEWMAN, WHO IS NOT VERY EFFECTIVE DUE TO HIS OUTSPOKEN CONVICTIONS.

PRINCE EDWARD

THERE HAVE BEEN THREE MEETINGS WITH BOTH WHITES AND NEGROES IN PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY BY THE DIRECTOR. THESE MEETINGS HAVE RESULTED IN ADDITIONAL PROMISES OF MEETINGS WHICH WE CAN CONSTRUE TO BE, IN THE LOOSE SENSE OF THE WORD, A HUMAN RELATIONS ORGANIZATION IN PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF INFLUENTIAL WHITE CITIZENS IN THE COUNTY WHO ARE INTERESTED THAT SOMETHING MUST BE DONE. (SEE PAPER 1, "PRINCE EDWARD")

FAIRFAX COUNTY

THE DIRECTOR ATTENDED THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS AND ADDRESSED THIS GROUP. AT THIS MEETING THERE WERE A NUMBER OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WHO HAD ASSISTED IN THE DESEGREGATION OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA STORES. (SEE PAPER 2, "FAIRFAX COUNTY")

PENNINGTON GAP-LEE COUNTY VIRGINIA

IN THE EXTREME SOUTHWEST CORNER OF VIRGINIA, IS LEE COUNTY WITH THE COUNTY SEAT OF PENNINGTON GAP. THIS IS A DEPRESSED COAL MINING AREA WITH ONLY 150 NEGRO CITIZENS LIVING THERE. THE CHILDREN OF THESE NEGRO CITIZENS ARE TRANSPORTED 45 MILES AWAY TO BIG STONE GAP, VIRGINIA FOR SCHOOL. WE INTERVIEWED THE SCHOOL PRINCIPAL, MR. JOHN RICHMOND, THE LEADING CITIZENS OF THE TOWN, INCLUDING LAWYERS AND POLITICIANS, AND SPOKE ONE NIGHT TO THE CIVITAN CLUB ON DESEGREGATING THE SCHOOLS AS A FINANCIAL EX-PEDIENT (AMONG OTHER THINGS) AS A BASIS OF HELPING THE AREA.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS (CONTINUED)

THE DIRECTOR ATTENDED THE SOCIAL ACTION MEETING OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN IN BLUE RIDGE, N.C. IN JULY, AND ALSO THE ACLU CLEARING HOUSE SESSION IN JULY. THERE WERE THREE PLANNING MEETINGS IN HOPEWELL, AND AT THE FEDERAL REFORMATORY PLANNING FOR A FALL SESSION OR FALL WORKSHOP OF NEGRO AND WHITE MINISTERS IN THAT AREA. ALSO THE DIRECTOR ATTENDED TWO INTER-AGENCY MEETINGS IN RICHMOND.

LYNCHBURG

THE DIRECTOR MET ONCE DURING THE QUARTER WITH THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LYNCHBURG CHAPTER AND ONCE WITH THE FORMER PRESIDENT, REV. VIRGIL WOOD, AND REV. BEVERLY COSBY. THE LYNCHBURG CHAPTER HAS BEEN CONSISTANTLY OUTSPOKEN IN URGING:

1. DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.
2. DESEGREGATION OF LUNCH COUNTERS IN DOWNTOWN LYNCHBURG.
3. A CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH TO THE DESEGREGATION OF THE SCHOOLS.
4. A NON-DISCRIMINATORY PATTERN OF EMPLOYMENT.

THE COUNCIL PLANS WIDE USE OF THE LOCAL PANEL ON AMERICANS WHICH HAS BEEN FORMED FROM YOUTH OF THE COLLEGES IN LYNCHBURG BY DR. J. KENNETH MORLAND. THE OUTSTANDING WORK OF THE REV. VIRGIL WOODS IN THE URGING OF A BI-RACIAL COMMISSION, AND HIS EFFECTIVE WORK WITHTHE COMMISSION HAVE ALL INCREASED THE STATURE OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL.

ALEXANDRIA

THE ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL HAS DONE AN EFFECTIVE PIECE OF WORK IN DOCUMENTING FACTS ABOUT THE NEGRO CITIZENS IN THIS AREA. (SEE PAPER 3). PERSONAL WORK BY MRS. GEORGE EDDY, COOPERATING WITH THE LEADERS OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY COUNCIL, PERSONALLY APPROACHED THE LEADERS OF THE CHAIN STORES IN ALEXANDRIA AND POINTED OUT TO THEM THE CONSEQUENCES OF CONTINUED RACIAL SEGREGATION AT LUNCH COUNTERS. THIS WAS ABOUT THREE MONTHS BEFORE THE DESEGREGATION WAS EFFECTED IN ALEXANDRIA. THE ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL HAS SECURED DR. HARRY GOLDEN AS ONE OF THEIR SPEAKERS THIS FALL.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS (CONTINUED)

PENNINSULA COUNCIL

THE PENNINSULA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS HAS DONE NOTHING SINCE APRIL WHEN ITS PRESIDENT URGED THE FORMATION OF A BI-RACIAL COMMISSION IN THAT AREA. PLANS ARE UNDER WAY TO SECURE A NAME SPEAKER FOR OCTOBER, AND MAKE AN EFFORT AT REVITALIZING THIS COUNCIL UNDER NEW LEADERSHIP.

CHARLOTTESVILLE

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT WORK OF THE CHARLOTTESVILLE COUNCIL HAS BEEN DONE IN JOB OPPORTUNITIES. (SEE PAPER 4 AND PAPER 5) DURING THE SUMMER, THE COUNCIL DID NOT MEET, HOWEVER, PLANS ARE UNDER WAY FOR REGULAR FALL MEETINGS UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF NEW PRESIDENT DR. THOMAS T. HAMMOND, OF THE HISTORY DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY HAS NOT MET DURING THE SUMMER AND THE PRESIDENT, AL HORN, IS NOW TRAVELING EXTENSIVELY IN HIS WORK AND CANNOT GIVE THE NECESSARY TIME TO THE ORGANIZATION. EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE THROUGH THE REV. WILLIAM CALE AND MRS. HORN TO HAVE AN OCTOBER MEETING WITH A VISITING SPEAKER AND PREFERABLY MEETING IN MANASSAS.

LOUDEN COUNTY COUNCIL

THE DIRECTOR HAS BEEN INVITED TO SPEAK TO THE SEPTEMBER MEETING OF THE LOUDEN COUNTY COUNCIL. THIS COUNCIL DURING THE SUMMER HAS CONDUCTED AN INTER-RACIAL DRAMATIC SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN. FORTY-EIGHT ATTENDED--24 NEGRO AND 24 WHITE. THIS WAS DONE SUCCESSFULLY AND WITHOUT INCIDENT.

DUE TO THE EFFORTS OF THE COUNCIL MEMBERS THE LIBRARY IN PURCELLVILLE WAS DESEGREGATED AFTER ONE NEGRO MAN WENT IN AND ASKED FOR A FRENCH BOOK.

EFFORTS TO DESEGREGATE THE SCHOOLS ARE AWAITING THE COMPLETION OF A NEW HIGH SCHOOL IN PURCELLVILLE.

ARLINGTON

THIS COUNCIL HAS MET ONLY ONCE DURING THE SUMMER. ITS PRESIDENT HAS SET OUT A FINE PROGRAM FOR THE NEW YEAR. MEMBERS OF THIS COUNCIL COOPERATED IN THE SURVEY OF ARLINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA CONCERNING DRIVE-INS, HOUSING, AND NEGRO EMPLOYMENT.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS (CONTINUED)

RICHMOND

RICHMOND IS CURRENTLY IN THE MIDST OF A MEMBERSHIP DRIVE. THE COUNCIL DID NOT MEET DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS. ITS PRESIDENT AND MEMBER OF THE BOARD COOPERATED WITH THE BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE IN SEEKING SOLUTIONS TO THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THER.C.A.C AND THE MERCHANTS OF THE CITY. RICHMOND COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS IS CURRENTLY PLANNING TO HAVE DR. MCCLOUD BRYAN FOR THE NOVEMBER MEETING, DR, MARION WRIGHT FOR THE OCTOBER MEETING AND ARE PLANNING TO WORK FOR A LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE ANNUAL MEETING/ CURRENT PLANS INCLUDE THE CATALOGUING OF SEGREGATED FACILITIES IN RICHMOND AND COMMITTEES TO CONTACT THE OWNERS OR OPERATORS OF SUCH FACILITIES. (SEE PAPER 6)

FREDERICKSBURG

HAS NOT MET DURING THE SUMMER BUT THEY MAY (?) AFFILIATE WITH US NEXT MONTH. HAVE AGAIN BEEN ASKED TO LECTURE TO THE SOCIOLOGY CLASSES AT MARY WASHINGTON COLLEGE THIS FALL/

MONTGOMERY COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNCIL HAS MET ONLY ONCE SINCE MAY BUT HAS OUTLINED PLANS TO WORK TOWARD DESEGREGATION OF LOCAL FACILITIES IN BLACKSBURG. GROUP HAS BEEN VISITED TWICE BY INTERESTED PEOPLE FROM CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WHO ARE INTERESTED IN SETTING UP A HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL THERE.

WILLIAMSBURG

THE WILLIAMSBURG COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS IS NOT DEFINITELY AFFILIATED WITH THE VCHR, BUT THEY CONSULT US ON VARIOUS MATTERS-PROGRAMS, ETC. THIS GROUP HAS DONE AN EXCELLENT JOB IN STUDYING THE LOCAL SCHOOL SITUATIONS AND MAKING A REPORT ON SAME. PAUL M. RILLING, ADDRESSED THE JULY MEETING AND PLANS WERE SET UP FOR A MEETING IN THE FALL TO TRY TO ORGANIZE THE GROUP AS A PART OF VCHR. THIS HAS BEEN FINALIZED AND VCHR HAS BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN SECURING A SPEAKER FOR THE OCTOBER MEETING. THIS GROUP IS PRIMARILY INTERESTED IN THE DESEGREGATING OF THE SCHOOLS. MOST OF THE LOCAL FACILITIES IN WILLIAMSBURG ARE ALREADY DESEGREGATED AND HAVE BEEN FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

FLASH: IT MAY BE POETIC JUSTICE: COALS TO NEWCASTLE OR WHAT HAVE YOU. BUT DESEGREGATION HAS COME TO THE LUNCH COUNTERS OF THE CAPITAL OF MASSIVE RESISTANCE**

WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA. THIS HAS NOT BEEN PUBLICIZED AS YET!!

REPORT TO S.R.C.

SPECIAL SERVICES FROM THE STATE OFFICE

MANY TIMES IT IS DIFFICULT TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE STATE OFFICE AND THAT WHICH IS IMPLEMENTED BY LOCAL COUNCILS. HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME AREAS WHERE THE STATE OFFICE HAS WORKED LARGELY ON IT'S OWN.

PETERSBURG

WE WERE LARGELY INSTRUMENTAL IN GETTING MRS. ROBERT CLAIBORNE TO MAKE PUBLIC THE TERMS OF HER MOTHER'S WILL. MRS. CLAIBORNE'S MOTHER DONATED THE LIBRARY TO THE CITY OF PETERSBURG IN 1917, INSERTING A CLAUSE IN HER DEED OF GIFT WHICH GUARANTEED THAT THE NEGRO WOULD HAVE LIBRARY FACILITIES. THIS CLAUSE WAS INTERPRETED ERRONEOUSLY AS A SEGREGATION CLAUSE. MRS. CLAIBORNE IS A MEMBER OF THE RICHMOND AREA COUNCIL AND WAS GLAD TO CLEAR UP THIS APPARENT MISUNDERSTANDING.

DANVILLE

WE HAVE HAD NUMEROUS MEETINGS WITH CITIZENS OF DANVILLE, WHO, ALTHOUGH SEGREGATIONISTS IN THEIR VIEWS, ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN THE CLOSING OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

PENNINGTON GAP AND LEE COUNTY

AT THE REQUEST OF THE STATION-MASTER OF THE RAILROAD IN PENNINGTON GAP, THE DIRECTOR MADE A LONG AND EXPENSIVE TRIP TO THIS SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA COUNTY, WHICH IS CLOSER TO THE CAPITOLS OF FIVE OTHERS STATES THAN IT IS TO RICHMOND. IN THIS ISOLATED REGION, THERE ARE ABOUT 150 NEGROES AND ABOUT 2700 WHITES. A ONE ROOM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL--GRADES 1-8 TAKES CARE OF MOST OF THE NEGRO PUPILS. THE FIFTEEN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TRAVEL BY BUS 43 MILES EACH WAY TO BIG STONE GAP FOR HIGH SCHOOL--ALTHOUGH THERE IS A GOOD WHITE HIGH SCHOOL IN PENNINGTON GAP. THERE IS NOT MUCH PREJUDICE AGAINST THE NEGROES ATTENDING THE WHITE SCHOOL, (IN FACT, THE SUPT. OF SCHOOLS IS ALL FOR IT), HOWEVER, THERE IS NOT ENOUGH LEADERSHIP AMONG THE NEGROES TO START A COURT SUIT AND THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS ARE NOT GOING TO STICK OUT THEIR NECKS WITHOUT SUCH A SUIT. ONE OF THE FEW OCCASIONS WHERE THE WORK OF THE VCHR WAS PRESENTED TO A CIVIC CLUB WAS WHEN THE DIRECTOR WAS INVITED TO ADDRESS THE CIVITAN CLUB.

FUND RAISING

THE STATE OF THE TREASURY OF THE VCHR IS IN ITS USUAL CONDITION--EMPTY. RICHMOND IS CURRENTLY IN A FINANCIAL AND MEMBERSHIP DRIVE:

1. SPECIAL LISTS OF INFLUENTIAL CHURCH MEMBERS ARE BEING SOLICITED BY THEIR DENOMINATIONAL LEADERS.
2. ORGANIZATIONS ARE AGAIN BEING SOLOCITED.

CHARLOTTESVILLE BEGINS ITS FUND DRIVE NEXT WEEK--ALL CHARLOTTESVILLE MEMBERSHIPS ARE SUPPOSED TO BE RENEWED NEXT WEEK.

3. WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF PREPARING FOR OUR ANNUAL AUDIT WHICH IS BEING CONDUCTED BY MR. JAMES S. BROWN, BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE PRESBYTERIAL OUTLOOK.

APPEAL LETTERS WILL BE SENT OUT BY OUR STATE FINANCE CHAIRMAN, ~~DAVID~~ DAVID SCULL.

THE FOLLOWING IS BEING SUGGESTED TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE BY THE DIRECTOR.

A. AN UNDERWRITERS CLUB
B. SOLICITATION OF ORGANIZATIONS ($25.00 AS ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERSHIP)
C. BUSINESS SOLICITATION BY MEMBERS OF INDIVIDUAL COUNCILS.
D. A GOAL OF 400 NEW MEMBERS THIS YEAR.

****

LATEST RELIABLE REPORTS INDICATE THAT:

1. NORMAN ROCKWELL AND HIS "PARTY" ARE PLANNING TO LOCATE IN RICHMOND.
2. THE KKK IN NEWPORT NEWS IS INCREASING IN MEMBERSHIP.
3. THE KKK RALLY IN DANVILLE WAS A BIG FLOP AND VERY LITTLE PUBLICITY WAS GIVEN TO IT.
4. THE MASSIVE-RESISTERS ARE TOO CONCERNED WITH NATIONAL POLITICS TO DREAM UP ANY NEW FORMS OF SEGREGATION.
5. THE DEEENDERS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES IS LOSING MEMBERSHIP AND HAVING A DESPERATE STRUGGLE TO RAISE FUNDS.

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

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Miami
DR. H. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
Miami

QUARTERLY REPORT - To Southern Regional Council
For June, July, & August, 1960

Climate: During this quarter two disturbing experiences have raised some question about our climate. In Dade County the two suits contesting religious practices in public schools precipitated a mushrooming "Jew-Gentile" overtone that was unsettling. The cases have been recessed until late October. In Jacksonville we have witnessed our worst outbreak of racial violence, with deeply disturbing and surprising aspects. Reaction to the civil rights plank of the Democratic party involved a scurrying around by a significant section of Florida politicians- the Demo nominee for Governor, Mr. Bryant, not taking a leading role but being consistantly found with the conservative and negative group. Unable to find a way out they are reluctantly resigned to "voting but not working" for the party. The many efforts of Gov. Collins to leave a more harmonious climate of race relations are obviously jeopardized by this kind of leadership. It is not expected that the Fowler Commission will be continued as an arm of the Executive Office.

The impact of "sit-ins", with the exception of Jacksonville, has continued to be felt around the state. Lunch counters were desegregated in Miami without a ripple, as they have been in Daytona Beach. Tampa and Orlando are following suit, negotiations in those two cities having been conducted on a quiet and confidential basis. Until publicity is released in these two cities, this information should remain confidential.

News of the admission of Negro children to two more public and two Catholic schools in Dade County was received with mild interest.

There is a saying that "only a fool or a foriegner" predicts the weather in Florida- same goes currently for the human relations climate.

CHIEF PROGRAM EMPHASES: Religion and Schools issue in Dade Co.

A beginning was made on cranking up a TV Program to be sponsored by us in the interest of bringing into clearer perspective the basic issues, and heading off the mounting "Jew-Gentile" clash. We are still pursuing this as one of the major contributions we can make when the cases resume in October.

We participated in an effort to halt a move to cut back the only slum clearance program in Miami- successfully.

Another workshop was jointly sponsored with the ADL, etc., in Gainesville, at the Univ. of Florida.

We participated in an effort to recruit Negroes to take the first exam for the City of Miami Police Dept on the newly non-segregated basis. 120 persons took the exam, 80 whites, & 40 Negroes. 43 whites and 3 Negroes passed, with two of the Negroes placing 7th and 8th on the register. A lot more work needs to be done, obviously, but this represents progress.

Our Ft Lauderdale Council was asked by the city council to help them establish an official advisory committee, in keeping with the Gov.'s request. They did a splendid job-plaudits especially going to Dr. Helena Bailie who is serving as volunteer Exec. Sec. of our Council.

Leadership of our Jacksonville Council and Bill Williams were deeply involved in the situation there resulting from the riot. The president of that Council, Canon McCloskey, was undoubtedly the most helpful individual to that city during its crisis of all those involved. Through his many contacts and keen insight he was able to contribute in vital ways on many levels. He and Ruby Hurley, Regional Director of the NAACP, sat on this extremely explosive situation and kept it from erupting all over again. Because much of their activity was confidential Jacksonville will never know the full debt it owes to them. A report is being prepared which will reveal part of it, however.

The Board of Directors met in one of its best attended and most positive sessions. Programming was reviewed and evaluated, with direction being given for continued emphasis on the development of Local Councils, cooperative workshops, and state level conferences. The charter was amended to meet the requirements of the Internal Revenue Dept. for tax exempt status. Further plans for obtaining financial support were drawn, with the Chairman of the Board, Dr. Hal G. Lewis, taking the lead. He has been quite actively pursuing Board members to encourage their participation in securing funds. Significantly, the FCHR emerged from this meeting with all debts paid, and is operating in the black for the first time!

NEXT STEPS:

1. Work with Local Councils on current programming.
2. Prepare for Annual Meeting
3. Pursue the TV Program for Dade County relative to the religion and the schools issue.
4. Reproduce a full report on the Jacksonville riot.
5. Make one more attempt with the President's Committee on Gov't Contracts, from which we've had no response during this quarter.

Wm K Williams

Wm K Williams
Executive Director

TO: Paul M. Rilling

FROM: Louise Young - Tennessee Council On Human Relations

QUARTERLY REPORT: June, July, August 1960

We appreciated the extra time given us for securing matching funds for the conditional extra grant of $2500 and were able to meet the new deadline of July 1 with a total of $3504. Collections from the two performances of the Bishop's Players helped out but were less, we think, than they would have been had we not had to change the place from the Vanderbilt Divinity School Chapel.

President Glasse's request of the three regional vice-presidents to lead a quiet campaign to raise the remainder of our 1960 budget brought little response. He now plans to appeal directly to the chairmen of the seven local groups with whom we work.

Tax exemption was finally secured in May but through some oversight this was not reported in the previous quarterly report. During the summer our two employees-the executive and the office secretary-requested that the Council participate in the U.S. Social Security Program rather than claim exemption as a non-profit organization. Our monthly salary checks are now regularized, with deductions for social security and for income taxes withheld.

The director visited Chattanooga June 13-16 by long standing invitation of the local group. The sit-ins were still going on in Chattanooga and the director was asked to bring what persausion she could from Nashville's experience. Greenfield Pitts, president of the Nashville Retail Merchants, very kindly agreed to talk directly over the phone with Don Hayden, president of the Chattanooga Retail Merchants, telling him how smoothly unsegregated seating was operating at the Nashville lunch counters. At a meeting called by the Chattanooga Community Rela ions Council the Merchants Committee met with some forty citizens, white and Negro, all of whom favored the desegregation of the counters. Mr. Hayden and his committee told of their problems connected with the proposed change, the director told the Nashville story and there was general discussion in an atmosphere for the most part of good will. After another series of sit-ins and delays lunch counters in seven stores were desegregated in August without incident.

Most of the executive's time in Chattanooga was given to consultations with leaders of the Community Relations Conference and individuals whom they selected. Friendly conversations were held with Bill Brock of Brock Candy Co., Raymond Pitts of the Chattanooga School Board, Carter Patten state senator elect, the director of Bethlehem Center which is being relocated in a new Negro residential area, and several clergymen. Neil McDade, a director of the Tennessee Council, suggested that I visit the executive of the Benwood Foundation with a view to applying for a grant. The Benwood director was out of the city and a friendly Benwood trustee suggested that application be defered until November 1, requesting a 1961 grant since 1960 funds have been expanded. It is our intention to make application to Benwood.

A visit was made to Memphis June 27-29, in response to a request to help in raising funds. Calls were made on business firms, white and Negro. Several $25 contributions were secured and the effort was thought worth while for public relations. The Memphis Chapter is making steady growth in membership (now 110) and in its contribution to the state budget. They sent a representative to the meeting of the Program Committee and will take part at several points at the Annual Meeting in Knoxville October 17-18. The Memphis group is keeping in touch with happenings in Haywood and Fayette Counties and is giving help and encouraging to persons under pressure.

The Mid-year Board meeting was held on June 21 with 23 members present. After the director's report and reports from the members on local community situations, three new directors were elected (Mrs. Stanley Ish, Memphis; Dr. John J. Compton, Nashville; Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga) and plans were made for the Annual Meeting. There followed discussion of the budget deficit and of the choice of a new director. This latter item took up the most time and had some value in terms of making the Board aware of the many facets of the director's job. President Glasse had written Gene Ethridge from Mississippi to come up for our interview and to attend the meeting of the Board. The only other person recommended by the Committee was Miss Katherine Jones of Nashville who was on her way to Europe and therefore no longer available for an interview. Mr. Ethridge appeared to lack the necessary experience and on his return home withdrew his application. Morale of the Board was good and interest high.

The Program Committee met from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. on July 14 at Fisk University at the invitation of Program Consultant Herman Long. (Program memo enclosed). Again 23 were present 16 from Nashville and one from Memphis and two each from Knoxville, Oak Ridge, and Jackson. Only Chattanooga was not represented. Nashville members include consultants from Fisk and Vanderbilt faculties and such agencies as Methodist Television, Radio and Film Commission and the Education Council for Greater Nashville Davidson County, an organization of teachers, white and Negro, city and county. The excellent program planned for the Annual Meeting is in part the fruit of this meeting. Program enclosed. It was also made clear that this Committee was also responsible for stimulating and guiding year-round program at both local and state levels. Round trip bus fare was allowed for this meeting as for meetings of the Board.

Again the Fisk Institute brought to the city many leaders in the human relations field including Harold Fleming with whom the director conferred concerning her successor and also concerning a possible conference of city merchants and civic leaders in Tennessee with leaders of the Negro Protest Movement. This project was proposed by George Barrett at the Mid-year Directors meeting and endorsed by the Board but to date there seems no way of implementing it.

There was also an excellent lecture series at Peabody. The educators seemed generally agreed that delay in school desegregation,a political decision growing out of continued indecision, had already received more than its share of the attention of school administrators and teachers and that it was now important to take up other educational lags until such time as the politicians were ready to move toward desegregation.

Difficulties at Vanderbilt over the dismissal of a Negro Divinity School student in connection with the sit-ins continued through the summer consuming much time for many of our Nashville leaders, especially President Glasse. With the acceptance of Dean Nelson's resignation and the withdrawal of the resignations of all but one of the faculty there was apparent calm. Tensions continue but are less acute. The Tennessee Council has escaped direct public involvement in these issues of academic freedom, procedures in student discipline, etc. Our work for the desegregation of the lunch counters was of course well known. Because of our respect and affection for Dean Nelson, one of our directors, and Mrs. Nelson there was a general desire to honor them in some way before their departure. Nashville members of the Board of TCOHR and members of the Board of the Nashville Com, Relat. Conference together gave a dinner for the Nelsons at the beautiful new home of the Walter Sharps. The forty guests, 25 white and 15 Negro, had a delightful evening together in a dramatically beautiful home, ending with brief speeches from President Glasse, President Barrett of the Nashville Conference and Dean Nelson. A crystal bowl was presented to the Nelsons, the day being the 15th anniversary of their wedding. The director shared in the

planning of the party, but all the expense was met individually by the directors present from the two Boards.

The Nominating Committee met in late August. The immediate problem was how to meet the changes involved in setting the Annual Meeting, when according to our Bylaws elections must take place, for October 1960 instead of January '61. It was agreed that the general policy would be to ask the present officers and the directors whose terms end in January '61 to serve until October '61. This procedure was set in motion, much of the activity being carried over into September and October. A Bylaws Committee was appointed to propose appropriate amendments.

The Nashville members of the Executive Committee, by action at the Mid-year Board meeting, were made responsible for securing a new director. Miss Katherine Jones was reached in Europe by cable and agreed to assume the directorship on October 1 at a salary of $6000 per year. She comes to us after 10 years service at the Department of Public Welfare of Davidson County,-5 years as Child Welfare Supervisor and 5 years as director. She is a Kentuckian, a graduate of University of Kentucky and of the New York School of Social Work. We consider ourselves most fortunate in securing Miss Jones.

Local activities have included setting up and moderating a panel on the sit-ins for a group of young people in a summer training program for missionary service abroad, assistance in planning monthly luncheon programs for NCRC, participation in a most interesting tour of Negro housing in Nashville, program planning for the monthly luncheon meetings of the Nashville Conference, etc. The June luncheon program was an oral report by Wallace Westfeldt on Settling a Sit-in; the July program was an address by Dr. Leroy Graff of UT, teaching at the Vanderbilt summer session, on race relations in Knoxville; the August program was a panel on How Can Nashville broaden the human relations experience of its youth. Copy of the pamphlet Settling a Sit-in is enclosed. The state office distributed this pamphlet to persons writing for it, requests covering from widely scattered areas.

Newsletters for June-July and for August were prepared and distributed.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

JUNE 1960 ——— AUGUST 1960

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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The Changing Scene

Compared with the years from 1954 - 1959 and those which preceded this period, the year 1960 has brought a changed picture in a changing scene. A s a state in which ideas and social, economic and political practices have been relatively static for many years, we can now boast of some mobility!

Under Governor Ernest F. Hollings the wheels of economic progress, greatly slowed down under the administration of former Governor George Bell Timmerman, have begun to turn again. He has appointed Mr. Ernie Wright, able young Orangeburg Chamber of Commerce secretary, to serve as his industrial secretary. The State Development Board is expanding its service under the leadership of Mr. Walter Harper, former director of a similar program in North Carolina. The State Chamber of Commerce and many local C. of C. organizations are enlarging programs and personnel. The S.C. General Assembly is lending its support; it has set up for a special economic development committee headed by Senator Carl West of Kershaw County. Also it has provided for the establishment of stepped-up and coordinated research services to be based at Clemson College and at the University ofmSouth Carolina.

The political cauldron is boiling at such a rapid rate that it could spill over and burn anybody at almost any time. Suffice it to say that the dissident Democrats seem temporarily to be riding the religious issue and to be doing some apparently successful wooing of the Negro vote. This is an over-simplification but it now appears that we shall witness in the November election strange bed-fellows indeed: White Citizens Council members and many Negro leaders!

The student sit-in demonstrations have projected the first effective demands by Negroes for social change; change in their status as consumers, citizens and persons. How long it will take in South Carolina to effect changes in the patterns and practices of discrimination and segregation is anybody's guess.

However, the resolve on the part of students appears firm and there is much more support in white public opinion than is generally realized.

Someone has said that since students have done in a short time what adult organizations have not succeeded in doing over much longer periods of time, that the adult organizations are trying to capture the student movement. This has not seemed true in South Carolina. Students have participated in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's meetings and in the student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee which has been organized.

Students have depended upon the NAACP for legal services, posting of bonds, payment of bail and fines.

Summer Project

At a mee ting in June called by the Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman, field representative of the NAACP, and James T. McCain over the names of the State Conference President- NAACP, State President PTA Congress, CORE Representative, South Carolina Underwriters Association, Funeral Directors Association, and the South Carolina Student Movement Association, Mrs. Mojeska Simpins, vice president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, announced a project on registration to be financed by SCEF during the summer, which used three students and an adult supervisor working in cooperation with community leaders in communities where their services were requested.

Schwartzhaupt Foundation Grant

The SCCHR executive director visited this Foundation for the second time in November 1959 and requested a grant. Upon direction from the Foundation's Consultant she submitted a proposal and request immediately. There was no acknowledgement until the middle of June when a grant was made of $5,000.00.

New Resource

The African Methodist Episcopal Church has set up a Board of Social Action, provided a small budget and named the Rev. Fred C. James, pastor of Mt.Piscah A.M.E. Church in Sumter, its first director. Mr. James is a member of SCCHR.

Already through his influence Bishop Samuel R. Higgins, newly appointed to serve in South Carolina, has called together all A.M.E. ministers and instructed them to step-up programs in registration and voting and to cooperate with community leaders conducting such campaigns.

Negro Students Employed

Shortly after college commencements in Columbia, Dr. Elmore Martin, SCCHR member and head psychologist at the State Hospital, employed a white professor from Benedict College to conduct an apprenticeship program in which four graduates of Allen and Benedict colleges are still employed. Dr. Martin participated in the workshop on Education and Employment conducted at Benedict College in April 1960 under the SRC consultants program.

Young Adult Group Organized

Following observation of the hearings before the S.C. Advisory Committee on Civil Rights by a SCCHR group, interest was expressed in the formation in Columbia of a bi-racial young adult group. Already two meetings have been held and plans made to increase the number of participants, gradually, and to hold regularly scheduled monthly meetings.

Mrs. T. J. Ledeen, who has been a successful worker with college students, is being considered for part-time work with this group and with the Columbia Inter-Collegiate Group which was organized last year.

During the summer Mrs. Ledeen conferred with students, Columbia residents, who attend colleges during the winter in other parts of South Carolina. She found interest in sponsoring a small state-wide bi-racial conference, preferably early in the second semester.

It is hoped also that through the cooperation of college faculty, and others (see Charleston), contact can be made and a state-wide bi-racial conference held to motivate communication between young adults in places other than Columbia.

Gould Farm

The SCCHR executive director, along with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dabbs, Mr. W. T. Williams, Superintendent of Boylan-Haven-Mather Academy in Camden, and others took part in a ten day conference at Gould Farm, led by the Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee, associate secretary for intergroup relations National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Contacts Through Field Trips, Interviews and Correspondence

Trips have been made during the quarter in South Carolina to Florence, Frogmore, Greenville, and Newberry, and in North Carolina to Ridgecrest.

Direct and frequent contacts have been maintained through personal interviews, group meetings and correspondence with developments in Aiken, Rock Hill, Charleston, Orangeburg, Camden, Sumter and Columbia; with investigations in civil rights violations, with continuing sit-in demonstrations, with Negro students and adults who were seeking and/or have secured "merit employment," with human relations problems of individuals and groups and with several opinion-forming organizations and their leaders in response to services requested by them.

Florence

The women's organizations held a mass meeting in June at which they featured Mrs. J. J. Hannibal, who is the only Negro member of the Kingston,N.C. City Council. The number of persons who registered when the books were open in July showed a large increase, which was attributed to the effectiveness of the mass meeting. Rock Hill leaders report similar results following mass meetings they have timed appropriately. Mr. J. M. Dabbs was featured speaker at one such meeting and the Rev. H. P. Sharper at another. (See Appendix).

Two small bi-racial committees have been set up in Florence; one of these hopes to implement the recommendations and the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youths. The other committee was called together by Mr. David

McLeod, Mayor, following sit-in demonstrations by high school students. No developments have been reported.

Frogmore

The Penn Center has held three Rural Study Conferences, in which the SCCHR executive director has participated on May 13-15, July 22-23 and August 19-21.

Mr. Leroy Brown, maintenance superintendent at Penn Community Center, was elected County Commissioner of his district in Beaufort County. He is the only Negro in South Carolina to hold such a position and the first to be elected since the period of reconstruction.

Greenville

Not until this summer did lunch counter sit-ins occur in Greenville. High school students staged sit-ins at the city library, were arrested and have brought a suit to be heard in September. Violence flared this summer, a white student was involved, feeling ran high, and a curfew was established requiring all young people to be off the streets by 9 P.M. It was during this period that the SCCHR executive director was asked to come to Greenville.

The pamphlet "Settling a Sit-In," prepared for the Nashville Community Rebations Conference has been distributed by SCCHR. In Greenville, there are some strategically placed SCCHR members. Requests were made to the Mayor that he set up a bi-racial committee on negotiations; these requests came from such influential individuals am Mr. Grady Hipp, president of the Liberty Life Insurance Company (brother of Francis Hipp, Chairman of the S.C. Development Board), from the Greenville Chamber of Commerce, and the YWCA Public Affairs Committee. Also, the Mayor was reported as personally favoring a committee on negotiations.

An unpublicized committee meeting to consider these requests was held at the YWCA building. Later it was reposted that a committee would not be formed. Interested parties speculated that there was advice or a request

from Governor Ernest F. Hollings against setting up a Mayor's bi-racial committee.

Observers in Rock Hill note the close working relationship between their Mayor and the Governor.

Newberry

A loyal Negro SCCHR member reports personal harassment in excessive degree. With few exceptions the Negro community has succumbed to pressures. He has had a new boat completely destroyed, which was docked on Lake Murray in front of property owned by his family for years. He was jailed on charges of drunken driving and has suffered numerous indignities and injustices, none of which can be conclusively proved to be based on racial discrimination but all of which follow such a clear-cut policy as to be quite obvious, he contends.

Ridgecrest

On August 27 and 28, the SCCHR executive director attended the annual conference of the Christian Life Commission, the Southern Baptist Convention, which brings together the most progressive elements in the denomination. Although the program was designed to offset any tendency toward religious bigotry and prejudice, the expressions of countless individuals attendant upon conferences being held simultaneously indicated strong anti-Catholic sentiment. Several pieces of anti-Catholic literature were passed out following meetings, presumably without the knowledge of officials of the Ridgecrest Assembly.

Aiken

The YWCA will be closed December 31, 1960. Previous reports by the SCCHR executive director have indicated some community disapproval of the practice of "inclusiveness."

Letters have been written to the National YWCA at 600 Lexington Avenue, N.Y.C., and to Miss Jean Fairfax, requesting that a decentralized program be set up. No progress as yet, but Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, newly appointed

consultant to the regional YWCA in Atlanta, will be contacted. The SCCHR executive director is in continual contact with the Negro "Y" staff member in Aiken and at her request is advising concerning possibilities for a new project in Aiken County to be undertaken with Negroes and financed by the United Fund.

Rock Hill

The Rev. Hawley Lynn was returned to his church at Rock Hill in spite of pressures for his removal (see SCCHR Quarterly Report March-May 1960).

Sit-ins occurred off and on during the summer. Most dramatic were those engaged in by the Rev. C. A. Ivory, local pastor and president of the Rock Hill branch of the NAACP, who is confined to a wheel chair. Rev. Ivory was accompanied by a mature student at Friendship College, Mr. Arthur Hamm, who later conducted sit-ins with small groups of students.

(See Appendix).

Charleston

A repeated request to the Mayor made by the Public Affairs Committee of the Comings Street YWCA (Negro) has resulted in the establishment of a bi-racial committee on juvehile delinquency, headed by Judge Pearce of the Charleston County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.

There was excellent cooperation again this summer in the conduct of a Vacation Bible School for Migrants by Negro and white church women; the white women engaged in the project as members of United Church Women (lily white) and Negro denominational leaders participated.

A very intelligent SCCHR member reported two conversations which she considers "straws in the wind." A man in his middle forties who is connected with prominent members of the power structure and is himself a member of the Charleston County Delegation to the S.C. General Assembly, complained to her that the adamant, unimaginative handling of student sit-ins and other racial matters is rapidly exhausting whatever reservoir of good-will there was and

is developing bitterness and resentment for which persons of his generation and those younger will doubtless suffer.

A group of young parents talking informally at our member's beach cottage, were overheard criticizing the official handling of demands for desegregation and expressing resentment that there is no channel through which they may express themselves and be heard. (See Young Adult Group organized).

Orangeburg

The community scene has been quiet to all outward appearances. However here, as in numerous other South Carolina towns and counties, a team of three Negro students and an adult supervisor have assisted with a registration campaign.

In a conference held by the SCCHR executive director with the President of the S.C. State College at Orangeburg, he indicated his analysis of students unrest as stemming from the difficulty in adjusting to two cultures; namely, the one in which they live several months each summer in other parts of the United States where they earn money for college expenses, and the South where rigid practice of segregation are imposed.

In an interview with a member of the newly appointed all-Negro Board of Visitors for State College, it was learned that Gov. Hollings is encouraging the establishment at the College of two-year technical courses looking toward increasing the supply of technicians to be needed by prospective industries to be brought into South Carolina.

Conferences have been held with the Orangeburg Mayor by Negro community leaders and by students and faculty acting separately; doubtless a unified approach is needed.

The Rev. H. O. Harvey, a Negro Baptist, ran for the House of Representatives. Though defeated, it is thought that he made a creditable race. (See Columbia).

Since the Workshop on Education and Employment in which the SRC Consultants Service was used, Claflin College has applied for and received a grant to finance a Reading Clinic.

The Workshop had identified the lack of reading skills as a major deterent to preparatory training for the professions and other skilled positions.

Camden

The Methodist preparatory school formerly known as Mather Academy has consolidated and is now called Boylan-Haven-Mathis Academy. The superintendent, Mr. Winston T. Williams, a native of the British West Indies, is a person of unusual gifts. He has informed the SCCHR executive director that he will apply for admission at the College of Education at the University of South Carolina, as soon as he can get things lined up.

Disappointingly, the racial climate in Camden remains strained and unwholesome.

Sumter

The Sumter Council on Human Relations is the only community Council which held meetings during the summer. Unfortunately for the Council, the Rev. J. H. Nelson, Chairman, has accepted a church in Orangeburg, where he will also teach at State College.

Mr. Ira T. Kaye, attorney, continues to handle difficult cases which have racial overtones. (See Appendix - Exhibit I - Dorchester case). Mr. Kaye is an active member of the Sumter Council.

Columbia

Occasional picketing of a few chain stores and sit-ins by small groups of students occurred during the summer. By and large, little attention was paid either by officials or the newspapers.

The Rev. William McKinley Bowman, Sr., Negro minister of the Second Nazareth Baptist Church in Columbia, was an unsuccessful candidate for the House

of Representatives from Richland County.

Civil Rights

Attorneys for the U.S. Civil Rights Commission secured names and addresses of reliable persons, both Negro and white, to contact concerning conditions in registration and voting in McCormick, Clarendon, Williamsburg and Calhoun Counties from the SCCHR executive director.

Mrs. Corrie Taylor, R.N., who works at the Columbia Hospital and three or four other Negro nurses who have also applied for nursing positions at the Veterans Hospital, Columbia, have requested and been granted a hearing before the next meeting of the S.C. Advisory Committee on Civil Rights to be held in Columbia on September 21. Mrs. Taylor was given the assistance of the SCCHR executive director in 1958, and has requested it again in planning this latest move.

Miscellaneous Services

Interesting meetings with which the SCCHR executive director assisted were the annual conference of the Eastern Star held in Columbia and the annual School of Missions of the Womens Society of Christian Service of the S.C. Methodist Church at Columbia College, at both of which she spoke.

The Alumni Secretary and also the President of the Laymen's League of Allen University consulted the SCCHR executive director concerning plans to overcome some of the problems harassing that institution. Adequate finance, faculty turn-over continue to be pressing problems. Dr. Huey E. Charlton, Vice President and outstanding faculty member, has accepted a faculty post at Atlanta University.

An unusually large number of requests for guidance and assistance with job placement have come to SCCHR this summer. Happily the Council has been able to give a limited amount of work to a Voorhees Junior College rising sophmore.

Unfortunately, the mother of Mr. Simon Buie, leader of the student movement at Allen University, was dropped from her teaching position in Mullins, S.C., presumably because of her son's activity. She is still unemployed.

Efforts of the SCCHR executive director at recruitment of ministers at the Ecumenical Institute at Blue Ridge were unsuccessful. Doubtless the continual tirades of the News and Courier and criticism by opinion-forming individuals and groups of the National Council of Churches offer a partial explanation.

Distribution

Funds made available by foundation grants have made possible a stepped-up program of distribution. During the summer the following pieces have been placed in the hands of persons carefully selected:

Settling a Sit-in, by Wallace Westfeldt (Report of situation in Nashville, Tenn.)

A Second Look - The Negro Citizen in Atlanta (Distributed by the Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action.)

An Appeal For Human Rights (Reprint of Ad which appeared in Atlanta newspapers).

Can We Afford To Close Our Public Schools? (Statement prepared by a group of Southern educators.)

The Church in Areas of Racial Tensions by the Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee

The Presbyterian Outlook, Vol. 142, No. 12 (This carried an editorial and an article by James McBride Dabbs concerning the student sit-ins. Much favorable comment has been expressed).

A Letter to a Member of a Branch of A White Citizen's Council. The soft and eloquent answer of Charles G. Gomillion, Dean, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

A Southern Point of View by Eliza Paschall (Reprinted from the Atlantic Monthly, May 1960).

Kits of materials concerning the Washington, D.C. schools have been distributed at the request of the YWCA, following an address made by Mr. Harold Fleming, Director of SRC, at the Regional YWCA conference at Blue Ridge, N.C. in June.

The Georgia Council on Human Relations has given SCCHR its tape recordings of TV programs by Dr. Omer Carmichael and by Dr. Carl Hansen. These are

August 1960 Vol. 2, Number 8

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

LUNCH COUNTERS, CHAIN EXECUTIVES AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

On August 11 Attorney General Rogers announced that executives of major variety store chains told him that racial segregation had been ended at lunch counters in their stores in 69 Southern communities.

Rogers said that reports of the executives showed that in more than 70 per cent of the localities desegregation was carried out without sit-in demonstrations by Negroes and largely without publicity. He said that the chain executives anticipate "similar progress in other cities in the near future."

The attorney general said that on June 1 he had called in representatives of F. W. Woolworth Co., S. H. Kress Co., W. T. Grant Co., and other major chains for informal discussions on the issue of desegregating the counters. He had emphasized that putting an end to the demonstrations would be in the national interest "because the standing of the United States as a leader of the free world suffers as the result of acts of racial discrimination." As a result of that meeting chain executives had local store managers confer with local public officials and citizens committees. It was largely because of initiative and cooperation by local officials, the chains said, that segregation at the lunch counters was ended.

The Southern Regional Council, in a report issued two days earlier, said it had tallied 27 Southern cities in which demonstrations had ended lunch counter segregation. The attorney generals office did not list the 69 Southern communities which it had tallied. SRC is asking the cooperation of state Councils on Human Relations in securing accurate information within each of the states. Will you not write the state office concerning the racial practices of lunch counters in your community? It will help for local officials and merchants to know of your interest and of your willingness to support desegregation of the lunch counters in the interest of fair play in your own community, and for the sake of the good name of the United States in the free world and among those nations not yet free.

The attorney general's announcement concludes as follows: Government officials have conceded that the federal government cannot dictate how a private business is run in relations to different races. However they contend that state and local laws providing for segregation through state police powers are consitutionally invalid.

MEMPHIS

On August 15 there were sit-ins at the lunch counters at Greyhound and Trailway terminals. Service was refused although the president of the chain operating the food service for these lines had earlier announced a policy of desegregation which was understood to be nation-wide.

On August 23 five persons, including John T. Parsons a white student from Amherst College, sat together at a lunch counter in a downtown store. The Negroes were denied service and when Parson's malted milk came he gave it to the Negro sitting beside him and ordered more. The manager called police who arrested the five young people on charges of disorderly conduct and loitering.

Art Shea, assistant city attorney asked the district attorney general to file charges of conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce in the sit-in cases. He thought it time to "clamp down" with stronger legal charges against persons arrested in the current epidemic of Negro sit-in demonstrations, several demonstrators having been arrested three times during the 20 sit-ins within a few days. Thus far, most demonstrators have been convicted of disorderly conduct and fined the maximum $51.00. In most cases the cases have been appealed, the Negro community furnishing bond.

The Evers suit for bus desegregation has been referred to the State Supreme Court to determine whether the 1905 Tennessee statute dealing with segregation on street cars is applicable also to motor buses. Meanwhile a number of arrests have been made for refusing to move to the back seats on the bus. Included in these arrests was Jesse H. Turner, executive vice-president of Tri-State Bank and newly elected member of the Shelby County Democratic Executive Committee.

Mr. Turner is the first Negro to serve on the Democratic Committee since Reconstruction. The county Republican Committee again includes insurance executive George W. Lee, and Rev. Ben L. Hooks, Negro attorney, is co-chairman of the wards and precincts committee.

The Shelby County trustee's office has employed a Negro citizen as a deputy delinquent tax collector.

NASHVILLE

On August 29 Nashville city schools entered their fourth year of integration. 157 Negro children were registered in 10 schools which until September 1957 were all white. These schools are for the most part on the outer rim of the city adjoining the all-Negro schools in its central area. Although this registration is still far smaller than the number eligible for integrated schools it is a substantial advance over the previous high of 46. It indicates a trend toward a more wide-spread readiness for integration on the part of Negro parents which may be expected to continue and indeed to become more rapid.

Lunch counter desegregation continues without incident and with no indication of loss for the merchants.

"Economic withdrawal" and picketing also continues in an effort to secure employment of Negroes commensurate with their volume of purchases. At present 7 stores of the H. G. Hill grocery chain, each with a high percentage of Negro trade, are experiencing this pressure. Meanwhile negotiation with store managers of this and other grocery chains seeks to enlarge employment opportunities for Negroes with the least possible disruptions of trade.

CHATTANOOGA

Chattanooga has been plagued throughout August with repeated bombings apparently aimed at mixed housing. Four bombs were thrown at Negro residences and the fifth at the home of a white real estate agent whose company a few hours before had advertised two houses for sale to Negroes in racially mixed areas. Slum clearance and urban redevelopment involve relocation of many Negro families for whom suitable residences are not available within established Negro neighborhoods. Chattanooga Police

Commission Herbert P. Dunlap has requested the FBI to investigate the bombings no clue to which has yet been found in spite of diligent work by the police and the offering of large rewards for assistance in finding the perpetrators. Police say that a bomb, by its very nature, blows up the evidence when it blows up the target, leaving no fingerprints and no footprints. The use of time bombs, placed at night, means there are usually no witnesses.

Meanwhile lunch counters in variety stores and in two department stores have been desegregated without incident.

OAK RIDGE

On August 20 Oak Ridgers staged their first sit-ins in two eating places in an attempt to gain equal public service. None were served, no arrests made and there was no violence. The sit-ins were entered upon only after a month of picketing had failed to bring integration of facilities. A desegregated policy is maintained by only two of the 10 restaurants in the town. The public schools and the city swimming pool are integrated but Negro residents must go to Knoxville to attend movies.

KNOXVILLE

On August 31 Knoxville began its first year of school desegregation on a grade-a-year plan almost identical with the Nashville plan. Redistricting without regard to race affects 15 of the city's 28 elementary schools, nine of which were formerly all-white and six all-Negro. On the first day 28 Negro first graders registered in eight formerly all-white schools. No single incident was reported anywhere in the city. Pressure is continuing to admit Negroes to all-white Fulton High School because of its markedly superior vocational and technical courses.

The big surprise came on August 29 when the Knox County School Board announced that it also would desegregate its first grade along with the City School Board. The county school population is about 3500 of whom about 300 are Negro children now attending eight schools located in scattered pockets of Negro residence. Five of these are one-room and three two-room schools. Negroes are to attend the school nearest their home and on registration day none requested admission to a formerly all-white school.

Negro ministers said yesterday the county school's action had the effect of forestalling a suit which was about to be filed asking desegregation of the county high schools. Knox County has only about 75 Negro high school students and maintains no school for them. Instead they are transported by bus to Austin High School, a Negro school in the city system. On August 31 five Negroes applied for admission to surburban Bearden High School of the county system but were turned down.

ANOTHER STATE PARK FOR NEGROES???

On August 31 state officials of commerce and conservation announced abandonment of a plan to establish a state park for Negroes on Old Hickory Lake in Sumner County near Gallatin. Announcement was made following a closed meeting of state officials, county judge, mayor of Gallatin and a man who is part owner of a boat dock in the proposed park area.

The proposal had been opposed by Negro leaders as well as whites. The Nashville branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said a segregated state park is "out of step with that devotion to progress and development of the state which its citizens are entitled to expect."

NO RELIGIOUS ISSUE

Although major attention of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations has rightly been focused on discrimination against Negroes we are vividly reminded now that our responsibility is broader than this and includes relations of fairness and good will between all groups. In Tennessee we are seeing a dangerous upsurge of anti-Catholic activities in relation to the current presidential campaign. We must oppose this fearlessly and forthrightly now, before it grows and spreads to more serious proportions. We can applaud the stand of our governor when he says that he doesn't believe that religion should be brought into politics. "Religious freedom," said Ellington, "is a major heritage of ours which must not be swapped for a vote of hate. A thin minotiry may attempt it, but I have the abiding faith in America that its freedom-living and religion-respecting citizens will by overwhenming majorities go to the polls next November and vote for Jack Kennedy or Dick Nixon solely on the basis of belief in their qualifications and not on the basis of religious hatred."

GIFTS IN HONOR OF OUR FRIENDS

The Tennessee Council has recently received a contribution from a warm admirer of Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Morgan, congratulating them on the birth of their granddaughter Ruth Morgan Cortner, at the American Hospital in Paris. This friend, along with many others, has long sought for a way to express her grateful appreciation for the forceful and courageous leadership of Dr. and Mrs. Morgan when such leadership was desperately needed in our state and in our nation.

Earlier we received a gift honoring Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, another stalwarth leader, on her birthday.

Anybody else having a grandchild? Anybody having a birthday?

* * * * * *

The enclosed tentative program is your reminder of the Annual Meeting, October 17-18, Knoxville. Begin to plan now to attend and ask others to go with you in your own car or by chartered bus from Nashville. We must all work hard to make this meeting in East Tennessee a clear proof that our membership and our support is statewide and enthusiastic.

SEE YOU IN KNOXVILLE

Tennessee Council On Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

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U. S. Postage
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Nashville, Tenn

June - July 1960 Vol. 2, Numbers 6 and 7

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

FROM YOUR STATE OFFICE

The good news is that on July 1st dues and contributions received from Tennesseans were sufficient to enable us to claim the full $2500 offered by the Southern Regional Council on a matching basis. We reached this goal thanks to several additional gifts from Memphis and Nashville. We are thus assured $6000 ($3500 regular grant plus $2500 on a matching basis) from Southern Regional Council on our 1960 budget of $12500. However we in Tennessee still lack $2000 of contributing our share. This means that unless we raise this amount we will not be able to pay our bills in November and December. We all know that it is difficult to raise money in those months when United Fund drives and Christmas giving have prior claims. President Glasse is therefore asking that we make every effort to raise this $2000 by the time of our Annual Meeting, October 17-18. He will be writing leaders of all our local groups asking that eachaccept a quota of new members and additional contributions.

On June 21st the Board of Directors held its mid-year meeting with a record attendance of 23. Four more directors were elected, bringing the membership to 60, the maximum allowed by the Constitution. The newly elected members are: Mrs. Sue Ish, Memphis; Miss Claire Andreae, Chattanooga, Mrs. Samantha Gregory, Chattanooga; Dr. John J. Compton, Nashville. The Annual Meeting was set for October 17-18, Monday noon to Tuesday noon, Knoxville and a State-wide Program Committee was set up to plan for the meeting and for the program activities of local groups.

On July 14th, the Program Committee met from 10 AM to 3 PM at Fisk University under the chairmanship of Dr. Dwight Freshley of Vanderbilt with Dr. Herman Long of Fisk as consultant. Oak Ridge, Knoxville, Jackson, Memphis and Nashville were represented. Plans for the Annual Meeting include a report on voting difficulties in Fayette and Haywood Counties, a panel on sit-ins, our Annual Dinner with President Glasse as the speaker, an evening session for the general public with two speakers on Race Relations in the South Today-Prospect and Promise. Tuesday morning there will be discussion on how better to include children and youth in our human relations program, a report on local trends in employment of Negroes and suggestions for a more effective use of mass media in human relations education. The Board of Directors will meet Tuesday from 12 to 2. Program consultants each qualified in a specific field will be available during registration on Monday and following adjournment on Tuesday.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

This double number of the Newsletter includes a third report prepared for the Nashville Community Relations Conference and just off the press,-Settling a Sit-in by Wallace Westfeldt. Southern Regional Council has prepared reports on sit-ins and settlements in other communities. These additional materials may be secured from the state office on request.

MEMPHIS

The suit for the desegregation of the Memphis public libraries is to be heard again on November 7th. District Judge William E. Miller was designated to try the case after Federal Judge Marion S. Boyd withdrew because his son is a member of the firm representing the library. In ruling for the delay, Judge Miller said: "I come to this case with very limited knowledge as to just what it is all about. This case is a grave responsibility and I intend to decide it only after I know the entire picture". The suit was filed two years ago by Jesse Turner, a Negro bank employe, who claimed he was refused a library card at the main library "because of his race and color".

O. Z. Ever's bus desegregation suit was heard again in June, two years after the suit was dismissed by the same three judges who heard the retrial and took the case under advisement. The point now at issue is whether the 1905 Tennessee statute dealing with segregation on street cars applies also to motor buses. Attorneys for the city of Memphis say that this is a point for the Tennessee State Supreme Court to decide. Although a rehearing was scheduled for June 27th, the retrial has not yet been held.

The All-Negro Tri-State Fair, scheduled for October 7-9th following the white Mid-South Fair, has been cancelled for this year. Such a segregated event is judged "not in the spirit of the times".

FAYETTE AND HAYWOOD

Registration in Fayette County for the August 4th elections has been concluded in an atmosphere of tension but without incidents of racial violence. Nearly 400 Negroes have registered and 150 more were waiting in line when closing time came at 4 o'clock. On this final registration day 28 Negroes and 32 whites were added to the roll, with a dozen whites still waiting in line. Economic reprisals continue against the leaders in the registration drive. The Memphis NAACP is sending food and clothing every ten days to 75 families under special economic pressure. The story has been widely told in the national press and help is coming from cities across the nation.

200 Negroes have registered in Haywood County where also the registration books have been closed until after the August elections. Petition for injunction has been filed by a Memphis lawyer representing three Haywood County Negro residents. He claims that the election commission planned registration without including the citizens from the county's civil districts two and nine,-both predominantly Negro. The election commission chairman says the two districts were omitted because "we ran out of time". He said that there would be only 10 registration days in the final round and two of the 12 districts had to be dropped because the books must be closed 20 days before the August 4th general election. Reporters from the New York Times write that attitudes expressed toward Negroes generally were friendly if paternalistic. No white persons interviewed showed any willingness to share control of local governmental affairs. FBI agents have been in the county checking information for the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

NASHVILLE

On June 16th Wallace Westfeldt gave the Nashville Community Relations Conference an oral account of the settlement of the sit-ins (see Report enclosed). At the July meeting Dr. Leroy Graf, professor of history at UT and teaching at Vanderbilt this summer, gave a first hand account of human relations developments in Knoxville in many of which he has been intimately involved. Activities of Fellowship House which both he and Mrs. Graf have served as president offer interesting suggestions for programs in Nashville and elsewhere. Program chairman will do well to consult with Dr. Graf at the Annual Meeting October 17-18 in Knoxville.

At the Fisk Race Relations Institute there were authoritative addresses on the current scene in areas such as employment, housing, the sit-ins and the role of the church. At the annual Leadership Educational Conference at Peabody College we were told that the desegregation problem is only incidentally an educational problem. It is rather a problem of the people's choosing a "style of living" in which community and political and judicial indecision has taken a tremendous toll from the energies and creativity of persons with administrative responsibilities. Progress will come as responsible persons in many areas of community life lead the people to decisions in keeping with our Judeo-Christian democratic values, with the spirit of our times and with our enormous ideational and material resources. Only then will we cast off our fears and recapture our energy and creativity.

OAK RIDGE

The Oak Ridge Community Relations Council continues its active program for the desegregation of lunch counters and restaurants in cooperation with several groups. Oak Ridge Negroes are directing daily picketing of Davis Bros. cafeteria in which some 40 white persons have participated. The Mayor's Committee continues its efforts to get Davis Bros. to negotiate without success to date. Other restaurant managers are unwilling to adopt a public policy of non-discrimination with Davis Bros. holding out, although they do sometimes serve Negroes. Oak Ridge Community Relations Council has issued a statement in support of the objectives and methods of the peaceful picketers and is now conducting a door-to-door canvass for signatures to a full-page ad in the Oak Ridger in support of equal public service and pledging support for those restaurants which agree to serve everyone. 125 canvassers are at work and the ad is scheduled for early August. The campaign has been endorsed by the Ministerial Association, YWCA, and Catholic, Jewish and Unitarian groups.

KNOXVILLE

The newly organized Associated Council for Full Citizenship of which Rev. W. T. Crutcher is chairman has been conducting peaceful demonstrations since June 8th when it became clear that the merchants had made no decision for desegregation of lunch counters. A Trade With Your Friends Movement was followed by a Stay Away From Downtown Movement both of which received wide support organized in weekly mass meetings. Agreement was reached with five stores by which lunch counters were opened on July 18th on a limited basis for a ten day period with the hope that a permanent policy of non-segregation would be adopted following this period. Rich's Department Store continues to hold out, presumably because their headquarters office in Atlanta fears that a non-discriminatory policy in Knoxville would alienate customers in Atlanta.

CHATTANOOGA

The Chattanooga school suit for immediate total integration will again be reactivated in the light of the recent decision of the federal court that the grade-a-year public school integration plan adopted by the state of Delaware is too slow. The court ordered complete integration throughout Delaware by the fall of 1961.

Dr. Bennie Carmichael, currently cordinator of Research and Development Programs at Peabody College, will become Superintendent of Schools for the Chattanooga Board of Education on September 1st.

WE ALL LIKE TO READ ABOUT OURSELVES
Read:

June Harper's Magazine - The Negro Revolt Against "The Negro Leaders" by Louis Lomax

June Ebony - What Sit-Downs Mean to America by Lerone Bennett, Jr.

July Atlantic Monthly - To Live and Die in Dixie by Gerald W. Johnson

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

One evening at the recent Ecumenical Institute at Blue Ridge Assembly the group gathered in Robert E. Lee Hall around the fireplace in the great hall to hear Wilma Dykeman Stokely speak on "The Changing South". Following the address her husband, Mr. James Stokely, vice-president of the Tennessee Council, read from his poetry and from the book of which they are co-authors Neither Black Nor White. Mrs. John McCall a director of TCOHR, and her son John, recently graduated from Princeton University served together as official reporter and photographer for the Institute. Thirteen states and England were represented with 17 denominational groups taking part.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Intercollegiate Youth Councils related to the Virginia Council on Human Relations have been established in Lynchburg and in the Richmond area. Groups similarly related to the South Carolina Council are active in Columbia and Greeneville. WHY NOT TENNESSEE??

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

GOVERNOR COLLINS' COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS is stimulating the organization of local biracial committees and state-wide discussion of issues posed by the sit-in demonstrations and of the race relations problem in general. The Florida Commission has established other groups. Twelve local biracial groups are now in operation with sixteen others in various stages of organization

In a recent public statement Cody Fowler, chairman of the Commission on Race Relations, said: "We know that each community must make its own decision. We are not here to tell you what to do. But we are here to say to you that we join thousands of responsible citizens in Florida in recommending the discussion and study of these issues around a table. We must bring our best intelligence and our most sincere desire to understand squarely to bear on the problems. Satisfactory race relations will add to the pleasure of our living. Racial conflict will deter new business and impede tourists from coming to Florida. The whole history of mankind boldly and brilliantly declares that customs are not permanent, that life is change, and that the love of understanding is the most dynamic and the most inspiring possibility that mankind has ever approached.

"We believe in the democratic control of change. We abhor ill will and violence. We pledge to each community our assistance in facing the fears and anxieties inevitable in such processes of change. We are well along the road to a new era of education, health, recreation, wealth, and the power for good. This gives us additional strength and responsibility. What is required right now is the sanity to insist that we must meet, listen and talk to each other. Now is the time for reason and understanding. We must see and recognize in each other the right to human dignity and happiness. We must be aware that when we do, we will be met with criticism from friend and foe alike. To avoid criticism is to do nothing. But we call to your attention that it was ever thus when mankind broke through to new levels of moral growth and good will. What is even more crucial is that we react to such pressures with courage and integrity - more than that, with patience and the insight that such is the inevitable condition of human progress".

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date SEPTEMBER 1, 1960

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING AUGUST 31., 1960

INCOME

From SRC	$2475.00	
Memberships	374.50	
New South Subscriptions	172.00	
Contributions	183.00	
Other (specify)		
MISC.	74.00	
beginning bank balance	$540.63	
TOTAL INCOME		$3819.13

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$1984.16	
Travel	370.30	
Rent	97.50	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	182.15	
Postage	76.15	
Office Supplies	98.25	
New South subscriptions to SRC	288.00	
Other (specify)		
MISC	47.50	
SOCIAL SECURITY	35.00	
LITURATURE	7.80	
~~Richmond Refunds~~	~~[illegible]~~	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$3186.81	$3186.81

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 540.63
Income for Quarter Total	3278.50
Expenditures for Quarter	3186.81
BALANCE	632.32
TOTAL	$3819.13

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QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date September 7, 1960

THE Tennessee COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING August 31, 1960

INCOME

From SRC	$ 3375.00	
Memberships	233.00	
New South Subscriptions		
Contributions	598.96	
Other (specify)		
		$ 4206.96
TOTAL INCOME		

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 1215.20	
Maintenance	30.00	
Travel	170.54	
Rent	150.00	
Utilities	6.97	
Phone & Telegraph	89.08	
Postage	47.50	
Office Supplies	50.65	
New South subscriptions to SRC	166.00	
Other (specify)		
Social Security & Withholding	634.00	
Bishop Players	235.00	
Subscription to magazine & Newspaper	4.00	(2,798.94) $ 2799.04
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 842.11	
Income for Quarter Total	4206.96	
Expenditures for Quarter	2799.04	
BALANCE	2250.03	(2250.13)

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QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date Sept. 15, 1960

THE North Carolina COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING August 31, 1960

INCOME

From SRC	2,475.00	
Memberships	557.00	
New South Subscriptions	104.00	
Contributions	450.00	
Other (specify)		
Charlotte Council	500.00	
Misc.	1.00	
TOTAL INCOME	$4,082.00 OK	$4,087.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	2,344.71	
Travel { In state	164.44	
Travel { out-of-state conference	100.93	
Rent	150.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	109.94	
Postage	127.00	
Office Supplies	124.30	
New South subscriptions to SRC	134.00	
Other (specify) Printing	20.80	
Books, newspapers	4.55	
Office equipment	106.60	
Retirement Fund	54.00	
Extra Office help	62.25	
F.I.C.A	58.60	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$3,562.17	$3,562.17

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$1,780.00	
Income for Quarter	4,087.00	
Total	5,877.00	5,867.00
Expenditures for Quarter	3,562.17	3,562.12
BALANCE	$2,314.83	2,304.88

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QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date Sept 16, 1960

THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING August 31, 1960

INCOME

From SRC	1975.00	
Memberships	112.00	
New South Subscriptions	84.00	
Contributions	776.37	
Other (specify)		
Special TV fund for Dade Co.	73.00	
TOTAL INCOME	3020.37	$ 3020.37

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	2391.09	(includes Soc. Sec. taxes)
Travel	204.97	
Rent	75.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	88.32	
Postage	31.25	
Office Supplies	44.55	
New South subscriptions to SRC	194.00	
Other (specify)		
Audit	125.00	
Printing	29.25	
Misc.	5.42	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3188.85	$ 3188.85

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	524.29
Income for quarter Total	3020.37
	3544.66
Expenditures for quarter	3188.85
BALANCE	355.81

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GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

WALTER C. COWART
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DR. J. MCDOWELL RICHARDS
CHAIRMAN

DR. RICHARD HOCKING
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

MR. LUCIUS H. PITTS
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. PHILIP HAMMER
SECRETARY

MR. DON L. HOLLOWELL
TREASURER

September 19, 1960

QUARTERLY REPORT: June 1, 1960 - August 31, 1960

To: Paul Rilling
Director of Field Activities

From: Walter C. Cowart, Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations

PROGRESS IN RACIAL JUSTICE IN THE CHURCHES

(a) At the North Georgia Annual Conference of The Methodist Church, June 11, a resolution passed the body emphasizing the place of public education and the need to keep public schools open in Georgia. Most significant was the ruling of the General Conference, meeting in Denver in April, that all local churches must organize Commissions on Social Concerns. One of the concerns is race. The executive director on August 27 led a group discussion on race relations at the Kirkwood First Methodist Church before members of this commission on Social Concerns. The response of the group was encouraging; indeed, they plan a public meeting of the church on race relations in February 1961.

(b) A most heartening response was given by some 400 Methodist ministers in their annual Pastors' School at Wesleyan College September 5-9 to the three speakers, all of whom repeatedly lifted up racial justice as a must in Christian living in the South. Each one, Dr. Gaston Foote, Dr. Edmund Perry and Dr. Douglas Jackson, declared the judgement of God is upon the church in Georgia and the South in racial injustice. Many younger ministers took this prophetic word with genuine interest and with a sense of responsibility.

The Georgia Council has recently mailed to more than 200 key ministers in the state a reprint of an address by Bishop W. T. Watkins of Kentucky on "The Task of the Church Today - a Southern View." This address was delivered before the annual conference of The Methodist Church in Memphis and was later published in World Review, a publication of the Methodist Church. To an even larger number of Georgians was also sent a reprint of Ralph McGill's column of August 30 entitled, "Christianity on Trial." Quite a number of favorable responses to these reprints have been received and only one that was unfavorable.

During this quarter the state council has cooperated with the Urban League by writing to our members in Atlanta asking them to consider and do something about discrimination at Spalding Pavilion against Negro doctors in connection with internships at Grady Hospital.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

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CHAIRMAN

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MR. LUCIUS H. PITTS
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. PHILIP HAMMER
SECRETARY

MR. DON L. HOLLOWELL
TREASURER

OUR PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

(1) Encouraging the finance committee to act at once on plans to expand our state program. This involves raising additional funds to make possible conditions by which we may receive additional funds from SRC.

(2) Meeting of the executive committee on September 23 to consider among other matters possible persons interested in working for the Georgia Council.

(3) Meeting of Board of Directors in the morning October 25, followed by the annual meeting beginning at 2:00 p.m. The tentative program includes a student panel headed by Lonnie King and fellow students which will be divided into two discussions; one on the sit-ins, the other on the kneel-ins. Mr. Pitts, executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, will review the Negro school situation as of this summer. Paul Rilling has agreed to discuss job discrimination and the economic boycott.

NEW COUNCILS

The director has had contact with several cities in the state within recent months(Dalton, Rome, LaGrange, Savannah, Thomaston, Monroe and Gainesville) relative to setting up local interracial groups. He finds no encouragement. There are interracial ministerial groups in Rome, LaGrange and Savannah. So far as can be learned all of these are not actively facing the problem in the interracial field.

RECEIVED
OCT 12 1960

Financial Statement, March 31, 1960- September 30, 1960

Kentucky Council on Human Relations , Hugh A Brimm, Treasurer

Checking account, Farmers Bank and Capital Trust

Balance on hand March 31, 1960			$1,548.21
Receipts:			
April 13,	Southern Regional Council	$500.00	
May 9	Southern Regional Council	375.00	
August 18	Memberships	50.00	
September 8	Memberships	20.00	
		$945.00	945.00
			$2,493.21
Disbursements:			
April 4	Pattye Whyte	$10.00	
April 4	Ruby Bolden	1.00	
June 8	Kentucky State Treasurer	2.00	
July 8	Postmaster, Frankfort	6.80	
September 2	University of Louisville	990.00	
		1,009.80	1,009.80
	Balance September 30, 1960		$1,483.41

Savings account, Greater Louisville First Federal Savings and Loan Association

Balance on hand March 31, 1960	$2,063.79	
Balance on hand September 30, 1960	$2,105.05	2,105.05
September 30, 1960, Total Balance		$3,588.46

Respectfully submitted:

Hugh A Brimm

Hugh A Brimm
Treasurer
4435 Blenheim Road
Louisville, Kentucky

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North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE 1960 BUDGET

(Oct. 1, 1959 to Sept. 30, 1960)

	APPROVED BUDGET	PROPOSED CHANGES	
Rent	$ 420.00	495.00	(75.00 added)
Postage	1,200.00	1,000.00	(200.00 less)
Telephone	350.00	425.00	(75.00 added)
Office Supplies	850.00	850.00	
Publicity & promotion	100.00	100.00	
Travel	600.00	600.00	
Out-of-state conferences	200.00	200.00	
Printing	100.00	100.00	
Books, pamphlets, newspapers	150.00	150.00	
Office Equipment	150.00	750.00	(600.00 added)
Subscriptions to NEW SOUTH	500.00	600.00	(100.00 added)
Annual Dinner Expense	100.00	162.50	(62.50 added)
F I C A	180.00	180.00	
Retirement Fund	216.00	216.00	
Extra help in office	- - -	100.00	(100.00 added)
Miscellaneous	50.00	50.00	
OPERATING BUDGET	$5,166.00	5,978.00	(812.00 added)
Salaries: Executive Secretary	$6,600.00	6,600.00	
Office Secretary	2,400.00	2,525.00	(125.00 added)
Total Salaries	9,000.00	9,125.00	
GRAND TOTAL	$14,166.00	15,103.00	(937.00 added)

ESTIMATED INCOME

Income to date	$ 10,470.83
From the Southern Regional Council	2,475.00
From the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	900.00
From Membership Fees and Contributions	2,260.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED INCOME	$ 16,105.83

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS AT HIGH POINT, N. C., MAY, 19, 1960

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Henry G. Ruark
Mrs. Eleanor Benson
Wayne Bowers
Frank Williams
C. P. Morris
Moses Belton
W. L. Greene
W. M. Boyce, Jr.
Harry S. Jones

Visitors: Mrs. Wayne Bowers and William Bagwell, the latter from the staff of the American Friends Service Committee.

Mr. Ruark presided in the absence of the Chairman

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the treasurer was presented by Mr. Jones in the absence of Mr. Wheeler. It was adopted as follows: (See paper # 1 attached).

Proposed changes in the 1960 budget were adopted with the following amendment: $50 per month, beginning May 1st and running through September, (total $250) was added to the salary of the executive secretary.

It was AGREED: to investigate the possibility of directing certain parts of the executive secretary's salary to non-taxable purposes. This will depend upon whether he can qualify under the Internal Revenue Service.

The executive secretary reported on the visit to the Governor with reference to the resolution on the Research Triangle. In addition to the secretary, Dr. Raymond Wheeler, Marion Wright and William Bagwell made the visit. They were cordially received by Mr. Hodges. The delegation made these points:

1). That North Carolina College has been overlooked in the plans for the project.
2). There is need for Negro representation on the various boards of the Research Triangle.
3). There is need for a state commission on fair employment.

The Governor was favorable to 1 and 2, but cool towards 3. He suggested that the Council issue a general statement on the need of fair employment policies in the state and perhaps suggest that the Research Triangle could make a contribution by adopting a policy of equal opportunities in employment and in facilities.

After discussion, and motion duly made and seconded, it was VOTED:

1). Following the suggestion of the Governor, the officers of the Council, after the second primary election, will issue such a statement;

2). A second visit will be made to the Governor to suggest that he appoint a committee on Expanding Employment Opportunities.

3). Visits to be made to the various heads of the divisions of the Research Triangle.

Mr. William Bagwell gave a report on the status of school desegregation in North Carolina. He reported little activity in this area. He reported at length on the Burnsville situation.

Without formal vote, it was AGREED: to seek publicity on the Burnsville situation by means of a feature story in a daily newspaper, if possible. Otherwise, the Council itself will issue a report.

The executive secretary reported on the status of the Sit-In movement in North Carolina. He also reviewed briefly the Council's program and projects.

On motion duly made and seconded, it was VOTED: that the executive secretary issue reports on a quarterly rather than a monthly basis.

The possibility of moving the state office to the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area was discussed briefly, and taken under advisement.

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m. with the understanding that, unless a special meeting is called during the summer, the next meeting will be held on October 6, at 2:00 p.m. at High Point.

Respectfully submitted

W. M. Boyce, Jr., Secretary

Treasurer's Report

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.			Sept 30 '59 - May 17'60
Balance forward September 30, 1959			1,820.83
Receipts:			
Contributions		1,325.00	
Membership fees		2,425.00	
Proceeds from Annual Dinner		150.00	
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council		300.00	
Southern Regional Council		4,450.00	8,650.00
			10,470.83
Disbursements:			
Rent		295.00	
Postage		498.50	
Tel & Tel		250.40	
Office Supplies		442.08	
Travel		366.97	
Books, pamphlets, subscriptions		48.80	
Office Equipment		34.29	
New South Subscriptions		386.00	
Annual Dinner		162.65	
Miscellaneous		17.00	
Bank Service Charges		2.46	
Retirement Fund		144.00	
Extra help in office		28.50	
Contribution to FIAC (Social Security)		82.50	
Salaries: Executive Secretary	4,125.00		
Office Secretary	1,450.00	5,575.00	8,332.15
BALANCE AS OF MAY 17, 1960			2,138.68

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. Wheeler, Treasurer

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

HCF
SM

PROGRAM REPORT : MARCH, APRIL, MAY 1960

1. Information-Education Mail Project. Mailings to our membership list of approximately 500 and our VIP lists of approximately 1250 were made as follows:

March: Human Relations Bulletin, dealing mainly with the lunch counter sit-ins.
April: Special Report on the Lunch Counter Problem

May: Human Relations Bulletin

2. Board Meeting. The board (executive committee) met in High Point on May 19th with nine members and two visitors present. A copy of the minutes of this meeting is attached.

3. Lunch Counter Protest Movement. Our Council was the first organization in the state to get out a statement on the lunch counter sit-ins. Our purpose was to interpret the movement to the public and to alert leaders of its significance. This statement was followed by our March Human Relations Bulletin, and a month later by the Special Report on the subject. We also presented a factual report on the movement to the N. C. Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

On March 7th, letters from the executive committee of the Council were sent to all the store managers in the state who were affected by the lunch counter sit-ins. A copy of this letter was sent to each of our members with the suggestion that they write letters to the store managers and to the editors of their local papers.

In Charlotte, we kept in close touch with both the student leaders and the adult Negro community leaders, attending many meetings and conferences. When the Mayor's Committee was set up, we provided the members with materials and held a number of conferences with the chairman, Dr. John Cunningham, a former president of Davidson College and a long-time member of the Council.

We have also kept in touch with Mayor's committees in other parts of the state. Members of the Council in Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro and Winston-Salem have been active in efforts to solve the lunch counter problem.

To date, lunch counters are open to both races in Winston-Salem, Salisbury and Chapel Hill. The Mayor's Committee in Charlotte got off to a slow start and is still working on the problem. A stalemate seems to exist in High Point, Greensboro, Durham and Raleigh.

4. A Conference with Governor Hodges was held in Raleigh on May 12th. This is described in the minutes of the executive committee meeting.

5. The March Forum, sponsored by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council, was devoted to the lunch counter problem. Two student leaders from Johnson C.

Smith University--Charles Jones and Heywood Davenport--and Paul Rilling were the speakers. About a hundred people attended.

In April, the forum turned to the "displaced persons" problem in urban renewal. The speakers were two intergroup relations specialists from the Urban Renewal Administration: George Nesbitt from Washington, D. C., and Joseph Gross from Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. Gross also had conferences with James Glenn, Chairman of Charlotte's Urban Redevelopment Commission, and Vernon Sawyer, executive director of the Commission. Emphasis was placed on the importance of minority group participation in the program. This has been lacking to date.

The annual meeting of the Charlotte Council was held on May 24th. Dr. Luther Kelly, Jr., was elected Chairman and Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr., was elected Vice-Chairman. Both are prominent in the civic life of the community. Dr. Kelly also heads the Family and Children's Service.

6. Efforts toward organizing a council on human relations in Raleigh were slowed down by the necessity of dealing with the lunch counter problem and other pressing matters. Work will continue during the summer with the aim of getting a council going there in the fall.

7. A membership campaign was carried on under somewhat difficult circumstances in March and April--fast moving events did not leave much time. Two memos were sent to members asking for their help in recruiting new members, and explaining the proposition of matching funds from SRC. Between five and six hundred letters were sent to prospects from the office.

Thirty-three new members were obtained, but our greatest source of income was from renewals and contributions from members. A number of extra contributions--one for $100--came in. Our income was about double what it was for the corresponding months last year. Our financial report shows that we raised $96 more than was required to qualify for the $1500 in matching funds.

Harry S. Jones

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Financial Report

July - August - September, 1960

Balance brought forward June 30, 1960			$ 6,559.81
INCOME			
Quarterly Grant (via SRC)	$ 875.00		
Contributions	381.41		
Memberships	83.50		
NEW SOUTH	45.00		
Literature	36.00		1,420.91
		TOTAL	$ 7,980.72
EXPENDITURES			
Rent	$ 195.00		
Printing	13.29		
Transfer to savings	3,500.00		
Postage	54.00		
WH Tax & FICA	762.39		
Telephone	68.22		
Equipment repairs	5.22		
Program	154.78		
Travel	166.43		
Literature	61.97		
Office supplies	55.07		
Salaries	2,582.48		
NEW SOUTH	66.00		$ 7,684.85
Checkbook balance September 30, 1960			$ 295.87
Savings Account balance			3,500.00
		TOTAL	$ 3,795.87

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ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Narrative Quarterly Report

July - September, 1960

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I. Significant Events

A. Political

1. On July 26, Governor Faubus received 58.7% of the 406,000 votes (a record) for an unprecedented fourth term. Little Rock gave him 47+% of its votes, Pulaski County 52%!

2. Congressman Dale Alford, who in 1958 as a write-in candidate in the general election defeated the Democratic nominee, Brooks Hays, was reelected by a margin of some 5000 votes out of 45,000 votes cast.

3. All candidates for the state legislature from Pulaski County stood solidly for support of public schools, despite past records! Their bad record on this issue defeated at least three candidates.

B. In the Schools

1. Dollarway opened schools with a single Negro girl in the first grade without violence or threat. Segregationists announced in advance they would not protest.

On August 18, the Board announced the assignment of Dolores York to the first grade with the statement: "...the board has acted to the best of its ability to uphold the constitutionality of the (Pupil Assignment) Law." The Arkansas Democrat quoted the President of the Board: "We have conceded a battle to win a war." (more on this below, see "In the Courts")

2. After hearings on the application of 34 Negro students (19 in junior high; 15 in senior high) in July the Little Rock School Board announced the reassignment of one additional Negro student to Central High. This brought to eight the number at Central and five in Hall High. All applications from junior high students were rejected, apparently in keeping with stated policy not to begin this year at this level.

Actually, at the peaceful opening of the school only six Negro students are at Central and five at Hall. One asked to be sent back to Horace Mann; one who wanted band, rather than go back to Horace Mann has enrolled in school in Chicago.

3. The Little Rock School Board asked the Arkansas Board of Education for state funds to pay extra costs associated with segregation litigation. In making application it submitted extra expenses due to its fight against desegregation totalling $113,000 including legal fees of $63,000 and extra guards of $44,000.

4. President Lawrence A. Davis on leave from the Negro state college, A.M.& N., returned on July 1 to his duties as president. At the time he left the general knowledge, confirmed by word of mouth from Dr. Davis, was that he was on "the way out". The college opened in

September with a large enrollment and a somewhat restored faculty. By-line stories in the Arkansas Gazette - September 25,26,27 - carry details of the story of efforts to force his resignation by the Board. Students, alumni for the most part, faculty, and Negro leaders have risen strongly to his defense. The Board postponed its final decision on September 28. The Governor hopes, "I will not have to intervene, since properly this is the function of the Board".

5. Ten Arkansas schools opened with token desegregation. Fayetteville continues with all qualified Negro children in high schools and Van Buren added the sixth grade students this year to the seventh through the twelfth grades.

6. School administrators and leaders in Arkansas Education Association in Conway spoke out against proposed Amendment #52. This was the keystone of the Faubus sponsored legislation in the 1959 legislature. It strikes from the state constitution the obligation of the state to maintain free public schools and, at the same time, provides for local districts threatened by desegregation to close public schools and receive per capita tuition for use of individual students in private schools.

State Senator Clarence Bell, Superintendent of Schools at Parkin, manager of Governor Faubus' recent campaign, joined other school men in opposition to the Amendment. The Governor refuses to take any stand on it.

C. In the Courts

1. Under the 1960 Civil Rights Act of Congress three white men (Miller, Parks, Adams) will be arraigned in Little Rock District Federal Court in October on the charge of transporting dynamite across state lines for the purpose of destruction of school property.

They were arrested July 12 while setting a dynamiting "machine" under the stairway of Philander Smith College, Methodist College with only Negro students, in Little Rock. FBI agents in their charges indicate they watched the men transport the dynamite into Arkansas and later to Little Rock and plant it.

The newspapers revealed that Jim Johnson, Justice of Arkansas Supreme Court and avid segregationist, was a guest at Miller's home in West Memphis on Saturday before the attempt at dynamiting Monday night. All men were actively campaigning for Mr. Faubus for governor at the time.

2. Thirteen students of Philander Smith College convicted under Arkansas law of trespassing and disturbing the peace have appealed to the Arkansas Supreme Court. Two have been sentenced to fines of $1000 and seven months in jail by the Circuit Court of Pulaski County, double the municipal court sentence!

3. The two Negro suspects in the bombing of the Wahls' home (Binns and Monts) have appealed their sentences from the lower to the Arkansas Supreme Court.

4. Mr. York, father of the lone child in Dollarway white school, has been charged by a white filling station operator with drunken driving and disturbing the peace. York has answered with counter charges of assault, carrying a concealed weapon and disturbing the peace. The

cases are pending.

5. Dollarway School Board in its case in the federal court makes the claim that a school might comply with the Supreme Court decisions against segregation and still not have Negroes in attendance. Admission would be made solely on the basis of educationally sound criteria and not race. Its program would "consider" application of Negro children in the first grade but would discourage "lateral transfers" in other grades.

The program was approved in the District Court in Little Rock (Judge Henley's) on its face. In late August the Eighth District Court of Appeals reversed Judge Henley and remanded the case to his court for further action, presumably the submission of an affirmative plan by the School Board will be required. The Court of Appeals said it had taken note that the Board had admitted one child and that the Board's reason was to save the Arkansas Pupil Placement Law.

6. Immediately after the Court of Appeals' ruling on Dollarway, Judge John E. Miller, Federal District Court for Western Arkansas, ruled that the Little Rock Board had used the Pupil Placement Law in a constitutional manner and that its use was not contrary to the earlier court approved plan. He praised the school officials for adherence to "good faith" under most trying circumstances. The case has been appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

D. In Organizations

1. The Little Rock Catholic Interracial Council evidences continuing strength. Three members were delegates to the National Conference of the Councils in St. Louis. Mr. William Thompson was named to the National Board. ✓

2. The Methodist Church in Arkansas has a new bishop, W. Kenneth Pope, from First Methodist in Houston. In his first interview Bishop Pope is quoted as saying, "I tend to side with integration". First Methodist Church, Little Rock, has a new minister, Robert Beardon, who has been a member of ACHR since 1956. ✓

3. On September 28 the White Citizens Council had Governor Barnett of Mississippi as speaker for a ten-dollar-per-plate dinner. Governor Faubus introduced Mr. Barnett. This is Governor Faubus' first appearance at an event sponsored by the Citizens Council. Two hundred and sixty-eight attended the dinner including Congressman and Mrs. Dale Alford. ✓

II. Some Activities of ACHR

1. A major project developed during the quarter is a Ministers' Retreat for churchmen from Pine Bluff and Little Rock. Between 30 and 40 representative ministers will attend the 30 hours of retreat. Cooperation from the ministers has been good in the planning committees. The Director called personally on nearly all ministers invited. A program is attached. ✓

2. Application for a new three year grant was made during August. The application is being cleared through Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller with the

friendly advice of Mrs. Thelma Irby, Administrative Assistant to Mr. Rockefeller.

3. Materials from the Council continue to be in demand.

Four of the studies of solutions to segregated lunch counters has been mailed to a select list of businessmen and opinion makers. Daniel Pollitt's study on the legal aspects of sit-ins has been sent to selected lawyers, colored and white.

4. The Executive Committee recommended that the staff focus on small school districts with few Negro patrons, seeking ways to get attention on the unfairness of segregation practices, the waste of school funds, the helplessness of the victims of injustice. It took special note of the role the U.S. Department of Justice might be authorized to play in these situations. The occasion for these observations was an editorial from the weekly in Ozark, Arkansas, dramatically describing the plight of Negro children there.

5. In cooperation with the Urban League the Council started a contest among Negro churches in Little Rock in the sale of applications for poll tax receipts. A descriptive blank is enclosed. Sixteen churches joined the contest at a dinner for the ministers and laymen on August 11. The application blanks were obtained through the state office of AFL-CIO. One school principal assisted in getting materials ready.

6. Plans for a regional conference of NAIRO in Little Rock, set for November 4-5, are still in process. The date, however, will be in December or the Spring.

7. Efforts are still continuing to get an organization of Negro school patrons to study and deal with peculiar educational problems of Negro parents. The core group would be those who asked for reassignment for their children this year.

8. Frank James and William Bush, leaders of protesting students at Philander Smith College, have announced plans to form a state committee of students against segregation. After his experiences in Atlanta with the meeting called by the Students' Coordinating Committee, Frank James came to ACHR for a visit and conference, Bush was with him.

9. The committee working here with the Congregational Church in its two-pronged project had visits during the quarter from regional and national officials of the church. These included Louis Huber of the church's Fellowship Center in St. Louis, Dr. Joseph W. Merchant of the Board of Home Missions, and W. W. Towle, Superintendent of the Missouri Conference. During the summer a student worked at Booker Homes in directing recreation and counseling service for children and young people. An architect is working on plans for the buildings of the proposed Fellowship Center and Church.

10. Death and movement netted the Council some sad losses. Two faithful board members died: Miss Emma Scott in September; Mr. J. R. Booker on July 31. Mr. James Hudson, farm manager at Winrock Farms, a XXXX faithful advisor, is going to New York to head work with migrant workers in that state under Governor Rockefeller. Dr. Ben I. Heller and Mrs. Doris Heller have moved to Milwaukee.

11. Miscellaneous Items.

Dr. W. H. Townsend of Little Rock is doing some special work among Negro professionals in cultivation and finance.

Dr. Ben Heller's speech at the Conference on Community Unity in June was published by New South in the August issue.

Mr. W. M. Phillips has written a report and evaluation of a study made by his class in sociology dealing with the boycott in Pine Bluff against Newberry's and Woolworth's.

NUMBER 31 SEPTEMBER, 1960

HUMAN RELATIONS BULLETIN

ISSUED BY THE

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street — Charlotte, North Carolina

RAYMOND M. WHEELER
Chairman

HARRY S. JONES
Executive Secretary

This bulletin is issued periodically for the purpose of disseminating information on problems, programs and progress in the field of human relations, Readers are encouraged to send items suitable for inclusion in this bulletin.

THE FUTURE OF THE SIT-IN

The sit-in and the economic boycott are the surest signs that a new era of race relations in the South is underway. They are signs that there is a deep conviction among Negroes that they can wait no longer in starting programs to achieve what they consider to be their rights.

The fact that the movement is church oriented gives it a rich spiritual quality and a solid moral basis in the eyes of the Negro. The fact that the movement's leaders have been able to show the Negro he is an economic force in any community, gives the movement power.

The fact that the leaders of the movement are generally a younger, better educated group than the leaders of past years, gives the movement the knowledge of organizing and using its power.

The strength and success of the movement, in the long run, rest entirely on the strength, physical as well as moral and mental, of the Negroes who participate in it. So far, they have shown an almost limitless capacity to endure harm and pressure of various sorts used to thwart their efforts. There is no reason to believe this capacity will diminish as time passes.

To the white person who still refuses to accept this movement as anything more than a student panty raid type affair on grounds his house servant says she doesn't believe the sit-in is a good idea, it may be suggested that what the house servent says while on duty and subject to immediate economic pressure (being fired) is more often than not considerably different from what this person says away from work. The servant may not be able to participate in a sit-in but he is as adept as any other person in using the telephone.

These are the facts of the sit-in movement. Whether one likes them or agrees with them makes no difference. This is a movement that has deep roots and that is spread through the region.

--Wallace Westfeldt, staff writer for the Nashville Tennessean

LUNCH COUNTER DESEGREGATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

The sit-in protest movement started in Greensboro on February 1st, and spread rapidly to other cities. Winston-Salem was the first city to desegregate its downtown lunch counters. This occurred on May 25th. Charlotte followed on July 9th; Greensboro on July 25th; Durham on August 1st and Raleigh on Aug. 18th.

Lunch counters have been desegregated in some cities without any publicity, so our list is not complete, but it includes Asheville, where no sit-in demonstrations occurred, Chapel Hill, Concord, Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, High Point, and Wilmington. Salisbury has had some lunch counters open to Negroes for the past two years.

WINSTON-SALEM REACTION IS TYPICAL

A manager of one of the larger variety stores, describing desegregated eating at his counters said: "You would think it had been going on for fifty years. I am tickled to death over the situation."

All the managers report that their general business is back to about normal; one reported an increase. They report their lunch counter business somewhat under, equal to, or above what it was a year ago, varying with the facilities and location of the various stores. They all agree that they see only improvement in the future. One manager said that the only regret he has is that the step was not taken four months ago...

The public has accepted the change with unusual calm. There have been no unusual or ugly incidents. Neither the police nor the store managers has been called upon to handle a serious situation. There have been no such situations. One manager says he is having more white people sit at his "former colored counter than colored people sit at the former white counter."

--from a report by Clarence H. Patrick, Wake Forest College

REPORT FROM NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

From all indications, the integration of the lunch counters has been entirely successful. At an evaluation session June 15, the merchants told representatives of the Negroes they (the merchants) had been wrong in predicting dire consequences of integration.

They reported food service had fallen off slightly in the stores and that a few employees had quit rather than work in an integrated lunch room. They also reported, however, merchandise sales were booming and there was no indication that integration of the lunch counters was interferring with this most important source of revenue for retailers.

So the often fearsome, sometimes violent struggle of the Negroes for the right to eat downtown as well as buy downtown has ended--not with a bang or whimper but with the pleasing sound of cash registers ringing up sales.

--Wallace Westfeldt, of the Nashville Tennessean

BILLY GRAHAM DEPLORES RACIAL SEGREGATION

Billy Graham says that racial segregation in America's churches "is a blatant denial of the fundamental gospel we preach and profess." Declaring that "Christ did not hedge on the race question," the Southern-reared evangelist wrote in the July Reader's Digest: "As Christians we must dare to obey the commandments of love, and leave the consequences in God's hands."

"Men and women of religious conviction should declare themselves firmly on the race question," Graham said, "not with inflamatory words but with creative and conciliatory action." He said that racial segregation in western countries has become the "most powerful weapon" of communism in the battle for the minds of 70 per cent of the world that is colored.

Although it is important to deprive communism of this weapon, he added: "Christians should banish Jim Crow from their midst for one reason primarily: because it is right to do so. The whole weight of scripture is on treating all men with neighbor-love, whatever their race or color."

MISSIONARY CALLS FOR INTEGRATION

A Methodist missionary says "the decision to treat all men as equals was not forced upon us by the Supreme Court, but by the teachings, examples and spirit of Jesus Christ."

The Rev. Gunnar J. Teilmann, Jr., a missionary to Malaya, asked 300 leaders of the Methodist Women's Society of Christian Service in the Southeast: "How can we missionaries possibly explain Little Rock to the people of Asia and Africa?" He added: "They know the story, even in the most remote jungle."

He continued that he could explain political action by congressmen or a governor against racial equality, "But not the action of the church in refusing to lead the way." Mr. Teilman is a native of Johnson City, Tenn.

--from an Associated Press dispatch, June 30, 1960

ANOTHER CHURCHMAN'S VIEW

Certainly we Southern people need to be more realistic and less emotional in this crisis, and we ministers of the South face a responsibility of leadership not faced by the Southern ministry in a hundred years. If we fail in leadership in this hour, if we do not utter the right words, if we deny the very essence of our religion by silence on this racial issue, then we need not rise to make remarks on other issues--the world isn't going to listen to us. As ministers, we make ourselves ludicrous if we proclaim the Fatherhood of God and leave off the brotherhood of man.

--William T. Watkins, retired Methodist pastor, author, bishop

PUPIL PERFORMANCE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Once more standardized tests have shown improved average achievement levels for pupils in Washington's elementary schools. No one should be surprised at this--no one, that is, except the racists who insisted that the low achievement levels scored immediately after the integration of schools here proved integration a failure. All that was actually proved at that time was that the separate Negro schools prior to integration were so far from being equal to the white schools as to leave their pupils pathetically handicapped and behind their proper grade levels. It proved that colored children in the District were not well educated, not that they were in any way uneducable.

Coping patiently and resolutely with the educational problem inherited from segregation, the District schools have now succeeded in bringing the median achievement levels here close to the national norms. Although the average intelligence score of Washington children falls somewhat below the national standard--a lag characteristic of urban populations with heavy concentrations of underprivileged pupils--the Washington youngsters are making normal or better-than-normal progress.

We hope that Rep. James C. Davis will spread the good word to all those parts of the South which he regaled with horror stories a few years ago about the failure of integration in the National Capital. If he wishes to enlighten and not frighten, he can now report (1) that integration has worked here without any serious friction or disorder between the races; and (2) that educational opportunities have been markedly lifted for colored children without being in any way diminished for white children. The community as a whole is getting better schooling. This is the real meaning of the standardized test scores. They reflect great credit on the school administration.

--An editorial in the Washington Post

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE NECESSARY

People of southern cities who feel they have a choice between integrating their schools and closing their schools are kidding themselves. A trio of University of North Carolina sociologists said this, in effect, in a report of their study of Norfolk's experience with closed schools.

"Norfolk learned the hard way that public schools are a necessity in the modern city," the report reads. ". . . it learned, as Little Rock had learned, that to say its choice lay between desegregated schools and no public schools was to create an illusion of choice. A city without public schools is simply not a city."

The sociologists learned that when people are confronted with a choice of integrated schools or no schools, a majority will accept integrated schools. They found there had been a big shift in sentiment several weeks after the city's schools had been closed.

The study of Norfolk's schools was made by Prof. Ernest Q. Campbell, Prof. Daniel C. Price and Charles O. Bowman.

MORE ABOUT THE YANCEY COUNTY SCHOOL PROBLEM

Our July Bulletin contained a summary of the controversy in Yancey County over school desegregation. At that time, the Yancey County Board of Education was completing a new three-room "Negro" school with money provided by the State Board of Education, and the Negro parents were awaiting a decision from Judge Wilson Warlick of the federal court in Asheville as to whether their children would be admitted to the "white" schools.

When the schools opened the latter part of August, Judge Warlick had not yet handed down his decision. Two Negro teachers had been hired for the "Negro" school, but only four of the thirty-two students showed up. The school has been operating since that time with two teachers and four pupils.

On September 14th, Judge Warlick ruled that the Board must assign the Negro high school students, of which there are eight, to the "white" high schools (there are two in the county), and that the Negro elementary students must be assigned either to the "white" schools or to the new "Negro" school. Of course, they are already assigned to the "Negro" school.

The Negro parents are expected to appeal the decision if there is no change in the assignment of the elementary students.

QUOTE FOR THE MONTH

"To stand up for the freedom of others is one of the marks of those who would be free, just as to fail to do so is one of the marks of those who are ready to be enslaved."

--Alan Paton, author of Cry The Beloved Country

MINUTES

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

October 1, 1960

The officers, directors, and consultants of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations held their annual meeting at the Sheraton Hotel, Louisville, on October 1, 1960, with the following members present:

Dr. R. B. Atwood, Chairman	Mr. J. Mansir Tydings
Miss Juliet Poynter	Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
Reverend Olof Anderson	Reverend Aurelius D. Pinckney
Mr. William H. Perry, Jr.	Mr. Charles T. Steele
Dr. Whitney M. Young, Sr.	Dr. George D. Wilson
Dr. A. Lee Coleman	Dr. Henry S. Wilson
Mr. Wm. M. Wood	Dr. Bernice E. Lott
Mrs. Thomas P. Green	Dr. C. H. Parrish, Jr.
Mrs. Cary Robertson	Mr. H. C. Mathis

The meeting was opened by Reverend Olof Anderson, followed by remarks by the chairman, Dr. Atwood, who gave a brief history of the Southern Regional Council and our affiliation with it. He cited past activities of KCHR in the field of school desegregation in Kentucky under the leadership of Galen Martin, former executive secretary now in Knoxville. He stated that the new area of action for the Council was in the field of merit employment.

The chairman appointed the Nominating Committee as follows: Rev. Olof Anderson, Dr. Whitney M. Young, and Miss Juliet Poynter. The report given later in the meeting was:

Chairman----------Reverend A. D. Pinckney
Treasurer----------Reverend Hugh A. Brimm
Secretary----------Mrs. Thomas P. Green
Member, Executive Committee-Dr. R. B. Atwood
Member, Executive Committee-Rabbi Joseph Rosenbloom

Three directors were elected to replace those whose terms had expired:

Reverend Charles Smith, Pastor, Unitarian Church
Dr. Frank Stallings, University of Louisville
Mr. Ben Seitz, American Air Filter (Personnel Division)

These persons will be notified by letter of their election to the Board.

Dr. Atwood said the membership drive was now in progress and urged each member to renew his own membership as well as secure others. It was also suggested that industrial firms in Kentucky be contacted referrable to memberships or large gifts.

Reports of three "going" projects of the Council were made by: Mr. Charles Steele, Central High project; Dr. Bernice Lott, the Lexington study; and Mr. J. Mansir Tydings, the Workshop for Guidance Counselors.

Mr. Steele's report:

A study was made of Central High School graduates referrable to job placement. 137 students were interviewed by professional personnel in the field of job placement. Five were placed -- two in tailoring positions and three in clerical positions. The need for follow-up in this study was expressed by Mr. Steele. He also felt that more work needs to be done on "college-bound" seniors as well as those who did not plan to attend college. Mimeographed copies of his report will be made available in the future to all members.

Dr. Lott's report:

Dr. Lott gave an extensive report of the study she and her husband conducted in Lexington with seniors from four high schools - Dunbar, Douglass, Henry Clay, and Lafayette. Her report in detail is being prepared for distribution to all members as well as the Southern Regional Council. It was suggested by Dr. Parrish that an interim report be sent to SRC pending the completion of the full report.

Mr. Tyding's report:

Mr. Tydings reported on the Workshop held in August at the University of Louisville. An appropriation of $990 was given by KCHR for this purpose. It

was generally felt that the project was a success and there was urgent need for a quick follow-up. Mr. Tydings suggested that Dr. Richard Plaut of NNSF be contacted immediately as a resource person. Two-hundred dollars was appropriated by the Board for this purpose. An eleven page report of this project was distributed to all members present. The remaining members will receive copies by mail.

Discussion of the future role of consultants in the new area of merit employment was carried on. Dr. Parrish explained the role of SRC in this area and stated that SRC will conduct workshops for training consultants in this phase of activity if requested. The chairman asked that wider use of the consultants be made for these various state projects.

The treasurer's report was read by Mr. Tydings in the absence of Reverend Brimm who was ill.

Balance in Greater Louisville Savings ----	$2,105.05
Balance in Farmer's Bank (checking) ------	2,410.21
Expenditures --- $1,483.41	
Balance remaining ----------	$3,588.46

Report received. Dr. Parrish explained the appropriations to be expected this next year from SRC. The urgency of raising funds for KCHR was stressed and also the need for new memberships and larger donations. It was moved by Reverend Olof Anderson and seconded by Mr. W. H. Perry that all requests for appropriations for new projects be referred to the Executive Committee for action. Amendment to Reverend Anderson's motion was to the effect that Mr. Tydings prepare a mailing list of all participants in the Workshop so they can be contacted referrable to memberships in KCHR.

Mr. Steele, a member of the Governor's Commission on Human Rights, brought greetings from the Commission and reported on its first meeting. He stated that

the Governor is anxious to have the cooperation of KCHR in effecting a meaningful program throughout the state. Dr. G. D. Wilson suggested that letters of commendation be sent both to the Governor and the chairman of the Commission - The Reverend Canon Robert W. Estill.

Reverend Pinckney, new chairman, pledged his continuing support to the general program of KCHR. Mr. Steele, on behalf of the entire Board, expressed appreciation to Dr. Atwood for his leadership as Board chairman.

Meeting adjourned.

Rufus B. Atwood, Chairman

Nettie Alice Green, Secretary Pro tem

(10-1-60)

R E P O R T

To

THE KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Introduction

The role of counselor, whether exercised by the counselor proper or by the classroom teacher, is becoming more and more complex. This is true not only for the reason that there are more students to counsel and that there are more choices for these students to make, but also because of the rapidity of change in our society.

One change that involves the role of the guidance counselor is that of racial desegregation. There is a multitude of factors which must be known by the counselor in order to effectively guide the Negro student in career planning and typically the counselor or teacher charged with the responsibility is lacking in background necessary to understand these factors.

It was with this very definite need in mind that this workshop was conceived. Those responsible for the planning realized that in so short a time as two weeks there could be only a beginning, but the need appeared so great that the effort seemed urgent.

The progress of the workshop has surpassed all predictions. Much more was accomplished than anyone had the right to expect. Undoubtedly the reason for this is to be found in the quality of the individuals who served as speakers, consultants, panel members and workshop participants.

How The Workshop Was Developed

1. Planning the Workshop

During a workshop on Intergroup Relations on June 9, 1960 attended by approximately a hundred leading and concerned citizens of all faiths and both races, one of the discussion groups made the following recommendation:

> "There should be a workshop in the schools for those who function as counselors. Negro youth are not being challenged to qualify for all types of work, although they are provided with equal educational services in integrated public schools...."

Following this recommendation Dr. William C. Huffman, Director of the University of Louisville Summer School was requested to offer such a workshop during the second session of the Summer School. Dr. Frank H. Stallings, acting head of the University's Department of Education agreed to direct the workshop, and the superintendents of the Jefferson County and Louisville Schools, as well as the president of the Lincoln Institute agreed to select and urge their counselors and teachers to participate.

It was then arranged with the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc. that they provide scholarships of $50 each, and they generously allotted $1000 for the featured speakers at their expense, and the Lincoln Foundation contributed their services in coordinating and organizing the workshop and obtaining community resource people to participate as consultants and serve on panels.

The workshop then became a reality, and a Planning Committee made up of the following was called together to develop objectives and an agenda:

Dr. Frank H. Stallings, Chairman
Mr. David Dobson, Director, Jewish Vocational Guidance Service

Mr. Ben K. Freeman, Director, Department of Guidance and Counseling, Louisville Board of Education

Mr. O. L. Shields, Director, Division of Psychological Testing and Guidance, Jefferson County Board of Education

Mr. Charles T. Steele, Executive Director, Louisville Urban League

Mr. Mansir Tydings, Chairman, Kentucky Committee on Moral and Spiritual Education

Mrs. Hortense Young, Member, Governor's Commission on Education

It was agreed in the Planning Committee that the primary aim of the workshop would be to sensitize guidance counselors and core teachers in recently integrated schools to the problems related to personal, educational and career guidance for Negro students. Such problems as those of communication, evaluating pupil potential, motivation and raising the aspirational level of both student and parents should be the basis for discussion in the workshop.

2. The Program

In keeping with the above objectives, Dr. Stallings consulted the school systems concerning their specific needs and developed a program for the workshop. Arrangements were made for the workshop to meet from 9:00 a.m. until noon, Monday through Friday, for two weeks from August 8 to August 20, the University of Louisville allowing two hours of academic credit in Education 490 under the title, Moral and Spiritual Values, a course topic already established in the curriculum and appropriate to the objectives of the workshop.

The title of the workshop was Human Relations in Career Planning. The Jefferson County Board of Education being especially interested in developing a unit for use in eighth grade core classes sent a team of core teachers and a counselor from Seneca High School. This team will undertake projects in line with the aims of the workshop and practices in the County School System.

The Louisville Board of Education, on the other hand, sent representatives from several integrated schools as well as all-Negro schools, both junior and senior high schools, with the hope that these teachers and counselors would work on problems in their individual school situations.

Lincoln Institute sent a team of teachers, and other personnel who have a variety of responsibilities for student guidance in social and religious life on the campus. This school is in the process of developing a comprehensive vocational training program and plans to add short-term courses to prepare its Negro students in technical services for upgraded employment opportunities.

3. A Plan for Follow-Up

In view of the variety of school situations, as indicated above, and because the workshop could only expect to serve as a first step in approaching such an important problem with so many facets, it was agreed that all participants in the workshops would need to meet several times during the coming school year to share experiences and to develop and refine techniques for dealing more effectively with the problems involved.

In this connection, plans were made for reporting findings to such groups as school administrators, P.T.A. officers, other school counselors, church and civic groups, employers and labor unions. The Southern Regional Council and its affiliate, the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, and the American Friends Service Committee advised that they will furnish speakers, who are authorities in the areas of concern of the Workshop, for future conferences.

4. Organization

During the first session of the Workshop it was decided that after presentations of subjects by speakers (augmented by panel of community resource people) time would be allowed for the participants of the Workshop to meet in small groups divided according to the school systems represented.

No workshop is complete without committees for the coffee break, and this important chore was shared by all members of the Workshop and duly scheduled by committees for specific days.

The Director's agenda for the Workshop was accepted and the following schedule of topics for discussion was adopted:

5. Schedule

August 8: Registration
General discussion of objectives, topics, and organization
Dr. Frank H. Stallings, Director

August 9: Topic: "Social and Emotional Aspects of School Desegregation"
Speaker: Mr. Whitney M. Young, Jr. Dean, School of Social Work, Atlanta, Georgia
Panel: Dr. Arlieh Lincoln, Dean, Kent School of Social Work
Mrs. Atwood Wilson, an integrated teacher, Western Junior High School
Mr. O. L. Shields, Director, Division of Psychological Testing Services and Guidance, Jefferson County Schools

August 10: Topic: "Motivating the Negro Student and Raising His Level of Aspiration"
Speaker: Mr. Whitney M. Young, Jr.
Panel: Mrs. Hortense Young, Realtor, Member Governor's Commission on Education
Mr. Ben K. Freeman, Director, Division of Counseling and Guidance, Louisville City Schools

August 11: Topic: "The Changing Status of the Negro in America and Implications for Changes for Education"
Speaker: Mr. Paul Anthony, Assistant Director, Southern Regional Council
Panel: Mr. Frank L. Stanley, Editor, Louisville Defender
Mr. Milburn Maupin, Principal, Jackson Junior High School and Booker T. Washington Elementary School
Dr. Hugh Brimm, Professor of Anthropology, Carver School of Missions and Social Work

August 12: Topic: "Career Opportunities for Negroes and the Educational Implications of These Opportunities"
Speaker: Mr. Charles T. Steele, Executive Director, Louisville Urban League
Panel: Mrs. Bettie L. Taylor, Counselor, Central High School
Mr. Earl Johnson, Industrial Secretary, Louisville Urban League

August 15: Topic: "Discovering Moral and Spiritual Values Inherent in Human Relations"
Speaker: Mr. Mansir Tydings, Chairman, Kentucky Committee on Moral and Spiritual Education
Discussion Group Meetings

August 16: Topic: "Guiding the Negro Pupil in Making Personal, Educational, and Vocational Plans"
Speaker: Dr. Frank H. Stallings, Director of the Workshop
Discussion Group Meetings

August 17: Topic: "Evaluating the Negro Student's Potential"
Speaker: Mr. David Dobson, Director, Jewish Vocational Guidance Service
Discussion Group Meetings

August 18: Topic: "Basic Assumptions and Planning for Your School"
Speaker: Dr. Frank H. Stallings
Discussion Group Meetings

August 19: Topic: "Summary Report of the Discussion Groups"

6. A Footnote to the Workshop

One outstanding feature of the workshop was the friendly and frank exchange of ideas and experiences which characterized all of the workshop sessions. These exchanges were intelligent, freely expressed and indicated a high degree of dedication to the purpose of the workshop. A deep concern for all children and their hopes for a secure and meaningful future was "the thread that ran so true" in all discussions.

7. The Presentations

The workshop was exceptionally fortunate in having distinguished and eminently qualified speakers whose experiences and training qualified them so well to speak on the topics of the workshop.

Mr. Whitney M. Young, Jr.'s presentations covered such basic and important considerations, the members of the workshop requested that he reduce both of his presentations to writing. This he generously consented to do. A copy is attached.

The workshop greatly appreciates the valuable contributions made especially by Mr. Paul Anthony and Mr. Charles T. Steele and regrets that the cost involved precludes the possibility of recording their remarks in this Report.

REPORTS OF DISCUSSION GROUPS

A. Report of the Seneca High School Group

This committee felt that the operational know-how which the teacher and counselor should have in order to help the student who is a member of a minority group reach his highest potential includes:

1. The teacher and the counselor should be able to communicate with the student and his parents. This should be two way communication.

2. The teacher and the counselor should be able to evaluate the students' potential.

3. The teacher and the counselor should be able to plan and utilize learning experiences which help all students:
   (a) Relate to each other and to groups.
   (b) Achieve self-understanding, self-acceptance, have a wide range of exploratory experiences which would help reveal the student to himself.
   (c) Raise the aspirational level and remove sterotype blocks.

We feel that as teachers, counselors, and human beings, our role in this frontier of Human Rights is to help the student achieve self image and to accept

him as he is, as part of the class, and as a member of a minority group with, perhaps, some unusual problems.

3. Specifics

The Seneca group presents the following specifics which may be carried out with approval of the school principal and with the cooperation of teachers concerned.

We plan to pool our experiences in this field for the practical application of our values.

To become more familiar with contemporary Negro leadership and personalities for use in various core units.

To be on the alert concerning stereotyping in test evaluations of Negro students.

Work with special student and faculty situations concerning Human Relations.

Set up a Moral and Spiritual Values Committee within the structure of the Student Council.

Invite Negroes who are outstanding in their particular fields to address student and parent groups.

B. Report of the Lincoln Institute Group

Recommendations

A complete summation of this workshop shall be presented to our faculty at its first meeting. The following recommendations and suggestions shall be offered.

According to the basic aims of the school's educational program, to meet the needs, interests, and abilities of all children, we shall endeavor to give full consideration to the following:

1. To motivate the students to the many new and important job opportunities that are now available for all people, especially trained or skilled.

2. To use more frequently the available services of the Louisville Urban League.

3. To secure a trained counselor.

4. To secure the services of a psychologist (if not full time, then part-time services should be made available.)

5. To integrate the faculty, with current integration of students at the appropriate time.

6. It has been felt that with the assistance of Kentucky State College, Lincoln Institute should think in terms of a Guidance Center for All children which would provide:
   (a) An adequate testing program with improved record keeping, broader testing devices, and better use of tests.
   (b) Counseling all children for aptitudes.
   (c) An effort to improve the dropout program.
   (d) Adjustment and orientation in the freshman year.
   (e) Self-discipline through an emphasis on our Moral and Spiritual Values.

C. Report of the Louisville Group

Recommendations

1. That we have a fall meeting and invite members of the Board of Education, and all administrative personnel to acquaint them with the purposes of this workshop.

2. That the counselors arrange to visit places of industry within the Louisville Metropolitan area.

3. That we present a summary of our findings and plans for continuing this workshop to the following:
   (a) Guidance Department
   (b) Program Committee of the 5th District
   (c) Social Studies Department

4. That we send two representatives from this workshop, Mrs. Bettie Taylor, and Miss Mary Lou Baker to confer with Mr. Freeman and Mr. Tydings to suggest:
   (a) That existing job placement services in which the schools participate be expanded to include a special concern for the problems of Negro pupils as well as a more adequate service for all pupils in the school system.
   (b) That our list of resources in the Negro community be made available for general use by all schools.

5. That we acquaint our faculties with the material compiled on the Negro both past and present now available at the Western and Harris Libraries.

6. That the Board of Education Library make a collection of materials on Negro History for circulation to the schools.

7. That a list of Negro and White speakers on the local level to be made available to counselors and be circulated through the Guidance Department.

8. That the Guidance Department be expanded to include facilities and services to meet such needs as college information, employment opportunities, community resource and the like and that these services be coordinated in the school through school counselors for teachers.

9. That all students in integrated schools have access to an integrated staff.

Resources in the Negro Community

This group, as a service to the workshop, compiled a list of the names of people of the Negro community who might serve integrated schools as speakers, consultants, and advisors.

Bibliography on Negro Life

In addition, a committee of the Louisville group developed a bibliography for use by teachers in units of study on Negro life in America.

Respectfully submitted,
Mansir Tydings
For the Workshop
October 1, 1960

MOTIVATING THE NEGRO STUDENT AND
RAISING HIS LEVEL OF ASPIRATION

by
Whitney M. Young, Jr.
Dean, Atlanta School of Social Work
Atlanta, Georgia

While admitting this is a popular and crucial question raised now among interracial agencies and educators, I must confess to a slight bit of irritation to the often glib way it is posed and the lack of recognition to the difficult if not unreal objective implied. The very foundation of our free enterprise system, the whole structure of our social status system, the very basis of the founding of America by people fleeing from oppression has been that individuals, regardless of their religion, race or station in life could through perseverance, study, good character and hard work achieve in America equal opportunity, success, status, etc. And to a large extent this Horatio Alger story, this log cabin to President, has been confirmed. There are numerous examples. The one exception has been Americans of color.

People of amazing genius and talents have at great sacrifice to themselves and families, prepared themselves but found the doors of employment, of opportunity, of full social and civic citizenship closed to them purely on the basis of color. In most cases, they have not been able to get far enough to explain just what talents they had or the contributions they could make. Aside from the mockery it has made of our professed pseudo-Christian and democratic ideals, it has resulted in the loss of great human resources and contributions which would have benefited our total society. When one considers the contribution to mankind of a George Washington Carver, a Charles Drew or a Ralph Bunche, in spite of all the barriers, you can not help but speculate on how much greater this country would have been either ideologically, scientifically, or materially if we had from the beginning lived up to our democratic promise.

Many Negro parents throughout the years, all evidence to the contrary, have maintained that faith in the American dream and have scrubbed floors, washed clothes and suffered all types of abuses to prepare their children for the day of opportunity. Aside from a few who became teachers, doctors, lawyers, ministers, they were still excluded from the main stream of the American economy and were forced to take jobs as porters, domestic workers, waiters, and general laborers. These are today's parents whom we seek to lift the aspirations of their children. Embittered, discouraged and disillusioned, you hear them say, "Why sacrifice, why train, why try to be good citizens?"

Let's face it--the key to lifting the aspirations of Negro children or to motivating them is identical to that for white children. We must provide incentives, tangible rewards, they can see and feel, not just promises. The only difference is that we must be more convincing with the Negro child because of his generations of being disillusioned and because there are still far too few tangible examples. But remember we did not need to have a conference or develop special skills to encourage the Negro in boxing or baseball after Joe Louis and Jackie Robinson nor to encourage him in international politics after Ralph Bunche.

You and I know conditions have changed and must change even more in the future, but how do we convey this to Negro youth so that they now believe and act accordingly.

1. It seems to me that we must first convey to the Negro youth a sense of pride. He must first accept what he is and feel he need not apologize for being what he is in spite of all the efforts of American history to make him ashamed. He must recognize the fact that his race has survived and has produced many great individuals in spite of obstacles. He must be helped to see that integration means not giving up all that is Negro. In reality integration should mean a synthesis or a bringing together all that is good in both the Negro and the white cultures and rejecting that which is bad in both, so that we come out

with a new culture much better than before for all Americans.

2. He must be helped to see all the forces at work to secure his final freedom.

a. One of these forces would be economics. America can no longer afford to tell one-tenth of its population--"We no longer need your skills in the labor force." Nor can it afford to ignore this large percentage of the population as consumers. Another economic reality is that as long as people are denied equal opportunity, they continue to represent a disproportionate part of our social welfare, health, and crime cost.

b. Politically, now that the Negro is becoming sophisticated in both securing and using the ballot, he wields a balance of power in any close election. Voting, as any intelligent person will do for his friends, this means that, as two National Conventions have demonstrated, he can not be ignored.

c. Morally, this country can not afford to continue the kind of hypocritical practice which our American youth as well as people internationally, recognize as inconsistent with our profession. I can recall only too vividly the recent White House Conference on Children and Youth where time and time again young white youth pointed out the difficulty in teaching sound values to young people when they witnessed in their communities, on the part of both their parents, neighbors, and government, such inconsistencies. In this matter of race relations, both the perpetrator suffers as well as the victim. It does not require too much imagination to visualize how ill-equipped both psychologically and morally will be the young white hoodlums of Little Rock, who with the encouragement of their parents participated in denying elementary rights to other children. In reality, you can not shut other people out without fencing yourself in. That this should happen to any human being during a period when our world has become a neighborhood is tragic.

d. Finally, the international reasons are most compelling. Our only hope of winning the cold war will be to secure the loyalty and allegiance of Asia and Africa who in the final analysis will be more impressed with our promise of equal opportunity for all than they will be with our cars, refrigerators, and televisions--commodities which Russia can produce in equally large numbers. These people of Asia and Africa want very much to ally themselves with us; but they will only do so if they observe the fate of those they consider to be their blood brothers in this country.

These are just some of the forces at work which we should convey to Negro students to let them know that they need not face a midnight of bleakness and despair.

To a degree the recent student protest movements have done this and to a degree they might be ahead of our teachers and adults. If this is so, then teachers will have lost a magnificent opportunity to lead, and generations yet unborn will be justified in their condemnation.

Permit me a comment on this for I feel the real implications of this have been overlooked. Marian Wright, a former president of the Southern Regional Council and college professor at the University of South Carolina, has compared the recent student movement with the Boston Tea Party. As he put it, "Those

brave Bostonians who in 1776 threw the famous tea into the harbor and went home little realizing that their deeds would live as a significant moment in American history certainly never thought that their grandchildren would look back and proudly say 'Grandpop was in the Boston Tea Party.'" And so it might well be with the four Negro youth who in the spring of 1960 decided to sit at a counter in Greensboro, North Carolina, and request a cup of coffee. Like the Boston Tea Party, this incident might well prove to be a decisive incident in the history of all of us as Americans and human beings. Their generations yet unborn may look back and proudly point out that their ancestors were participants in the Greensboro Coffee Party. In Boston in 1776, the goal was a cup of untaxed tea. In Greensboro, in 1960, it was a cup of unsegregated coffee.

Initially all of us were surprised, but upon reflection it is easily understood. A casual look at events which are and have taken place around the world makes certain things crystal clear. Man wherever you find him--a coolie in China, an untouchable in India, a native in South Africa, a Negro in Mississippi--has beating in his heart both the desire and the determination for freedom. As Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. puts it there comes a time when people get tired of facing a midnight of bleakness and despair.

You knew it when you witnessed the civil disobedience in India; the crowd facing machine guns in South Africa; the students marching in Atlanta in defiance of the Governor's threats to put them in jail and facing hundreds of state troopers with tear gas, clubs, and machine guns. And yet these 2,000 marched two by two past the State Capitol singing "I know, I know, deep down in my heart I know, I shall be free." You knew it when the mother called her son and asked him why he was in jail, only to have him reply, "Mother, I am in jail because you did not go to jail." We should have also known it from the fact that communication is now such that we can no longer keep human beings unaware of possibility of freedom and dignity for all men. They see it on television; they hear it on the radio; and they travel more. The type of education is also different. Now as young people pursue a liberal curriculum, it is impossible to study Socrates, Plato, Aristotle or even the Bible and not have some of the readers believe that freedom and dignity also applied to them. The students away from home and freed of economic pressures, born and reared in the urban areas never had a chance to learn the fears that beset so many of us in the past.

It is somewhat like the bumblebee. According to all we know about physics, the bumblebee is not supposed to fly. His body is too heavy, his wings both fragile and narrow in their span should not be able to support him. But the bumblebee never took physics so he proceeds to fly. And so it might well be with the young Negro of our generation. He has never known fear and will not listen to those who say he can not be free. The implications of this movement are important for all of us as teachers and counselors for they make certain things crystal clear:

a. Has laid to rest once and for all that the Southern Negro is satisfied and needs to have someone from the North come down to remind him that he is being oppressed.

b. It dramatized the unfairness and immorality of segregation. The lunch counters are but the symbols of this attack upon the deeper realities of segregation. These deeper realities and results we know well. The new born who died; the youngsters who are refused either opportunities for training or opportunities for employment as trained; and the mother who lives in a rat-infested house with her six small children but only two rooms. It is this that is in reality under attack.

c. It means that there will have to be in the future a new kind of communication between white and Negro citizens. A communication that is not vertical but horizontal; where

people sit down with mutual respect for each other and on an equal basis discussing their mutual problems.

d. The day has passed when Negro leadership will be appointed by other than their own people. That leadership must now be earned and deserved. In reality, we now have three levels of leadership.

(1) The first is a leadership composed of the older more experienced and successful Negro. Individuals who have much to give from the standpoint of their experience, lines of communication, money, and prestige.

(2) The second level is the level of the younger Negro who are skilled and sophisticated in the way of social changes, who understand the techniques of community organization, who are willing to attend many meetings, knock on doors, and write.

(3) The third level are those who are willing to themselves personally run the risk of being plaintiffs or test cases. They are represented by the students today or by some of the plaintiffs in other suits in days gone by.

Each level of leadership is important one to the other but are really overlapping. They must each be recognized and they must cooperate with each other.

e. The final implication of the student movement has been that the Negro has achieved through Montgomery, Tuskegee, and the sit-ins a new image of himself. He now sees himself as having some power, a sense of destiny, and the recognition that there is no one way to achieve his goal of equality. He now believes that he must use methods--education through intergroup relation meetings; political power; selective buying campaigns; and sometimes dramatic demonstrations--to corral the sympathy, understanding, and interest of the world opinion. We now know that no group ever voluntarily gives up privileges and advantages. Historically, it has been true that all groups who have achieved first-class citizenship have done it largely through their own initiative. But gradually, as is true in this case, winning more and more allies among the majority group who are willing to stand up and be counted for what they know to be right and just.

3. The Negro youth must be correctly informed about his opportunities. No longer can counselors or teachers counsel on the basis of what they think is good and open for the Negro.

4. Negro students must be encouraged to take tests; to risk themselves as pioneers. Both you and I understand the tests are not culture free.

5. Teachers must teach through example in their attitude toward students as well as in their civic roles.

6. Time should be spent also with Negro parents and leaders because here also motivation takes place. Teachers and counselors must work with community agencies also.

One of the real problems we face is a disproportionate of Negro girls as compared to Negro men who finish high school or college. The national average is

something like 65% of the college graduates are women as compared with 35% men. This has serious implications for it can mean the perpetuation of the matriarchal Negro family. One explanation might be that the job opportunities for the Negro girl has traditionally been so limited without a college degree. Like their mothers they were mostly doomed for domestic work while the Negro boy had a greater variety though they still represented, for the most part, unskilled work such as porters, waiters, railroad men, post office. The psychological harm, however, is obvious in that it means in many Negro families the boy is left without a strong male image during the period when youngsters learn more by emulating their parents than anything else. It also means that most often the Negro male is either made to feel or can not help but feel inferior. This probably was necessary for survival in times of slavery when the Negro male was degraded. But the situation is changing; and as counselors and teachers working with both students and parents, we should encourage the Negro boy to go on to school. Incidentally, the national average is about 50% each for white students, and among members of the Jewish faith about twice as many boys as girls finish college.

All of this represents challenge and exploration into the new and different for the teacher, but this is an age where man's imagination must soar with the satellites. None of us is so dull witted that he can not visualize as happening within his lifetime or certainly within the lifetime of his children easy and safe flights to the moon and slightly more arduous journeys to Mars and other planets. All eyes are toward the future and toward the sky. Man is looking up and ahead. At no time in all the tortuous history of mankind has the next decade seemed so alluring and beckoning. And so we move into the Age of Space.

Surely none is so deaf that he can not hear the message of the satellites. The beeps which come to us from chilled and distant space telling us of temperatures, radiation, all the secrets of the ionosphere. But they tell us something vitally more important. They tell us that the globe which we will inherit is now so diminished and shriveled that every man is our next door neighbor. In this enforced intimacy, friendship with all man is our most prized possession. We must make friends and be friends with all mankind. What mental equipment shall we carry with us into this unknown? What should be our credentials into this brave new world? Shall we go as Neanderthal man weighed down with the suspicions, fears, and hatreds of our Adamic ancestors? Or shall we go as men and women elected and unafraid recognizing every other man and woman on this now tiny orb as full and equal participants in the most fundamental and enduring of all enterprises. That enterprise is to develop human capacity for good to the ultimate limit of its potential. As we shall enter the new age in that spirit and with that high resolve, we shall slough off some traces of the gross and the brutish and prove that we are indeed made a little lower than the angels.

(*)

LWD
SH

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Thirteen Thirty Laurel Street No. 8
Columbia, South Carolina

October 3, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W. - Room 201
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul Rilling:

The enclosed Preliminary Report of a South Carolina Project in Registration and Voting taken from weekly reports of Frank Robinson is the Appendix to the SCCHR Quarterly Report JULY - AUGUST 1960 already sent you in previous mail.

Yours sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman
cah

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

cah

A PRELIMINARY REPORT OF

A SOUTH CAROLINA PROJECT IN REGISTRATION AND VOTING

Taken From Weekly Reports of Frank Robinson

During July, August and September, a team of 4 full-time persons, assisted by volunteers, has been working in the state of South Carolina to accelerate registration and voting by Negroes.

As in all Southern states, there has been an organized campaign in South Carolina to increase registration and voting by Negroes for 10 years or more. Organizations working in the field include the NAACP, CORE, the Palmetto Voters Association, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The aim of this project is to strengthen the good work already being done by these groups by financing a team of full-time persons, led by an experienced worked in this field, to head a campaign in a selected list of counties.

The thought behind the project is that in 10 years of effortm the"know-how" has been worked out. What is needed is to make this information available to more communities, and especially to bring more man-power into the picture.

The Supervisor of the project is Mr. Frank B. Robinson, 42-uear-old contractor, high school graduate, 2 years of theology, World War II veteran, president of the Sumter CORE, member of the executive board of his local NAACP branch, president of the Sumter County Voters League, with 10 years experience as a volunteer worker at the grass roots level.

One of the student field workers, Miss Catherine Peppers, is a 22-year-old senior and President of the Student Council of South Carolina State College. The other student assistants are: the Rev. Moses Javis of Benedict College, Columbia; and Mrs. Thomas Gaither, graduate of Claflin College, Orangeburg.

Acting as advisors are the Rev. I. D. Newman of Columbia; Mr. James McCain, Sumter; and Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, Columbia.

The methods used include organization of ward and precincts, registration and voting institutes for prospective voters, door-to-door canvassing, organizing youth councils, seeking out prospective leaders, furnishing transportation for

new voters to the places of registration and providing a leader to accompany each new prospective voter to the place of registration, and the distribution of sample ballots and literature.

As of mid-September the team had done intensive work in 21 counties and 53 communities in the state. Especially significant is the fact that most of these communities are in rural areas. Emphasis is cooperation with existing organizations, and upon developing a continuing program that will go on after the project is completed.

A high degree of cooperative community action has been achieved. Typical is the campaign in Spartanburg where the team worked July 24-29, and August 7-12. Here the team of 4 workers was supplemented by six volunteers, 3 high school and 3 college students.

In advance of the visit, local leaders, led by Mrs. J.E. Williams, had prepared a detailed map of each ward and precinct, showing the residences of Negroes; also a list by streets of all persons already registered.

More than 1,200 persons in Spartanburg were contacted and 770 persons promised to register. A list of all persons pledged to register was prepared by precincts and given to the precinct chairman with instructions on a follow-up program. Group meetings were held in the major rural areas of the county.

The campaign is being conducted at a minimum expense because the communities involved provided housing and breakfast for the team.

There is relatively little intimidation of would-be Negro voters in the major cities of South Carolina. However, widespread discrimination and intimidation exists in the rural areas and in some cities. In a few counties where the intimidation is most severe, our team sought to find persons who would be willing to sign affidavits which could be used to file complaints with federal agencies.

"We discovered that they used a police officer to intimidate the prospective registrants by standing around, whispering and insulting them in many ways. The registrars use such techniques as asking them to read 4 or 5 sections of the Constitution, while whites read 1 section and sometimes none, making it impossible to register in

numbers . . .

(In some places) "it takes 6 to 7 hours to register one or two persons.

"Negro maids are told if they participate in registration or if they are seen attending voter-registration clinics, they would lose their jobs . . .

"I have been arrested, stopped and intimidated by police in every section I have visited; also followed by police officers during my entire work in registration . . .

"I can understand why Negroes are afraid to participate in any civic programs."

MINISTERS' RETREAT

Ferncliff Camp

October 6-7, 1960

Ministers' Search For Ways That Will Help Now

Order of Search

First Day

"If with all your heart ye truly seek me
ye shall ever truly find me."

9:30-10:00	Coffee and briefing by correlator
10:00-10:15	Worship
10:15-11:05	For Christians fundamentally what is wrong with prevailing relations between colored and white? - Dr. Haselden
11:05-11:30	Conversation: Pettigrew, Campbell, Smith with Haselden
11:30-12:15	Circles for searching: What has been said to us? What is not clear? What needs to be added? What . . . . . ?

12:30 LUNCH

1:30-2:15	Response to responses from circles - Dr. Haselden
2:15-3:00	Conflicting roles of the minister - Dr. Pettigrew
3:00-3:30	Conversation: Haselden, Campbell, Smith with Pettigrew
3:30-4:20	Circles for searching - with coffee
4:20-4:50	Response to responses from circles - Dr. Pettigrew
4:50-6:00	Free time

6:00 SUPPER

"For everyone who asks receives;
And he who seeks finds;
And to him who knocks it will be opened."

7:00-7:50	What is the Church? - Dr. Haselden
7:50-8:15	Conversation: Pettigrew, Campbell, Smith with Haselden
8:15-9:00	Circles for searching
9:00-9:30	Response to responses from circles - Haselden
9:30-9:45	Worship

Order of Search

Second Day

7:15 BREAKFAST

"I waited patiently for the Lord;
He inclined unto me and heard my cry."

8:15- 8:30	Worship
8:30- 8:35	Briefing for the day by correlator
8:35- 9:25	Effective ways to function in social change - Dr. Pettigrew
9:25- 9:50	Conversation: Haselden, Campbell, Smith with Pettigrew
9:50-10:35	Circles for searching - with coffee
10:35-11:05	Response to responses from circles - Dr. Pettigrew
11:05-11:55	What shall we do now? - Dr. Haselden
11:55-12-20	Conversation: Pettigrew, Campbell, Smith with Haselden

12:30 LUNCH

1:30-2:30	Circles for searching: What do <u>we</u> do now?
2:30-3:30	Response to responses from circles - Haselden & Pettigrew
3:30-3:45	Worship
3:45-4:00	"Adios"

WHO'S WHO

RESOURCE PERSONS

Kyle Haselden, Managing Editor of the Christian Century, author of Racial Problems in Christian Perspective, a native Baptist of South Carolina, recent pastor of Baptist Temple in Charleston, West Virginia.

Thomas F. Pettigrew, Assistant Professor of Social Psychology at Harvard University; author of Christians in Racial Crisis, a study of the role of white Protestant ministers in Little Rock, 1957-58; Chairman of the Intergroup Relations Committee of the Christian Citizenship Division of the National Council of the Episcopal Church; a native Virginian.

SPECIAL PARTICIPANTS

Reverend Will D. Campbell, Associate Executive Director of the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of Churches and Director of its regional office in Nashville, Tennessee; until recent years worker with Baptist students at the University of Mississippi.

Reverend Kelly Miller Smith, First Baptist Church, Nashville, Tennessee; a quiet unpublicized negotiator in desegregation of lunch counters in Nashville.

CORRELATOR OF RETREAT

Ralph E. Leach, Rector of Grace Episcopal Church in Pine Bluff; in 1956 the City Editor of the Arkansas Gazette.

CORRELATORS OF CIRCLES

1 Jac Ruffin, Associate Minister of the Second Presbyterian Church in Little Rock.

2 Robert E. L. Beardon, Minister of the First Methodist Church in Little Rock.

3 David Talbot, Director of the Office of Student Personnel at A. M. & N. College in Pine Bluff.

4 Clint Burleson, Minister of Wesley Methodist Church in Pine Bluff.

ORDERER OF WORSHIP

Darell Ross, Minister of Forest Highlands Baptist Church in Little Rock.

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 338 PHONE CApital 7-7625 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Hugh A. Brimm, *Treasurer*
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Charles T. Steele, *Member*
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Willis A. Sutton, Jr.
J. Mansir Tydings
G. D. Wilson
William M. Wood

October 7, 1960

Plan report in minutes
individual
Yes

QUARTERLY REPORT

July, August, September 1960

Only one meeting was held during this period due in the main to the hospitalization of the chairman for an extended period. However, the work of the Council was such that it continued to go on. A meeting of officers, directors, and consultants was held on October 1 in Louisville at which the following business was transacted:

1. THE LOUISVILLE PROJECT: Co-director Charles T. Steele made a report of progress and stated that he would like for the project to continue. His report was oral, but he promised to write it up, and as soon as this is done, a copy will be sent to SRC and Council officers, directors, and consultants.

Co-director Mansir Tydings reported on the workshop on group relations at the University of Louisville, which was held August 8-19, 1960. A copy of his report is attached hereto. The Council contributed $990 toward the expenses of this workshop.

2. THE LEXINGTON STUDY: Co-director Bernice Lott reported on this study which is in its final stage. A rough draft of the report will be sent to SRC as soon as Co-directors Bernice and Albert Lott make the same available.

3. The chairman reported that during last year there were seventy (70) active members who contributed $555 in membership fees to the Council. The chairman also reported that during the year the Internal Revenue Service, U. S. Treasury Department granted exemption from Federal income taxes as an organization described in section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as it is shown that the Council is organized and operated exclusively for educational and charitable purposes.

4. The treasurer is presently hospitalized and could not attend the meeting. He reported that there is a balance in the Council treasury of approximately $3400. The treasurer is being requested to send a more detailed financial report as soon as possible.

5. The Council took note of the fact that the State of Kentucky has established a Commission on Human Rights, and to this Commission the Governor has appointed the following persons:

Mr. Charles Williams, Paducah, Kentucky, representing the First District, for a term of three years

Mr. William J. Scherm, Owensboro, Kentucky, representing the Second District, for a term of two years

Mrs. Dann Byck, Louisville, Kentucky, representing the Third District, for a term of three years

Mr. J. T. Hatcher, Elizabethtown, Kentucky, representing the Fourth District, for a term of one year

Mr. Gilbert W. Kingsbury, South Fort Mitchell, Kentucky, representing the Fifth District, for a term of two years

Mr. Jesse J. Dukeminier, Lexington, Kentucky, representing the Sixth District, for a term of two years

Mr. Jack Page, Pikeville, Kentucky, representing the Seventh District, for a term of two years

Mrs. Robert Low, Pineville, Kentucky, representing the Eighth District, for a term of one year

The Reverend Canon Robert W. Estill, Lexington, Kentucky, representing the State at Large, for a term of three years Chairman

Mr. Frank L. Stanley, Sr., Louisville, Kentucky, representing the State at Large, for a term of three years

Mr. Charles T. Steele, Louisville, Kentucky, representing the State at Large, for a term of one year

It is noted that two members of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations were appointed to the State Commission, namely Charles Steele and Frank Stanley, Sr. Mr. Steele reported to the Council that the Commission had held one meeting, appointed committees, and is in the process of organizing its work, establishing its budget, selecting an executive director, selecting office headquarters, etc.

It was voted that the Kentucky Council on Human Relations direct a letter to the Governor commending him for the support of this legislation and another letter to the Commission indicating our interest in this field of human relations and a desire to cooperate with them in every way possible.

Chairman Atwood reported that he was personally acquainted with The Reverend Robert W. Estill, Commission Chairman, and that they had had lunch together prior to the organizational meeting of the Commission.

6. It was voted that the directors of various projects prepare plans for continuation of their projects next year and submit the plans at the next meeting of the Council Executive Committee. The Executive Committee was authorized to give consideration to such projects and to use its judgment in allotting funds for the same.

7. The election of officers for the ensuing year was held as follows:

Chairman ---------- Reverend Aurelius D. Pinckney
Minister, Plymouth Congregational Church, Louisville

Secretary ---------- Mrs. Nettie A. Green

Treasurer ---------- Reverend Hugh A. Brimm

Member of Executive Committee ---------- Rufus B. Atwood

Member of Executive Committee ----------Charles T. Steele

Member of Executive Committee -------Rabbi Joseph R. Rosenbloom

Chairman Atwood and newly elected Chairman Pinckney are setting up a meeting very shortly at which time the files and other material will be transferred to Chairman Pinckney.

The Council hereby applies to SRC for financial support for another year and pledges itself to continue to raise as much funds as it possibly can from state sources and to carry on its efforts in behalf of improved human relations in the State.

Respectfully submitted:

Rufus B. Atwood

Rufus B. Atwood
Chairman

SUPPLEMENTAL PAPERS TO QUARTERLY REPORT
Papers #1-#6.

Va. Quarterly Report OCD 1960

Paper (I)

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY:

As a new school year begins in Prince Edward County we find no material improvement in the lot of the Negro population. A recent court action has added the local school board, the board of supervisors and the state department of education as defendents in the suit brought by the Negro parents. This will ultimately prevail.

Aproximately sixty children are attending school out of the state under the sponsorship of PECCA and the AFSC. AFSC has sent most of the children to Iowa. A survey has been completed (and is not yet available) showing the number of children actually out of school in the county. The reliable guess of many people is that the county is steadily declining in population both white and colored.

PECCA is better organized this year than last and the director, the Rev. L. Francis Griffin isoptimistic about establishing 16 training centers. This will impose a budget of at least 20 thousand dollars and very little of this money is assured.

Dissatisfaction and dismay is being registered in the minds of most of the thinking part of the white community. Business leaders are seeking some way to get off the hook of supporting the negative attitudes and actions of the extremists there. In Farmville the leading business men are concerned to the extent that they are now cooperating with the VCHR in seeking solutionsto the problem. It is being openly admitted that public schools will return in late 1961.

The greatest need now in Prince Edward is an adequate study of the private schools there. The next greatest need is an adequate Human Relations Council which can become a voice of moderation in this wilderness of extreme reaction. Plans have been implemented to make the 18 white people now in the county into an active HR group.

Paper III -

Sample only - no publicity whatsoever

DRAFT - Prepared by the Alexandria Council on Human Relations - April 1960

The Negro Citizen in Alexandria

Negro youth in Alexandria have an opportunity for formal education in public schools from 1st grade through high school, BUT

There is no Diversified Occupation or Distributive Education program at Parker-Gray High School to provide an opportunity for combining regular work with regular school attendance.

The shop equipment at Parker-Gray is much less than at George Washington H.S., and the shop courses, therefore, fewer than at G.W.H.S. (For this reason students in the Hammond H.S. area are permitted to attend G.W.H.S. if they wish certain courses in shop.)

Libraries in the two elementary negro schools do not have enough books to meet the State minimum standards. The State recommends 5 books per child.

No assignments of negro students to previously all white schools have been made except as the result of court decrees. Therefore, negro parents have had to bear the costs and efforts of law-suits in order to obtain the academic advantages which admittedly the white schools offer.

In some areas they pass two or more schools en route to the schools to which they are assigned.

Achievement levels in the negro schools are below national averages, although "national" averages include many school systems with negro, Mexican, Porto Rican, and foreign students.

Negro youth in Alexandria have an opportunity for recreation on playgrounds at the three negro schools and in a negro swimming pool and recreation center, BUT

Negro children and youth who live outside the downtown area have no nearby baseball field as do white children, and little else, except for the basketball court at the "Seminary" center.

Negro children who join a group on a white playground are ordered not to return.

No business sponsors a summer baseball league or team in which negro youth may participate.

The Municipal Stadium, with its two diamonds, both with floodlighting, are not open to negro youth.

Commercial recreation facilities, such as miniature golf, bowling and pony rides, do not allow negroes. They may not attend any movie theatre except the downtown Carver Theatre.

Negroes hold a few professional positions in the city government, such as social workers (2), recreational directors (3), and as school teachers in the negro schools, BUT

Unskilled and semi-skilled jobs are the only ones open to them for the most part, and those mainly in the Department of Public Works. There are no negro police or firemen.

The Virginia State Employment Service seldom receives requests from private employers for negroes to fill any but unskilled or semi-skilled jobs (truck drivers, filling station attendants).

Unions in the construction trades do not have negro members or apprentices.

Negro citizens compose about 9% of the population and belong to civic associations and are voters and taxpayers, BUT

No negro is or ever has been a member of an official policy making board or commission such as the School Board, Planning Commission, or Board of Housing and Hygiene.

No negro has been appointed a judge or clerk of an election.

A few homes for negro occupancy have been built within the past year, BUT

Young negro couples find it almost impossible to find a place to live in Alexandria and therefore are forced to move to Washington.

90% of the teachers, 8 out of the 9 lawyers, 9 of the 10 doctors, ___ of the ___ ministers live outside Alexandria because they are not allowed to buy on the open market.

<u>Eating facilities for negroes are non-existent</u> in the King Street shopping section and the other main shopping centers in Alexandria, whether at Fairlington, Brad-Lee, Del Ray, or Arlandria. (Little did we think in April there would be such a change by June!!)

SIGNS OF CHANGE:

The Alexandria Hospital employs several negro technicians in its various departments and has one negro nurse supervisor (night shift). The medical staff of the hospital is "open", i.e., it includes qualified negro and white physicians.

However, a colored student at Hammond H.S., who is a member of the Future Nurses group, was not allowed to go on a tour of the hospital when the Future Nurses group was invited.

Though negroes have pledged to the hospital, there are no private rooms available to them. (True, several years ago - check again).

Paper IV

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
APRIL 28, 1960

COMMITTEE REPORT
JOB OPPORTUNITIES

THE COMMITTEE ON "JOB OPPORTUNITIES" OF THE HRC MET AT THE HOME OF MRS. IMOGENE BUNN ON APRIL 19, 1960. THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEE MEMBERS WERE PRESENT: MRS. B. A. MAKIELSKI, MR. PAUL GASTON, MR. EUGENE WILLIAMS, MR. ROGER BRISTOL, AND MRS. IMOGENE BUNN, CHAIRMAN. ABSENT: MR. LAMBERT MOLYNEAUX.

MRS. BUN REQUESTED MR. GASTON TO SERVE AS SECRETARY.

THE CHAIRMAN REPORTED THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES AND INVITED DISCUSSION FROM THE COMMITTEE:

1. THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS HAS INVESTIGATED THE COMPLAINT OF MR. ALEX DAVIS THAT HE HAD BEEN DENIED EMPLOYMENT AT U. S. INSTRUMENTS OWING TO HIS RACE. THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE REPORTED TO MR. DAVIS THAT IT HAD RECEIVED A FULL REPORT AND THAT IT WILL COMMUNICATE FURTHUR WITH HIM AS SOON AS THE REPORT HAS BEEN EVALUATED.
2. MR. ALOYISIUS ANDERSON HAS APPLIED FOR--AND BEEN DENIED--EMPLOYMENT AT U. S. INSTRUMENTS. HE FEELS HE CANNOT ALLEGE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND DOES NOT PLAN TO PURSUE THE MATTER. IF THE COMMITTEE WISHES TO PUSH THE MATTER, MR. ANDERSON IS AGREEABLE. THE COMMITTEE DISCUSSED THE SITUATION AND DECIDED NOT TO RECOMMEND ACTION, AT LEAST UNTIL IT HAS A REPORT ON MR. DAVIS' INVESTIGATION.
3. MRS. BUNN HAS DISCUSSED WITH MAYOR MICHIE THE POSSIBILITY OF EMPLOYING NEGROES ON THE POLICE FORCE. MR. MICHIE DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH MR. BOWEN AND REPORTED TO MRS. BUNN THAT THE CITY MANAGER IS COOL TOWARD THE IDEA. MRS. BUNN ALSO TALKED TO POLICE CHIEF ADAMS WHO WAS RATHER HOSTILE TOWARD THE IDEA, STATING THAT HE WAS HERE "TO KEEP THE PEACE, NOT CAUSE DISTURBANCES." MRS. BUN SUGGESTED TO MR. MICHIE THE EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES AS TRAFFIC OFFICERS, AND AGREED WITH THE MAYOR'S IDEA THAT IF THEY WERE OTHERWISE EMPLOYED ON THE FORCE THEY MIGHT OPERATE AS A PAIR.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSION BROUGHT OUT THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:

A) QUALIFICATIONS ARE APPARENTLY SLIGHT.
B) THE CITY COUNCIL WOULD HAVE TO APPROVE NEGRO APPOINTMENTS; IT WOULD NOT BE LIKELY TO ACT FAVORABLY WITHOUT THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.
C) SUITABLE NEGRO APPLICANTS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO SEEK POSITIONS ON THE POLICE FORCE. THE CHANCES OF PLACING A NEGRO ON THE FORCE WILL BE GREATER IN PROPORTION TO THE NUMBER WHO APPLY.
D) THERE WAS SOME DISCUSSION OF WHETHER OR NOT ACTION SHOULD AWAIT INSTALLATION OF THE NEW COUNCIL. NO DECISION WAS REACHED

4. In discussing the above problem, it was pointed out that the existance of a bi-racial advisory committee would facilitate Negro appointments to the police force. In addition, a bi-racial advisory committee would be valuable in other areas such as housing, sit-ins, school desegregation, and employment in general. Discussion brought out the following points:

a) The NAACP had written to the mayor requesting a bi-racial committee on housing. Such a committee has been appointed.

b) Appointment of special committees does not require council approval but may be accomplished at the discretion of the mayor. Such committees, of course, have no legal authority.

c) The existing housing committee is probably not ideally suited to fulfill the objectives of a general bi-racial committee.

d) Mrs. Bunn has discussed the possibility of a general advisory committee with Mayor Michie and he seemed somewhat inclined to appoint one before his term expires.

e) Individual members of the "Job Opportunities" Committee should write or speak to the mayor and to individual councilmen and recommend to them the creation of a general bi-racial advisory committee on city policy. More concrete suggestions should await replies from city authorities.

5. Mrs. Bunn has discussed with Mr. Dameron, of Dominick Chevrolet Company, the possibility of employing Negro automobile salesmen, arguing that judicious appointments would increase sales. He expressed skepticism but seemed interested in the proposal and promised to think it over. Two Negroes have said they would be interested in such employment. The Committee recommended individual approaches to employers on this subject.

6. Tilman's has employed a Negro lady as a shipping clerk, a position previously held exclusively by whites.

7. The question of compiling a file of Negroes seeking employment was raised. The discussion pointed out several difficulties involved in such an undertaking.

8. Mr. Williams suggested contact with the Urban League as a means of obtaining expert guidance in employment problems. The committee felt that, in connection with the celebration of Fair Employment next October, a spokesman from the Urban League might be invited to address the Council.

9. Mrs. Bunn expressed the need to define the purpose of the Committee. Approval was accorded Mr. Bristol's statement that the purpose of the Job Opportunities Committee is to "Promote job opportunities for Negroes in all possible ways".

Respectfully submitted,

Paul M. Gaston, Secretary

Paper V

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
JANUARY 19, 1960

COMMITTEE REPORT:
JOB OPPORTUNITIES
JANUARY 28, 1960

THE COMMITTEE ON "JOB OPPORTUNITIES" OF THE HRC MET AT THE JACKSON P. BURLEIGH HIGH SCHOOL ON THE ABOVE DATE. THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEE MEMBERS WERE PRESENT:

MRS. B. A. MAKIELSKI, MR. PAUL GASTON, MR. EUGENE WILLIAMS, MR. ROGER BRISTOL, MR. LAMBERT MOLYNEAUX, AND IMOGENE M. BUNN. ON INVITATION FROM THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, MR. A. L. SCOTT, PRINCIPAL OF JACKSON P. BURLEIGH HIGH SCHOOL, AND MR. B. T. REAVES, PRINCIPAL OF JEFFERSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL MET WITH THE COMMITTEE.

AFTER SOME DISCUSSION, IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES MIGHT BE IMPROVED BY THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THE CONTINUED USE OF THE "EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY" STAMPS IN CONSPICUOUS PLACES ON BILLS WHEN PAYING BY MAIL.

IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT A MORE COMPLETE SURVEY OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES ACCOMPANIED BY JOB DESCRIPTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS BE COMPLIED AND MADE AVAILABLE TO PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYEES. THE COMMITTEE REALIZES THAT THIS INFORMATION MAY BE DIFFICULT TO SECURE, BUT SUCH INFORMATION MAY HAVE A GREATER "MOTIVATION IMPACT".

IT WAS FELT THAT OUR EFFORTS SHOULD BE CONTINUED IN SEEKING JOB OPENINGS AT SPERRY PIEDMONT, AND U. S. INSTRUMENT COMPANIES FOR NEGROES ABOVE THE JANITORIAL LEVEL. MR. BRISTOL REPORTED THAT SOME RECENT CONTACT HAD BEEN MADE WITH ONE OFFICIAL AT SPERRY. HE WAS NOT TOO HOPEFUL, YET NOT TOTALLY DISCOURAGED. THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE REPORTED THAT ONE EMPLOYEE ON THE JANITORIAL STAFF AT SPERRY HAD BEEN APPROACHED BY HIS FOREMAN TO TAKE SPECIAL TRAINING FOR POSSIBLE JOB UPGRADING. THIS EMPLOYEE WAS NOT INTERESTED BECAUSE HE PLANNED TO TERMINATE HIS SERVICES THERE SOON TO GO BACK TO SCHOOL.

THE ADVISABILITY OF A "YOUTH INCENTIVES PROGRAM" AS SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE WAS DISCUSSED. THE CHAIRMAN PROPOSED THAT THE HRC MIGHT POSSIBLY LIKE TO CONSIDER SPONSORING A "TRAINING INCENTIVES PROGRAM" IN THE HIGH SCHOOL. THE IDEA WAS NOT ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED. HOWEVER THE COMMITTEE DECIDED THAT WE SHOULD SEEK OPPORTUNITIES TO PREPARE STUDENTS FOR COLLEGE APPLICATIONS AND ACQUAINT THEM WITH SCHOLORSHIPS AVAILABLE FOR COLLEGE TRAINING. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE HRC MIGHT FURNISH RESOURCE PERSONS FOR PARENT GROUPS OR INDIVIDUALS WHO WOULD LIKE THIS INFORMATION.

THE COMMITTEE STRONGLY FELT THAT EVERY EFFORT POSSIBLE SHOULD BE MADE TO GET HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES TO APPLY FOR COLLEGE ENTRANCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA IN THE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCE, ALSO THE SCHOOL OF NURSING.

THERE WAS SOME DISCUSSION REGARDING ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND POLICY WITH REFERENCE TO THE ADMISSION OF NEGROES. MR. PAUL GASTON VOLUNTEERED TO TRY AND GET THIS INFORMATION FOR US.

BOTH MR. REAVES AND MR. SCOTT EXPRESSED CONCERN FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE UNSKILLED AND NON-PROFESSIONAL WORKER. THE NEED FOR SPECIAL TRAINING OF MAIDS, COOKS, AND BUTLERS AS DISCUSSED. THE IDEA OF TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO DID NOT PLAN TO CONTINUE IN SCHOOL, AND FOR PERSONS ALREADY EMPLOYED WHO WANTED TO INCREASE THEIR EFFICIENCY IS TO BE EXPLORED FURTHER.

MR. SCOTT IS ALSO CONCERNED ABOUT STUDENTS WHO ARE FINANCIALLY UNABLE TO GO TO COLLEGE, EVEN THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA HERE AT HOME. IT WAS SUGGESTED, THERE MIGHT BE A GREATER POSSIBILITY OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES BY NEW COMPANIES AND INDUSTRIES THAT COME TO TOWN. ENCOURAGEMENT SHOULD BE GIVEN NEGROES TO APPLY BEFORE DEFINITE EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS ARE ESTABLISHED.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

IMOGENE M. BUNN, CHAIRMAN

Paper VI -

Suggestions by Members of the Richmond Area Council on Human Relations

POSSIBLE WAYS AND MEANS TO SUPPORT EFFORTS TOWARD

DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES IN RICHMOND

I. With regard to expressions of attitudes toward desegregation.
   A. Position of the Richmond Area Council.
      1. Circulation of the statement of the Richmond Council, seeking additional support and signatures in churches, fraternal groups, etc.
      2. Publicize the statement in appropriate ways.
   B. Expression of individual opinions.
      1. To business establishments.
         a. Letters to them, requesting expanded services.
         b. Letters expressing appreciation when steps are taken.
      2. To newspapers
         a. Letters to editors
   C. Expressions of opinion by others
      1. Encourage organizations to publicize their position.

II. With regard to cooperation with efforts seeking desegregated services.
   A. Open support by white citizens.
   B. Honoring picket lines when they are established.
   C. Helping picket
   D. Making financial contributions.
   E. Cooperation with the Richmond Citizens Advisory Committee -- RCAC.

III. With regard to strategy for general improvement of racial relations.
   A. Richmond H. R. Council appoint a strategy committee to talk with institutions where integration might be accomplished.
   B. Work through and in cooperation with Junior Chamber of Commerce.
   C. List places where desegregated facilities are available.
   D. Investigate legal aspects.

IV. With regard to the promotion of understanding and goodwill.
   A. Neighborhood discussion meetings.
   B. Bi-racial study groups established informally throughout the community for study and discussion.
   C. Speakers bureau.
   D. Inter-racial exchange of speakers in churches.
   E. Individual conversations.
   F. Help break down stereotypes.
   G. Dissemination of information.

COPY

LAKE CISCO POST 4805
807 Hays Avenue
Jackson, Tennessee

28 November 1960

Tennessee Council On Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Gentlemen:

Since an attack has been launched against Lane College by the Cocks Danuiels Post 1848 Veterans of Foreign Wars and John A. Deaver Post 12 American Legion of Jackson, Tennessee in regards to its Homecoming Program, the Lake Cisco Post 4805 wishes to call your attention to the enclosed resolution.

After you have read the same, we would he ahppy for you to take the necessary action, appropriate to your office.

Yours very truly,

Isaiah W. Savage
Lake Cisco Post 4805

RESOLUTION

In Support

OF

Lane College

WHEREAS, we as officers and enlisted men of Lake Cisco Post 4805, honorably discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States of America, many of whom are former students and graduates of Lane College, have served in World War I, World War II, the Korean Conflict and presently actively engaged in Reserve Units, and

WHEREAS, It has always been our policy to maintain true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America and complete fidelity to the Constitution and Laws of the United States, to foster true patriotism; to maintain all institutions dedicated to American Freedom; we pledge to preserve and defend, with our blood and lives if need be, the United States from all her enemies, and

WHEREAS, on the 12th day of November, 1960, Lane College began its Homecoming activities by playing our National Anthem before the kick-off. Since Lane's graduates are in key positions around the world, it was proper for Lane's Homecoming theme to be, "Lanites Envision World Cultures." The "Big Four Nations" Rusia, France, Great Britian and the United States of America of the United Nations were spot lighted. In recognition of these countires, the Lane College band, at half time, played their National hymns while making appropriate symbols. When the band played the Russian, French, and British National Anthems the audience remained seated. However, as the band started playing the American National Anthem, the audience proudly stood

at attention indicating loyalty and patriotism, and

WHEREAS, The United States Government during World War II, in recognition of distinguished service of Lane College in the fields of education and partiotism, named and launched a ship in the college's honor- the S. S. Lane College. On February 2, 1959 an official proclamation by Governor Buford Ellington, proclaimed March 3, 1959 as "Bishop Issac Lane Day." This was in recognition of the contribution of Bishop Lane and the college he founded to the state, nation and world, and

WHEREAS, Lane College made available space for more than two years for Negro Reserve Units of the United States Army when space was not available at the Jackson, Tennessee National Guard Armory, McKellar Field, The Cocks Danuiels Post 1848 and other places where similar units were meeting, and

WHEREAS, The Lake Cisco Post 4805, named in honor of two Negro Veterans who made the supreme sacrifice, in 1959 voted to honor Dr. C. A. Kirkendoll, President of Lane College

1. For cooperating w th veterans weekly and Summer training programs.

2. For recruiting outstanding young men and young women for government service.

3. For giving guidance and leadership to the student body of Lane College in helping the Veterans sponsor their annual programs, such as: the annual Christmas Party, the Charity Drive and Poppy Day.

4. For dynamic leadership in civic and religious activities.

5. And for his partiotism and loyalty to the Unites States Government, and

WHEREAS, we the veterans of Foreign Wars of the Lake Cisco Post 4805 do not concur with the accusations of the Cocks Danuiels Post 1848 Veterans of Foreign "ars and John A. Deaver Post 12, American Legion. We severly critize these organizations for taking such drastic action without thorough investigation, against an institution of higher learning which has served admirably the community, state, nation and world for more than three quartors of a century. It is further felt that the Lake Cisco Post 4805 or a representative of same should have been called in for consultation before launching upon a smear and hate campaign a ainst Lane College which is so Dear to the minds and hearts of the members of Lake Cisco Post 4805.

Be it therefore resolved: That copies of this resolution be sent to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, President-Elect John F. Kennedy, Governor Buford Ellington, Mayor Quinton Edmonds, The U. S. Justice Department, The National Commander of the American Legion, The National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the State Commander of the American Legion, The State Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, The Committee on Unamerican Activities, The Tennessee Council On Human Relations, The Lane College Board of Trustees and the National and Local Lane College Alumni Associations, and

Be it further resolved: That the Unamerican Activities Committee, the National Commander of the American Legion and the National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars be asked to make an investigation of the unpatriotic charges of these two groups against Lane College, and

Be it still further resolved: That if Lane College be found innocent of these unpatriotic charges that public withdrawal be made of the accusations and recommendations made by Cocks Danuiels Post 1848 of the Veterans

of Foreign Wars and John A. Deaver Post 12, American Legion.

Submitted by:

Isaiah W. Savage, Commander

Robert Harris, Senior Vice-Commander

Arthur A. Thomas, Adjutant

LWD

TO: Paul M. Rilling

FROM: Katherine Jones - Tennessee Council On Human Relations

QUARTERLY REPORT: September, October, November

During September a considerable portion of the Council's time was spent in preparation for the Annual Meeting held in Knoxville the following month. The program, under the direction of Dr. Dwight Freshley, Vanderbilt professor of speech, established a high level for the Council. Although the previous director left no written account of this month's activities it is apparent that her time was largely spent on program and plans for this third annual meeting, and the first one held outside of Nashville. Miss Young also spent time with local community centers (settlement houses) encouraging them to make their facilities available to all residents of the neighborhood. Staff have had a long time interest in this, but have not been able to carry their administrative boards this far. There was some follow-up with the Council of Community Agencies, the planning group for social service agencies in Nashville, encouraging the organization to develop ways of desegregating group work centers. This was given further impetus by a situation which developed in a Brownie Troop in the Girl Scouts. A fourth grade Negro child in a desegregated school was denied membership in the Brownies. While the Girl Scout professional personnel favors desegregation, the troop leadership is dependent on volunteers. In this particular school there was considerable resistence among some parent groups, with threats by the Men's club to withhold support of school activities. The matter is settled for the present with a policy that Brownie Troops, which begin in the third grade, may now be organized on a desegregated basis. The 4th grade child is denied membership, but lower grade children, as they reach the age for membership, will not be barred because of race. This is now the principle, but much will evidently depend on the adult leader who forms each new troop. Miss Young spent time on this and its wider implication in the community which is desegregating its schools, but has not progressed in desegregating its after-school activities.

October was almost entirely devoted to the annual meeting. When the present executive began work on October 3, plans were well under way and administrative time was used in assembling materials, completing the program, processing registrations, etc. The Knoxville meeting registered 84 persons in full time attendance. Several University of Tennessee sociology classes came in for particular parts of the program, and 153 persons were in attendance at the dinner meeting. The meetings were held in the University Center on the University of Tennessee campus, and the University cafeteria was used by students and our membership without segregation or incident. Our annual meeting was held exactly one month before the University Trustees met to determine the University's policy on admittance of Negro students. The substance of the annual meeting is contained in the October-November Newsletter which has already reached you. While the Knoxville meeting was more complicated because of its setting away from the Nashville headquarters, it may have had value in demonstrating interest and "respectability" of the organization to local people. Dr. Weinstein's report on his survey of why Negro parents chose or rejected desegregated schools was carried in the November 1960 issue of Southern School News.

On direction from the Board, President Glasse wrote individual letters to the Governor, the President of the University and the 14 trustees, urging full desegregation of the University. Local members were sent a copy of our letter and asked to talk with trustees in their area. The University Trustees met on November 18 and dropped all racial barriers, effective in January 1961. Since then, President Glasse has written to each trustee expressing the Council's approval and appreciation.

Most of November was involved with administrative detail. A disproportionate amount of time has been used by the executive in reconciling our book keeping with bank

statements, and in setting up monthly Social Security deductions, etc. It has become necessary to move the office, and negotiations are under way for office space in the same area of the city. We will probably move February 1. A new brochure is with the printer, and should be ready for distribution by Christmas. The revised membership year has involved a complete overhauling of the membership file, and is not yet complete.

In September a small campaign was organized to obtain additional funds to see us through the remainder of the calendar year. This, and other contributions amounted to $459.00. Eighteen new members were recruited at the Knoxville meeting. We are indeed grateful for the $1300 extra contribution from S.R.C. This we have in a savings account, and will probably squeak through December without using it.

A trip was made to Jackson, Tennessee on November 11, 1960. The local transit service desegregated in 2 1/2 days after Lane College students refused to seating in the segregated pattern and went to jail briefly. Sit-ins at lunch counters in Woolworth and McLellan's met with eviction, heckling, spraying of the demonstrators with insecticides, etc. The Negro adult community is quietly but seemingly whole-heartedly behind the students, has provided bond money and transportation from the picket lines (in front of the variety stores) to Lane College for the students. A wholesale arrest of 143 students took place on election day with students charged with parading without a permit, disorderly conduct and threatened breach of the peace. The students aver that their intent was to hold a peaceful prayer meeting outside the Court House to remind voters of the responsibility of the franchise and the difficulties experience by Negro residents in Fayette County which borders Madison County where Jackson is located. Other developments have included a full half page advertisement in bold print signed by the president of the Student Movement of Lane College, detailing their grievancies, which appeared in the Jackson Sun, November 6; two shot gun blasts, by a white man, into a Lane College dormitory, fines ranging from $25 to $75 for the 143 election day paraders, and some additional arrests. Also see VFW material attached.

On my visit I talked with the chairman of the Mayor's Committee, who is a member of the Tennessee Council. (Two of the 6 members of the Mayor's Committee are also our members). He has made use of SRC reports on Sit-ins in other cities and states, and special use of SRC release on Bi-Racial Committees. There is almost total lack of communication among the colleges, and very little among the adults. A group from United Church Women agreed to attend the trials which were scheduled for the day before and after Thanksgiving. Real work needs to be done in Jackson, which had potentials for developing a local Council.

Nashville has had repeated sit-in demonstrations by students this fall. These students have not had the adult counsel or coordination which were so much a part of their success last spring. There had been some "wild-catting" and the quality of student leadership has been less than last year. Nashville Christian Leadership Conference continues to hold weekly public meetings, moving about among the Negro churches. This week Negro ministers are picketing a locally owned grocery chain which refuses to hire Negro employees (see flyer). The Council has assisted the students by having observers present when asked, but frequently the students are on their way before the request is received.

The Nashville Community Relations Conference is working on several fronts, including admittance of Negroes to the Nashville Symphony recitals, and exploring possibilities of a summer work camp or some comparable experience for white and Negro youth. Efforts toward readying the community for desegregation of the first 4 grades of the County schools are under way. Our united efforts are directed toward obtaining the assurance of the sheriff and his patrol that schools, children and their parents will have his full protection. Some discussions are already under way with the school administration.

We have not yet arranged orderly reporting from Memphis, but from newspapers,

activity by Negroes is taking place on several fronts. Libraries, the zoo, and art gallaries, all under control of the city, have dropped their segregation policies. There is no break in segregated eating facilities. Selective buying by Negroes is under way. Council membership has grown considerably in Memphis, but I have not been able to determine their exact program and immediate goals. They have proposed delaying my visit there until early 1961.

Chattanooga is continuing to delay presenting a school desegregation plan. U.S. District Court has ordered a plan submitted by December 20. In discussing the situation with similar organizations, they all advise that Chattanooga is difficult. Community business and civic leaders largely lives on the mountains, outside the city; the labor movement is extremely conservative and has not infrequently been proven corrupt, and it lacks the strong middle class that characterizes our other cities. For our goals the lack of a progressive Negro college, with the leadership a college faculty produces, is another deterrent.

Katherine Jones

12/15/60

H. G. HILL

If you Hire - We will Buy

Do you know that...

1. More Negroes shop at **Hill Stores** than at any other chain store?
2. More **Hill Stores** are located in Negro neighborhoods than any other section of the city?
3. When approached about Negro Employment Hill's Management answered:
   "WE DON'T HIRE NEGRO CLERKS AND HAVE NO INTENTION OF HIRING THEM!"
4. **H. G. Hill Stores** are home-owned chain stores and reputedly had its origin in a Negro neighborhood.

IMPORTANT NOTE

OUR DUTY AS CITIZENS OF AMERICA AND AS CHRISTIANS IS TO BREAK DOWN ALL FORMS OF SEGREGATION BY PEACEFULLY RESISTING

DO NOT SUPPORT SEGREGATION

DO NOT BUY WHERE STORES WILL NOT HIRE YOU ON A FAIR BASIS.

Nashville Christian Leadership Council

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Financial Statement
September 1, 1960-November 30, 1960

Balance on hand September 1, 1960		$1,393.01
RECEIPTS:		
Southern Regional Council	$2,175.00	
Memberships	411.00	
Contributions	38.00	
Miscellaneous	7.00	
Total receipts	2,665.00	2,665.00
	- 2175	
TOTAL	490	4,058.01
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	1,357.16	
Travel and expenses	240.02	
Rent	120.75	
Telephone	70.97	
Subscriptions to New South	42.00	
Refunds to local council	102.00	
Board meeting	24.44	
Printing	32.85	
Alan Paton Lecture	524.15	
Miscellaneous	38.23	
Annual Audit	50.00	
Postage	110.00	
Internal Revenue Service	187.80	
Subscriptions to newspapers	11.20	
Annual meeting	23.80	
Office supplies	16.85	
Total disbursements	$2,953.12	2,953.12
Balance on hand December 1, 1960		$1,104.89

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR OCTOBER 1, 1959, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1960

Balance on hand October 1, 1959		$ 117.90
RECEIPTS:		
Grants-in-aid from Southern Regional Council	$5,075.00	
Memberships	1,046.00	
Contributions	4,048.50	
New South Subscriptions	116.00	
Miscellaneous	259.00	
Total Receipts		10,544.50
TOTAL		$10,662.40
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	$6,157.50	
Travel	622.54	
Rent	483.00	
Telephone and Telegraph	264.89	
Books and Subscriptions	128.25	
New South subscriptions to Southern Regional Council	152.00	
Refunds to Local Councils	205.66	
Board Meetings	130.77	
Annual Meetings	283.40	
Expense of Workshop	361.12	
Office Supplies	141.27	
Printing	241.85	
Miscellenous	27.70	
Legal and Accounting Fees	240.00	
Postage	289.50	
Total Disbursements		9,729.45
Balance on hand September 30, 1960		$ 932.95

see p. 7

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1960 ---- NOVEMBER 1960

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY REPORT
SEPTEMBER 1960 NOVEMBER 1960

Negro student sit-in demonstrations which began in South Carolina late in February, 1960, dramatically pointed up again the urgent need for leadership recruitment and training, and for developing meaningful communication among Negroes and among white people, as well as between the two racial groups.

Fortunately a grant of $5,500 from the Field Foundation to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations in the spring of 1960 made it possible during the summer to lay the broad outline of programs designed to meet these needs. Decisions were based upon findings from numerous interviews, small group meetings, field trips, local experimental efforts and from participation in three leaders consultations held at the Penn Community Services, Inc., Frogmore, S.C.

Student Work

Several organizations have worked with Negro students but the S.C.C.H.R. is the only one which is developing bi-racial intercollegiate communication.

White students in South Carolina have not participated in student sit-in demonstrations. During the summer, white students from several colleges were called together for discussions. They expressed the wish to participate in bi-racial groups, workshops and conferences.

Already, through rather intensive work with the Negro colleges in 1959-60, we knew of the readiness of Negro students.

Early in the fall Negro and white students in Columbia, S.C. formed an intercollegiate group which has met in October and November, and will hold monthly meetings during the school year.

A part-time worker, Mrs. T. J. Ledeen, has been added to the S.C.C.H.R. staff, who will provide information and program services. She will assist the Columbia Intercollegiate group and help to initiate student work at the state level.

Already one informal get-acquainted and planning conference has been held in Columbia, S.C. on the morning of November first.

In the afternoon, approximately 200 students from colleges attended an educational meeting presented by the S.C.C.H.R. (See Public Meeting). Also, th e S.C.C.H.R. scheduled Mr. James McBride Dabbs, who address ed a group of student leaders and later held a discussion with campus leaders at the University of South Carolina.

Assistance is being given a Negro College in providing a leadership training workshop for both its student organization leaders and the leaders of adult community organizations in the adjoining area.

The Council is helping to secure participants for a series of Caree r D ays in a Negro College.

College social science faculty and denominational leaders are being inv olved in the Council efforts on an informal, unpublicized basis. Unfortunately, white students also find it necessary to participate individually and without official college sponsorship.

Developing Work with Women

For the first time in its 50-year history, the South Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, with the cooperation of the S.C.C.H.R. and the assistanc e of a S.C.F.W.C. board member, has published a year book and thus provided its members with a needed organizational tool.

A Leaders Consultation and four District Conferences are involving key wome n who are leaders in their respective communities, religious denominations, the S. C. Council of Farm Women, the S. C. Congress of Parents and Teachers and various lodges and patriotic organizations.

Leaders Consultation

Thirty-two persons participated in a state-wide leaders consulta tion co-sponsored by the S.C. Federation of Colored Women's Clubs at the Wilkinson

Home in Cayce, S.C. on October 22, 1960.

Practice was afforded in proposing constitutiona l revisions to provide for more democratic leadership practices and for improved organizational structure.

Program suggestions were developed for voluntary community organizations under the following subjects: community affairs, public affairs, education, art and music, church affiliations and gardening. Ways for establishing bi-racial participation in these areas were discussed.

Plans were made to carry proposals to grass roots leaders through district workshops to be held at Walterboro on November 5, Florence on November 12, Aiken on November 19 and Spartanburg on December 5.

Community Development Workshop

Eighty-five persons participated in a workshop held at Benedict College, Columbia, S.C., which was sponsored jointly by the S.C.C.H.R. and the S.C. Federa tion of Colored Women's Clubs. Persons who attended were drawn from numerous other organizations also.

Community leaders of governmental and voluntary agencies, both professionals and voluntee rs, reported programs and resources they offer the public. Specific community projects and programs such as self-surveys, family life, institutes, day nurseries, boys clubs, etc., were described.

Mrs. Septima Clark, education director of the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, discussed the need for adult education in a program of community development. Miss Elyse McKeown described the services of the S.C. Mental Health Commission.

In the discussion, Negroes indicated the value of first-hand introduction to agencies and personnel and requested additional workshops on community development, with emphasis on resource use and training of volunteers for community services.

Workshop on Employment

The director of the S. C. Employment Security Commission presented theemployment outlook for South Carolina and frankly admitted a policy of discrimination against Negroes.

Qualified consultants provided information on training opportunities av ailable to S. C. youth.

After a discussion of resource use and leverages for merit employment recommendations were made for local programs and for a professionally financed state-wide merit employment program. (Funds for such a program are not yet available).

Approximately seventy-five persons participated in this workshop, sponsored jointly by the S.C.C.H.R. and the Penn Community Services, Inc.

Pub lic Meeting

In the Antis del Chapel at Benedict College on November 1, 1960, approximately 750 persons, adult community leaders from throughout South Carolina and students from eight colleges, attended a public meeting designed to strengthen confidence, enthusiasm and initiative.

Addresses were brought by Dr. C. G. Gomillion, dea n at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, on The Challenging Civic Role of the Private Citizen in the Contemporary South and by M. A. Wright, Linville Falls, N.C. on Some Events of 1960: Their Implications for South Carolina.

A bi-racial panel of interviewers helped to clarify, emphasize, and/or apply important ideas presented by the speakers.

Citizenship Emphasized

Activity to encourage registration continued up to the closing of registration books.

Get-Out-The-Vote efforts for the General Election were not as evident. However, the importance of closing the gap between registration and voting, and methods of encouraging the latter were emphasized at a Workshop on Citizenship offered members and interested friends approximately 85 in number, by the S.C.C.H.R. and the Inter-Group Council on November 1, at Benedict College. Ways of making use of ready-made opportunities for participating in civic and political mee tings and of building democratic pra ctices were considered. Follow-up training opportunities were requested.

The SCCHR promoted participa tion by Negroes in the annual state-wide U.S. Congressional Hearing held in the Senate Chamber of the S.C. Genera l Assembly on November 17. A student delegation from Claflin College, Orangeburg, and community leaders from both Jasper and Orangeburg counties attended. Follow-up planned.

These citizenship training activities were financed from the Schwartzhaupt foundation grant to S.C.C.H.R. of $5,000. Expansion of the citizenship program in 1961 is being planned.

Pilot Projects

A three-year pilot project in Beaufort, S.C., directed by the Penn Community Services, Inc., will greatly improve and enlarge the scope of the loca l human relations efforts there as well as increase "know why, what and how."

On a much smaller scale, the S.C.C.H.R. hopes to use Columbia, S.C. for intensive effort in extending the lines of communica tion bi-racially. Already the beginnings made during the summer in bringing together "young adults" has lead to the formation of a human relations study-discussion group which meets monthly.

Mrs. Ledeen is holding interviews with ministers, church women and others seeking ways to harness what appears to be a growing concern and willingness to brea k the "conspiracy of silence."

District Conferences

Three of the conferences scheduled on October 22 (see Leaders Consultation) for November 5, 12 and 19, were held as planned.

In addition to sharing at the grass roots level findings from the Leaders Consultation, the following specific developments took place at the district conferences:

1. Realization of the importance of supporting roles to pioneer activities such as those of students and advance-guard organizations— some analysis of such roles.
2. Promotion planned for church-related activities to be undertaken in cooperation with students and pastors— encouraging pastors to assist efforts for economic, civic and political progress by students and community leaders.
3. Specific projects to be engaged in were outlined such as seeking adequate street lighting, paving, neighborhood clean-up-paint-up programs, etc. Though relatively non-controversial in nature, most of the many small communities in S.C. need such projects. Furthermore, in the carrying out of these projects, the process of neighborhood and community cooperation can be strengthened. The projects will afford practice previously lacking in contacting and working with city councils, various county officials and others.

Distribution of Materials

Information, program and distribution services have been stepped up through correspondence, interviews, group mee tings and mailings. Foundation funds will make further progress possible.

S.C.C.H.R. Annual Business Meeting

Of significance was the acceptance of the recommendation by the committee on nominations that one-third of the members of the Board rotate off. The problem of securing a racially balanced board was difficult and has been further complicated by several withdrawals immediately following the election.

As soon as the roster is complete, it will be sent S.R.C.

Briefs

A trip in September to Clarendon County made at the request of the S.R.C. produced reports of continuing economic reprisals and other harass ment. However, the problem of documenting these reports remains difficult.

The use of the S.R.C. Consultants Service in making a study of the plight of children of "Turks" in Sumter County regarding adequate educational opportunities proved highly valuable.

S.C.C.H.R. has assisted over a period of time the Negro nurse who initially applied for work at the Veterans Hospital in Columbia and later with other nurses brought the matter of their applications to the attention of the S.C. Advisory Committee on Civil Rights. Prior to the hea ring in September, the Hospital employed its first Negro nurse.

The S.C. Advisory Committee has urged that adequate nursing education programs for nurses be set up by the State of South Carolina.

The Board of Christian Social Concerns of the S.C. Methodist Conference has demonstrated encouraging signs of vitality and reports plans for resuming bi-racial activity after a lapse in such activity of several years. The able new conference director, the Rev. Eban Taylor, has been elected to the S.C.C.H.R. Board of Directors.

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/esh

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SRC QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

For The Months September, October, November, 1960

INCOME

Contributions	$ 3860.48
Memberships	239.00
SRC	3050.00
Sale of Literature	0
Refunds	0
Miscellaneous	0
TOTAL	$ 7149.48

New South?

3860.
239.
4,099
3050
7149

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 1997.54
Housing Allowance	249.99
Social Security	59.10
Travel	266.27
Rent	157.00
Electricity	1.22
Office Supplies	117.65
Telephone	137.47
NEW SOUTH	96.00
Miscellaneous	2816.73
TOTAL	$ 5898.97

* - *

Office Balance, Sept. 1, 1960	$ 4550.72
Income During Three Months	7149.48
Total	11700.20
Disbursements During Three Months	5898.97
Balance	$ 5801.23
Balance in 2nd Account	500.00
Bank Balance in 1st Account	$ 5301.23

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

4241 S. W. 109TH COURT
MIAMI 55, FLORIDA
PHONE CA 1-8521

WM. K. WILLIAMS, *Executive Director*

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Palm Beach
MRS. DAISY STOCKING
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Belle Glade
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Boca Grande
MRS. CHAS. E. WILLIAMS
Miami
DR. H. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
Miami

QUARTERLY REPORT - To Southern Regional Council

For September, October, November, 1960

Climate: The hassle over religion in the schools in Dade County has subsided, though it reached something of a peak just before the election. A Jewish candidate for the school board is related to one of the persons bringing the suit sponsored by the Amer. Jewish Congress, and had been on the board of the ACLU which sponsored the other suit. Thus he was attacked as a part of the whole scheme to get God out of the schools. A Christian layman's group was formed to oppose his candidacy, raising some $6,000 to support the Republican candidate. The Jewish candidate won the election, and it seems unlikely that the layman's group will continue, so that perhaps this chapter will be retired with only modest after-effects. That remains to be seen.

In the gubanaterial race the Republicam candidate ran the strongest race yet seen in this state by a man of his party. No doubt there were many reasons for this- among them the fact that he seemed a more able candidate than usual and the fact that he really made a campaign of it. At the same time there is strong feeling that Mr. Bryant, the Demo candidate, lost the liberal vote which crossed over as a protest. His failure to support the party,

and his general posture of identification with the negative, pork chop contingent, has, in fact, seemed to have lost him support from many quarters. His role in the human relations picture of this state would not seem likely to be a happy one.

Jacksonville has continued uneasy through this period. No significant change yet, however.

Chief Program Emphases: Two reports were made on the Jacksonville Riot. One was a lengthy report containing a blow by blow account, a statement of the president of the NAACP Youth Council, and some news accounts. The other was a summary printed in single page form and broadly distributed by our Jax Council. Both accounts have been well received.

During this quarter the Executive made a swing of almost all of the state, meeting with local council groups for planning. The Executive Committee met in Daytona Beach for a very positive session, and Board members seem to be taking an increasingly active role in FCHR affairs.

Some exploration of further workshops was done- chiefly in the west coast, Tampa, area. Seemed to be making headway with Tampa University, but this has not settled into place yet.

Next steps; 1. Annual Meeting in January

2. Distribution of new brochure in effort for new members.

3. Establish the framework for the Consultant and Research Program approved by the Exec. Comm., and publicize it.

Financial Statement- FCHR, for Sept. Oct. Nov., 1960

INCOME:

SRC	$	3775.00
Memberships		99.00
New South		74.00
Contributions		753.40
total	$	4701.40

DISBURSEMENTS:

Office supplies	$	51.45
Phone		158.26
Rent		75.00
Postage		57.22
Net payroll		1560.58
Payroll taxes (with. & ss)		493.44
Travel		358.30
New South		17.00
Printing		151.45
Misc.		15.22
total	$	2937.92

Bal. September 1	$	355.81
Income		4701.40
		5057.21
Disbursements		2937.92
Bal. Dec. 1	$	2119.29

LWD - R. S. H.

QUARTERLY REPORT

Virginia Council on Human Relations

September 1, 1960-December 1, 1960.

GENERAL CONDITIONS IN VIRGINIA:

The tuition grant laws of the state are operating for the benefit of the private segregationist schools operating in Norfolk, Prince Edward County, Charlottesville, and Front Royal. There is a certain timidity on the part of opponents to attack these grants because of the slim majority on which public schools are now operating. As it was expressed by one liberal politician--"It is better to have schools in most counties in Virginia than to have the legislature driven into a corner where the extremists could again close our schools". Whatever the reason--these grants are not now under attack and they are clearly considered unconstitutional. The intention of Attorney-General Albertus Harrison and Lt. Gov. A.E.S. Stephens leaves little choice among the candidates for governor in 1961. Each one has a long and noisy record of segregationist actions.

Notwithstanding our slowness in almost every progressive area, the schools of Virginia have now more than 200 Negro children attending previously all-white institutions. This has been entirely without incident. Some discrimination exists against these children within the schools. Some sports have been cancelled and P. T.A.s have discriminated against parents of Negro children.

The sit-ins in Virginia have been almost completely without violence. New situations have arisen in Lynchburg and Charlottesville since the end of summer. The situation in Prince Edward is worse than at any time in its history--recent developments there should be of grave concern to us. This will be detailed further in this report. The Bi-Racial Committee in Richmond has been quietly dismissed. Many think this is a premature and ill considered action of the mayor. Public Libraries in Danville and Petersburg have been reopened on an integrated basis during the past three months. Nearly all bus terminals have now desegregated their eating facilities--a recent court decision makes this mandatory. However the waiting rooms in Danville and Petersburg are still marked "white" and "colored" and the majority of people conform to this standard. However, Negroes in the white side are usually courteously treated.

A new study is being undertaken by the Virginia Council of Churches in the field of race relations. It will be conducted by Dr. W. E. Garnett of Blacksburg. It is not clear just yet what this study will include but it is expected to be broad in its outlines and will take over a year to complete and cost between 25 and 30 thousand dollars. The American Friends Service Committee is working actively in Prince Edward County. CORE has been involved in the sit-ins in Hopewell and Petersburg. A definite effort is being made (successfully) to organize a state chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference under the leadership of the Rev. Milton Reid of Petersburg. A big rally of this group is scheduled on January 2nd in Prince Edward County.

PROGRAM REPORT:

The Program Committee of the VCHR held its annual meeting at Virginia Union Univ. in Richmond on September 10th. Although much preparation went into this meeting and eight councils were represented by 21 people the director felt that it could have been more effective. A strong program was developed by Paul Rilling, Dr. Harry Roberts and others. This meeting inspired some councils and others it frightened. The most effective result which has come from this meeting has been a statewide Civil Rights Survey which the councils have made.

A most effective meeting was held at Fort Lee on November 1st by the VCHR in the form of a Workshop for Ministers. This was conducted by Dr. Aubrey Brown, Presbyterian Outlook, Rev. Irvin Elligan, All Souls Presbyterian Church, Rev. Norman Jimmerson, Chaplain of Hopewell Federal Reformatory, Rev. Heslip Lee of First Baptist Church, Springfield, Dr. Harry Roberts, Va. State College, Mr. Bob Kohler of ADL, Mr. Paul Rilling of Southern Regional Council. From this meeting have come 12 memberships from white people in the Petersburg-Hopewell area. The fruits of this meeting are yet to be felt fully.

The Rev. Bob Hughes barnstormed through the state the week of November 15th. Bob was well received by the councils. He presented the overall work of the councils in a clear light and did much good for us here. The only negative feature of his coming was his (understandable) reticence to be quoted in the press due to the court situation in Birmingham.

The VCHR has been successful in securing outside speakers, not only for the local councils but for cooperating groups as well. The most notable example is Williamsburg's Interracial Group where the VCHR was instrumental in securing Paul Rilling for one program and Mr. Nathan Shamurira of Southern Rhodesia for another. About three hundred people heard Mr. Shamurira. The VCHR has compiled a list of fiftyoutstanding people mostly from within the state who are willing and qualified to speak on Human Relations to interested groups. A sharing of programs and materials is no in process among the local councils of the VCHR. We hope to profit from this exchange of materials and program helps. The VCHR is encouraging local Councils to make surveys of segregated facilities in their areas and report their findings to the state office. Some of these reports are surprising. The VCHR is striving to work with other agencies who are active in the Human Relations field in Virginia.

The Richmond Council is now making a survey inseveral areas of concern. This should prove most helpful. This group is being led by Dr. Joseph Jenkins of petersburg. The Norfolk Council is working on the problem of a segregated museum. Charlottesville's programs are taking on more structure under the leadership of Dr. Thomas Hammond and Paul Gaston the program chairman. FairFax County is still the most outstanding Council in the state in the field of program. Here the local committees really work and report faithfully--this is the ideal for which we are striving in the entire state. The director is making a definite effort to inculcate inthe minds of the local councils that "program" is more than a speaker of a forum but is an actual program of activity, study and correlation of facts. This concept is catching on--but we still have councils like Richmond who spend 100 dollars as honorarium for an outstanding speaker in this field--with dozens of people equally good who are glad to give their time. Much work remains to be done.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY:

The director has spent more time in Prince Edward county than any other trouble spot in the state. There are some general observations which need to be made about Prince Edward.

1. No matter how many facts and figures are quoted about this county it seems evident that most of the facts are in error. The only thing we can say for a certainty is that (no one knows how many white children are out of school in Prince Edward--we know some are lost to schools of any kind), we can safely say that no one knows how many Negro children are out of school.--there are simply no figures on these things.

2. PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION is still largely the work of one man. NAACP, AFSC, and Virginia Council are trying to work through this group. This is difficult because the leader of PECCA is a preacher with all the limitations in background, experience, and temperament that goes with this. He has missed many meetings of national importance--he has failed to produce either a financial record or a properly broken down budget for operating expenses. This increases our task which is already great. Only last week the VCHR took a reporter from Washington Post and Long Island Newsday to Prince Edward. The director of PECCA gave them an interview in which he discounted the liklihood of a boycott in the area and within an hour gave an interview to the Richmond Times-Dispatch and the Farmville Herald in which he detailed and outlined such a boycott and stated that it was imminent. This is pointed out simply to show that there is a lcak of know how and also of maturity in this leader. The AFSC is striving to secure a board of directors for PECCA and let PECCA work through their office. This will help--but will not entirely eliminate this problem. A hostile press could really harm the cause in Prince Edward if they would simply ask the right questions. This is one of our greatest concerns.

3. Prince Edward Centers now number 13. These centers cannot be described. They range from poor to worse. In one center there are absolutely no toilet facilities and the children have to go across the road to a patch of woods. In this center there was absolutely no equipment--and the room was heated by a trash burner brought by one of the mothers. This is rural Virginia at its poorest. These people have no voice of protest--no means of bettering their lot in life and now without the public schools their lot seems entirely hopeless. The leaders of these centers are often housewives who are recruited because of their willingness rather than their qualifications. Anyone seeing these centers could not intelligently ask "could they be considered a private school?" The answer is that they could never be classified as any type of school. Eugene Pickett, board member of VCHR, and Unitarian minister has become interested in this situation and has visited the centers. His church has contributed to the work of the centers in a financial way.

ORGANIZATION MEETINGS:

The director attended a Board of Directors meeting of the Norfolk Council on Sept. 13th. He attended the Program Workshop on Sept. 19th in Richmond. (reports of this workshop covered in Annual Report).

The Fairfax County Council held a picnic on Sept. 19th at which over 150 persons were present. The work of the VCHR was presented by Dr. E. B. Henderson and the director. The Loudon County Group held a meeting on Sept. 20th at which the Director spoke. He addressed the East Va. Conference of Congregational Churches on "Social Action and the Church" on Sept. 19th. Three conferences were held in Danville and Petersburg during this month relating to the Library Situations. The Fredericksburg Group officially voted to become afiliated with the VCHR after a presentation by Gerry Spiegel, Dr. Frank Daniel and others. The director gave a report on conditions in the state to the Fairfax County Council. He spoke to the Women of the Church of the Waverly Va. Methodist Church. (white). Marion Wright spoke to the Richmond group on Oct. 20th. On October 31st the Williamsburg chapter heard Mr. Nathan Shamurira of Africa--over 300 were in attendance. This is one of the councils which should become afiliated this year.

November 1st saw a minister's conference and workshop at Fort Lee, Va. this breakthrough added some white members from Hopewell and Petersburg. It also drew the ire of the editor of the Hopewell News? who denounced inter-racial meetings. The Rev. Robert Hughes spoke in Purcellville, Washington, Norfolk, Newport News and Charlottesville in behalf of the Council. The director delivered the sermon at the First Unitarian Church in Richmond on November 27th. The month was climaxed by the Annual Dinner Meeting and Annual Board Meeting on November 28th. Harold Fleming spoke to a group estimated at 125.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION:

Since May of 1960 the VCHR has been plagued by inexperienced help in the office. This greatly hampered our work. This problem was presented to the Executive Committee who approved the employment of Mrs. Dorothy Michael to a staff position. It was the feeling of the Committee that since the director must of necessity be away from the office more than one third of the time that a competent person who is knowledgable in human relations should be in the office to handle matters which might come up in his absense. Mrs. Michael joined our staff on October 15th and has done a fine job in this area. She should bring some skills in fund-raising from her former position as secretary in the office of the NCCJ.

The greatest problem of the VCHR continues to be finances. If each council measures up to what it did last year--plus the sustenance from SRC we shall still need from either new or uncommitted sources at least $4400.00 which is not now in sight. A pldege card has been designed and over $2,000.00 has been pledged. We have not yet asked the local councils to push the pledging--this will be done in January. We are setting a goal of 1000 new members for the state in 1961. We are definitely making appeals to industry in Northern Virginia and are seeking foundation help. The greatest need we have--and this is a built in source of income--is to increase the membership dues in the Council. The VCHR would appreciate any persuasion, pressure or moral force which can be directed in this direction before our finance and executive meeting in February.

The Annual Board Meeting re-elected all the state officers except Jo Higdon who resigned. Rev. H. G. Knight of Richmond was elected treasurer. The Board ordered an audit of the state records in January before turning over the books to Mr. Knight. A list of the present and current board members will be sent to SRC in the near future.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date December 7, 1960

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING November 30, 1960

INCOME

From SRC	$ 2175.00	
Memberships	556.00	
New South Subscriptions		
Contributions	459.00	
Other (specify)		
Sale of Literature	21.50	
Annual Meeting-Net Income from Registration Fee	25.08	
		$ 3236.58
TOTAL INCOME		

556.
459
21.50
25
1061
1,062

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	1880.00	
Annual Meeting Travel for Speakers	159.17	
Rent	150.00	
Utilities	8.11	
Maintenance	30.00	
Phone & Telegraph	110.40	
Postage	78.38	
Office Supplies	113.07	
Books	7.15	
New South Subscriptions to SRC	114.00	
Other (specify)		
Office Assistance	4.00	
Social Security Tax	48.40	
Memphis Chapter	11.00	
Travel for Executive Director	21.56	$ 2735.24
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		

- * - *

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 488.88
Income for Quarter Total	3236.58
Expenditures for Quarter	2735.24
Balance	990.22

SOME EVENTS OF 1960:

THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Excerpts from an Address by

Marion A. Wright, Linville Falls, N. C.

before the Annual Meeting of the

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

at

Raleigh, N. C.

December 8, 1960

A prized bauble which we must give up along the way toward becoming world citizens is loyalty to that fictitious entity, the South. It floats in space between the state and nation. It has no government of its own. It has no corporate existence—has had none since Appomatox. Yet it is daily invoked by our politicians as if it had some political vitality. Always the rest of the country is supposed to be attacking the South, seducing it from ancient principles, ramming something down its throat.

I should like to see Southern schools treat the Confederacy realisticly—as created to defend an ignoble institution; as having fought gallantly for a cause that should have been lost, and as having been party to a transitory episode in history of no more relevance and concern in the Twentieth Centry than the War of the Roses.

It is important that we do this. Social change in the South is retarded by a mis-conceived loyalty to a vague, ill-defined and amorphous set of emotions we call "the South." The sooner we cease to think of ourselves as Southerners, the sooner we can get along with the business of social reformation.

Not only are forces here at home propelling us into the twentieth century. The force from abroad is even more compulsive and urgent.

One day last month, thirteen new African nations became members of the United Nations. The nations of Africa and Asia now constitute almost fifty percent of the membership. They are non-white members. Their destinies have heretofore been very largely in white hands. The converse could become true. I hope it will be more consistent with truth to say that the color of hands will not enter into the destiny of any nation, or any individual, for that matter, but that the combined wisdom of all men, distilled at the United Nations, will shape the destinies of us all.

But certainly the emergence of non-white peoples throughout the world, their new position of international authority, has a lesson for us here in the South. We need desperately to get along with these new fellow members in the family of nations. We need their sympathy and support, as indeed, they need ours. The Southern attitude can be crucial in securing and holding sympathy and support.

Now, the Civil Rights movement in this country is designed to guarantee the Constitutional rights of all people--including colored people. You may be sure that the peoples of Asia and Africa know what is happening to their brethren in this country. The Russian propaganda machine sees to that. So they are aware of the resistance movement in the South, aware of speeches made in Washington and in the State capitols, aware of the shabby and fraudulent tricks used to deny rights to people of color in the South, aware of burnings, boycotts and bombings.

Let us suppose that the colored citizens of Ghana were simultaneously informed of certain facts. They were told that the United States government had made a grant of some millions to Ghana for the purpose of building a dam. They were also told that a Southern state had refused to admit qualified Negroes into its law school; or that Negroes must ride in the back end of buses in a certain city; or that a city sold its golf course to prevent Negroes from playing on it. Which kind of facts, do you suppose, would have the larger impact upon the minds of Ghana citizens? You and I know that the personal insult to men of color would far out-weigh the national gesture.

Let us here in North Carolina not flinch from the truth. Twenty-seven children in Yancey County because they were Negro and nine children in Harnett County because they were Indian received at the hands of our state--yours and mine--cruel, ruthless, and callous treatment over a period of years. Every state, county, or local official who had a hand in this sordid business gave aid and comfort to the enemies of our country. Surely in the decade of the 60's we deserve better leadership than that.

So the bold and stirring program of aid to the new African nations which President Eisenhower presented to the United Nations may be completely nullified by the official policy of a lone Southern state, city, or school district. The world may be plunged into chaos or holocaust, men by millions may be seared or pulverized, because Negroes are kept out of schools.

The choice may not be between segregation and integration. It may be between integration and disintegration.

Surely, then, upon the political front, pressures, self-created and imposed from abroad, push the South into the main stream of this century.

Upon the legal front the pressures are even more clearly evident with prospective results more imminent.

I need hardly remind you of a whole spate of statutes and constitutional amendments adopted by the resistant states in the wake of the school decision. These were designed to preserve the shaky edifice of segregation. With monotonous regularity, they have been struck down by the courts. Only one survived. It is the pupil assignment act.

You are aware that, under that act school boards may assign pupils to schools upon the basis of certain factors, none of which, of course, is race. The court held that the act is constitutional upon its face, though keeping open the question of constitutionality in application. That decision brought great cheer to the segregationists. "Massive resistance" was gone but there would be only "token integration."

Mr. Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, put the matter quite boldly:

"There are indications that it may be legally possible for Southern states to satisfy the Federal courts, keep open their public schools, and yet to hold mixing of the races in the schools at an absolute minimum."

It seems almost presumptuous to give news to a newspaper man, but we have news for Mr. Dabney. He might find it enlightening to consult the New York Times of September 18.

"There is evidence at hand," The Times says, "to suggest that the long patience of the Federal Courts toward Southern delaying tactics on school integration is wearing thin."

After reviewing decisions affecting Houston and New Orleans, The Times reports:

"But perhaps more significant than these judicial stands against open intransigeance have been some less-publicized Appellate Court rulings that could, in the long run, treaten what has so far been the South's most effective legal weapon.

This has been, and is, the use of so-called pupil assignment plans to hold school integration down to a trickle."

"What the recent opinions should indicate to the South is that the process of desegregation is not going to end with a handful of Negroes filtered into white schools. Some day, even if not right away, Negro children will be entitled to enter public school systems without being channeled here or there on account of their race." . . .

In North Carolina the Yancey and Harnett county situations had the quality of drama which focused attention upon them. Of equal significance, however, is the massive abuse which has been made of the pupil assignment law. Six years after the Supreme Court decision and five years after adoption of pupil assignment laws, only one fiftieth of one per cent of North Carolina Negro children enjoy a right guaranteed to them by the Constitution of their country.

Is this a fair expression of the moral sense of North Carolina people? Will they be satisfied with token morality? A paralled would be that one gives token obedience to the Ten Commandments, observing, say, one out of the ten. Or that he gives token obedience to traffic laws, stopping at one out of every ten red lights. Or that he makes token payment on his income tax, giving the government one tenth of what it is due. Surely, we who have been taught to go the extra mile and to give our cloak to one who has taken our coat will not be long content with minimum performance of a legal and moral obligation.

It will be the task of the new leadership taking over our affairs of state to pick up the pieces, bring order out of the shambles of our school system, and set the state again upon an honorable course. It will be your and my task to uphold their hands and give them loyal support in this painful march back toward decency.

Integration of our schools is but one aspect of this march. I should like to mention another.

The governors of all Southern states each year issue "Employ the Handicapped" proclamations. On October 5, 1959, in his proclamation, Governor Hodges said:

"As North Carolina moves ahead in its drive for economic prosperity, it will become increasingly important that the full productive potential of every citizen be utilized. The role of the handicapped worker in our development program should not be minimized, lest we lose the benefits to be derived from a sizable, capable, and unusually dependable segment of our labor force."

Who is a handicapped worker?

I am afraid that what our governors have in mind is one who has lost a leg, or an arm, or an eye, through some accident or misfortune. But this overlooks the most universal and cruel of all handicaps--the handicap of birth. I do not attempt to speak for other states but the case as to North Carolina may be rested upon two pieces of evidence.

In the State's national guard there are 11,000 members who receive annually over $5,000,000. There is not a Negro member. A Negro who may become a general in the army of the United States cannot become a private in the North Carolina national guard. Talk about employing the handicapped!

The North Carolina Employment Security Commission has an annual budget of $5,500,000, every penny of which comes from the federal government. The announced

federal policy is employment of all persons upon the basis of merit, uninfluenced by race, color, or religion.

An yet--

In the state headquarters at the Raleigh office there are only ten Negro employees, ranging from maid to janitor-messenger. Not a single Negro typist, stenographer, clerk, bookkeeper, accountant, or person in administrative capacity. In its operation throughout the entire state, in managerial and professional positions there are 681 whites and 39 Negroes, a ratio of almost 20 to 1. In clerical positions there are 264 whites and only two Negroes. You figure the ratio on that one--I don't have the heart.

Talk about employing the handicapped!

North Carolina each year turns out hundreds of Negro college graduates. What does it say to them? "Take your skill and training and capacity to the North or West and thereby enrich other states, or stay here and, if you are a good boy or girl, you may become a maid or a janitor for the North Carolina Employment Security Commission."

We talk with pride of the billions of cigarettes we export every year. We also export a much dearer commodity, the cream of the intelligence and skill of our people.

These instances of discrimination by government itself could be indefinitely multiplied. The new administration of North Carolina affairs has the opportunity truly golden of erasing all traces of the artifically created stigma associated with race.

Such are among the realities of 1960 with which the State's new leadership--and you and I--must grapple. . .

The year 1960 may have interest to the historian for many reasons. Not the least of these will be because an idea emerged in the South--an idea which had application to the entire region.

You will note that I do not say the idea was then and there evolved. I say it emerged and it had application. For the idea itself--non-violent resistance to tyranny--was old when the pyramids were raised.

It may have been born on the plains of Babylon when Shadrach, Meschach and Abednego refused to bow down to Nebuchadnezzar's golden image and walked unscathed through a fiery furnace.

Some centuries later, in the city of Jerusalem, the idea was expressed: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's." And so, by way of Walden Pond in the words of Thoreau, by way of India in the salt marches of Gandhi, by way of Montgomery, Alabama, in the person and example of Martin Luther King, the idea of February 1, 1960 entered a lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina.

There is epic drama in the emergence of such an idea at such a time and place. It emerged in the South in the year 1960. There is a jarring contrast between the gentle and humane philosophy of non-violence and the prevailing spirit and mood. A Sophocles or a Shakespeare would have arranged it thus.

Traditionally, the South is wedded to violence. It would be an exercise in morbidity to lead you through the maze of figures which indicate the Southern tendency to rely upon guns and clubs and dynamite as substitutes for due process of law. It may be sufficient for our purposes to point out that, in the Southern states, the per capita rate of crimes of violence varies from one and a half to one and three fourths the national average. It is substantially higher than the rate of such uncivilized and benighted communities as Chicago and New York. More than incidentally, violence has often been the ready tool of some segregationists.

We hear much of "our way of life." I am never sure what our friends mean, but it is the way of violence.

I am quite aware that the segregationist will say: "Oh, yes, but a large part of our crime is attributable to the Negro." For the sake of argument only, let us make that concession. What are the implications?

May I draw an analogy? Here is a child who, all his life, has had orange juice for breakfast (Florida papers please copy), a balanced and nourishing diet, cod liver oil and all the rest. Here is another who has had none of these things, but who has been reared on corn bread and fatback. What right has the well nourished child to say to the other: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself for being stunted and having rickets."

Now, anyone who knows anything in the world about crime knows that there are factors which inevitably produce it. Slum conditions, lack of access to parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, inferior education, exclusion from concerts, art galleries, libraries, even picture shows, and above all else, being branded a second-class citizen--these are among the ingredients of which crime is compounded.

My point is that, tragically often in the South, the Negro has had imposed upon him a regime of intellectual and cultural malnutrition. It comes with poor grace from those who have imposed the regime to disclaim responsibility for its results. Much of black crime has a white origin.

It was against this backdrop of raw, red violence, into this world of bared fangs and claws, that the idea of non-violence entered a Greensboro lunch room on February 1.

So you may see at once how heretical to most Southerners was the idea that, as the race is not always to the swift, victory is not always to the violent.

The Southern states, through a part of the Negro's tax dollar, build roads and sidewalks in front of a lunch counter. These bring trade to the owner. In some instances this trade moves by municipally owned buses, and electricity and water are furnished by the city. Sanitary inspection of premises and medical inspection of personnel are publicly provided. In all of these services a part of the Negro's tax dollar is spent. Do you mean to tell me for one moment that it is fair or honorable to require a man to make a contribution to such services and then be ordered out of the place of business which his dollars have helped to create?

The new leadership in North Carolina faces the truly noble task of changing the climate of public opinion to the point that the last vestige of such inequities will be swept down the drain.

To put it quite bluntly, the Southern states are setting an example in wholesale law-breaking. Someday those chickens will come home to roost.

"In a government of laws," wrote Mr. Justice Brandeis, "Existence of the government will be imperilled if it fails to observe the law scrupulously. Our government is the potent, the omnipresent, teacher. For good or for ill, it teaches the whole people by its example. Crime is contagious. If the government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy."

These lunch room sit-ins were initiated by Negro brains. We may take pride that it originated in North Carolina and that white students and professors marched in the picket lines with the Negroes.

So the lunch counter struggle was lifted above the ruck of an interracial brawl. It was not whites versus Negroes; it was the decency of whites and Negroes versus indecency and injustice.

The great law-giver Solon was asked when there would be perfect justice in Athens. He replied, "When those who have not suffered injustice are as indignant as those who have." If he were alive today he would find in the lunch counter episode solid proof that the South begins to grope toward that high ideal.

Yet, of course, the South is a region of contrasts. (Nature seems to delight in producing contrasts.) So, in the interest of historical accuracy, it must be pointed out that this evidence of groping toward the ideal of complete justice exists side by side with evidence of retreat from all conception of justice, indeed retreat from civilization itself.

The initial reaction to demand for lunch counter service was to close the counters. Mark the same reaction in other fields. Close the golf courses. Close the swimming pools. Close the parks. Close the libraries. Close the schools.

Now, if civilization does not inhere in such public instrumentalities, they are at least its expressions. Snip them off one by one, and, one step at a time, you withdraw from civilization. Finally, at the end of this sober process, you have attained complete savagery. Never before in human history have men openly advocated an inversion of the evolutionary process.

That is, not for human beings. I understand that a few scientists are cross breeding horses in an effort to reproduce the dwarfed and stunted Eohippus, primal ancestor of the breed of present day horses. The bunglers who propose to close schools and libraries would make cave men of us all.

Few among us go that far. But those who seek to preserve segregation retard if they do not reverse, the normal evolution of society into finer forms. . .

We begin now to tug at the bonds. We seek escape and exit into a brighter world. When, happily, full release has been achieved, we will laugh at the fears which so long possessed us and begin, at last, to devote our lives to noble purposes and happy ends.

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Two - see attachments

PROGRAM REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER and NOVEMBER, 1960

I. Information-Education Mail Program

Monthly mailings were made to members and our VIP lists, totaling two thousand names, as follows:

September: Human Relations Bulletin No. 31

October: Outlook Reprint: Methodism's Present Task - A Southern View by Bishop William T. Watkins

November: Human Relations Bulletin No. 32

II. Raleigh Council

The first meeting of the Raleigh group was held on September 29th. It was a dinner meeting, held at the State College Union building, with 55 present. Dr. Wheeler, the chairman of the North Carolina Council, made the main talk, after which there was general discussion of the proposal to set up a local interracial council. The proposal was unanimously supported, and an eight-man organizing committee was elected.

The second meeting was held on October 31st. William Bagwell, staff member of the American Friends Service Committee, spoke on the prospects for school desegregation in North Carolina. It was a bad night and only 25 were present.

The third meeting was held on November 21st at the State Baptist Convention building. Two speakers, Mrs. Virginia Newlon of Shaw University and Dr. Ralph McLain of Meredith College, reviewed J. M. Dabbs' book: The Southern Heritage. Refreshments were served following a lively discussion. This was an excellent meeting. There were about 30 present.

At this third meeting, a steering committee of sixteen people was elected. This committee will take the place of the customary officers, and will share the responsibilities of leadership for the council.

Membership in the Raleigh Council now stands at seventy-five. We will continue working on membership until we get one hundred signed up. The membership now includes a substantial number of business and professional people as well as ministers and educators. It is a good group, and gives promise of developing into a strong and influential community organization.

III. Charlotte Council

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Charlotte Council in September, two projects were agreed upon, one in the area of employment and the other in the area of college education. In November, work sessions were

held to discuss plans for carrying out these projects.

The college group decided to draw up a statement setting forth their reasons for asking the college trustees to build one integrated college in Charlotte instead of two separate colleges as now proposed. (Copy attached) This statement is to be presented to the Trustees in January. But prior to this, an appeal for support of this position will be made to Negro organizations, for the reason that some of the trustees have the impression that Negroes want a separate college.

The employment group has not yet settled on their strategy although they have spent considerable amount of time on the matter. They are somewhat overawed, I think, by the enormity of the problem.

Conferences have been held with the president and the executive secretary of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce in regard to the participation of Negroes in the membership and activities of the Chamber. The president has promised to discuss the matter with his executive committee. The Charlotte Council is a member of the Chamber.

IV. Merit Employment

Some work has been done on putting together a brochure on merit employment in North Carolina. This brochure will be used in connection with visits to government and private employers in the state, and perhaps for a publicity campaign.

The Rev. Henry G. Ruark of Laurinburg, the incoming chairman of the North Carolina Council, has known the new governor of the state and his family for a long time. He has set up an appointment with him to discuss these problems and to find out what help he can get from him in this area of merit employment, and on the problem of race relations in general.

V. Statements and Contacts

A Statement on the lack of progress and lack of plans for school desegregation in North Carolina was presented by Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler to the North Carolina Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights at its meeting in Charlotte on September 24th. (Copy attached) The statement was forwarded to the Commission in Washington, D. C., for their information and use.

The executive secretary met with the Chapel Hill Fellowship for School Integration on September 27th to discuss problems and progress in race relations, and the role of local interracial groups.

The executive secretary also served as consultant to a section on race relations of the Queens-Charlotte School of Religion which met for five evenings, November 14 - 18. This is an annual project of Charlotte churches and Queens College and is attended by some 500 to 1000 people.

VI. Executive Committee Meeting

The executive committee (board) of the North Carolina Council met in High Point on October 6th with seven members present. Among the actions taken

at this meeting were the following:

1). A proposed budget for the year was adopted. This budget calls for an expenditure of $15,516.00.

2). A five-point program for the year was adopted as follows: (a) Continuation of our information-education mail project; (b) Continued development of local councils in Charlotte and Raleigh; (c) Merit employment program on a state level; (d) Attention to school desegregation, student projects, and other areas of desegregation; and (e) Membership and finance development.

3). Plans for an annual meeting on December 8th.

VII. Annual Meeting

Although the annual meeting was held in December, most of the preparations for the meeting had to be made in November; therefore it will be included in this quarterly report.

The meeting was held at State College in Raleigh on December 8th, beginning at 6:30 p.m. One end of a huge dining hall was screened off, and tables, each seating four, were set up to accommodate about one hundred people. It turned out to be a very nice setting.

Marion Wright was the main speaker. He was in good form and gave an excellent address. Excerpts from it have been mimeographed and mailed to members together with a brief report of the meeting. We may also mail copies of Wright's address to the entire mailing list.

The Rev. Henry G. Ruark, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Laurinburg, was elected chairman to succeed Dr. Raymond Wheeler. A list of the current officers and executive committee members is attached to this report.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

A COMMUNICATION TO THE NORTH CAROLINA ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE U. S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS - FROM DR. RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN OF THE N. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1960

As chairman of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, I respectfully request in behalf of its executive committee that the North Carolina Advisory Committee bring to the attention of the Commission on Civil Rights the fact that the Pupil Assignment Act of North Carolina is being used to preserve segregation in the public schools of the state. Further, we believe that the administration of the law has resulted in acts of discrimination which may have immeasurably deleterious effects on the minds and hearts of our youth, both white and Negro.

The Supreme Court has ruled that enforced segregation is unlawful because it places a minority group of children under a label of inferiority which may affect their thinking and feelings for the rest of their lives. The Court has ordered only that we remove this stigma by making pupil assignments without regards to race.

The Pupil Enrollment Act of 1955, in compliance with the Court decision, provides that pupils shall be assigned to schools on the basis of factors other than race. Judge J. Parker, in commenting on the law, stated: "It is to be presumed that these (school officials) will obey the law, observe the standards proscribed by the legislature, and avoid the discriminiation on account of race which the Constitution forbids." (emphasis added).

With few exceptions, however, Negro and white children are now being assigned to Negro and white schools respectively, just as they have always been. In those rare instances where Negroes are assigned to formerly all white schools, the Negro students have, of course, initially received discriminatory assignments in contradiction of the law, and then, after application, have been reassigned on a non-segregated basis. In other words, the State has placed upon the Negro student the responsibility for initiating the action which might achieve for him his legal rights after they have been officially denied him, rather than granting him those rights in the first place. Clearly, compliance with the law demands positive action to eliminate assignment of children on the basis of race.

The annual mass assignment in North Carolina of student to segregated schools makes mockery of our claim that race has not been the important factor in these decisions. The unfortunate situations in Dunn and in Yancey County dramatize before the nation and the world the hyprocrisy and injustice with which the Pupil Enrollment Act has been administered. Only the child and her parents can possibly know the anguish and the psychological trauma inflicted upon a nine year old white child in Dunn the day she was prevented from enrolling in school because her skin was a shade too dark.

Your committee, Mr. Chairman, must also consider that the administrative procedure involved in reassignment places a heavy burden on Negro pupils and parents. A Negro child, in order to escape from the humiliation of being segregated, must submit to public interrogation by the school board, and once reassigned, must face the hostility of a white school, often alone and without a single Negro friend or classmate to whom he can turn for moral support. The spactacle of a Negro child being asked such a question as "Why do you want to go to a white school?" or "Aren't you happy among your own people," must lie painfully on our conscience for many years to come. Add to all this the exhausting amount of time and money that the Negro parents must spend in order to run the gamut of administrative procedure necessary in order for their children to enjoy the rights to which they are legally entitled.

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations is deeply concerned about the implications of this situation as it affects the attitudes and values held by the people of our state. It is a fundamental responsibility of our educational system to teach democracy and fair play, respect for law and regard for the rights of one's fellow citizens. If these concepts are to have meaning they must be respected and practiced before the eyes of those we would have learn them. If our practices and devious and misrepresentative of our true intent, the lesson will not be lost upon our youthful citizens.

Statement on the Building Program of the
Charlotte Community College System

The citizens of Mecklenburg County are entering a new venture in college education. They are financially supporting in large part a community junior (2 year) college system. Historically in North Carolina higher education has been a function of the State.

Since the inception of the local colleges in 1946, they have been operated at physical plants used by the high schools. Now the colleges are planning to erect their own physical plants which, we are told, will cost the taxpayers of Mecklenburg County $1,000,000.00 every two years for buildings alone. These funds are to be obtained by issuing bonds. A county-wide ad valorem tax of 2½¢ per $100.00 valuation is levied for operating funds.

As interested and concerned citizens we have tried to study and evaluate the impact of this venture on our community. At the outset, it is realized that the local funds necessary for this college venture must compete with other local needs. To mention just a few pressing needs: Water and sewer expansion, rail crossing elimination, street and traffic unbottling and the need for improving and upgrading our public school system.

It is a matter of common knowledge that local governments such as the City of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County have very limited sources of revenue, and that even now the Mayor of Charlotte is engaged in a study of new revenue sources.

Therefore, it seems imperative that the moneys made available for the Community Junior College must be spent in a way that will yield the best education possible to the youth who will avail themselves of the college, thereby yielding to our community the greatest dividends possible.

With this view in mind, this committee has tried to determine whether or not the building of two separate colleges is consistent with such a goal. We have tried to analyse the present functions of the two colleges and our findings are as follows:

Objectives

The objectives of both schools are the same, namely:

1. Preparation for further academic or professional study in a four year college or university through the two years of college work.

2. Preparation for immediate employment through vocational and business education

3. Adult education

Faculty

Carver - 38 Charlotte College - 53

Library

Carver	5,750 volumes 70 periodicals	Charlotte College	13,000 volumes 100 periodicals

Admission Requirements

Both colleges require completion of high school with 16 acceptable units and College Entrance Examination.

Fee and Tuition

Both colleges have a tuition of $4.00 per quarter hour or $60.00 for a full time student per quarter.

Degrees Awarded

Both colleges award a degree of "Associate in Arts" upon successful completion of 90 quarter hours.

Enrollment

	1959-60	1960-61
Carver	247	261
Charlotte College	818	696

1960-1961 Classification	Carver	Charlotte College
University Parallel		
Liberal Arts	127	235
Bus. Adm.	20	115
Engineering	—	204
Terminal Education	55	106
Special Students	28	36
Adult Education	31	NA.
Total	261	696
Day Classes	—	208
Night Classes	261	488
First Year	127	415
Second Year	75	199
Special	28	46
Adult	31	N.A.
	261	660 *36 Auditors
1960 Graduates:		
Total	53	70
Degree	43	59
Terminal	10	11

It appears obvious that there is unnecessary duplication here. The two colleges have identical entrance requirements, identical fees, and they provide very similar courses of instruction. In our opinion, one college, serving all qualified students, will provide our community with the best possible education for each dollar spent.

What are the drawbacks? Citizens of all races have the legal right to attend any educational institution supported by public funds. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is under Federal Court Order to admit all qualified applicants regardless of race. Certainly any Court would order a community college to admit qualified applicants regardless of race.

The trend, both within our nation and throughout the world, is unmistakeably toward the recognition of the rights of all human beings. Our own community has repeatedly demonstrated that it is ready for equal treatment of all citizens. For example, our local bus system practices no discrimination in seating. Our downtown lunch counters and our airport restaurant are desegregated. Our public library and our municipal golf course are open to all. Our Parks and Recreation Commission has recognized the right of all citizens to the use of public recreation facilities. Our public schools are committed to the principle of non-discrimination even though to date only token desegregation is in effect.

All of this progress in making public facilities available to all citizens on an equal basis has been accomplished with the approval of our community, and in our opinion proves that our citizens are mature and will approve a program to use all available tax dollars to provide the best possible community college at one center.

It may be argued that Carver College provides training for Negroes who cannot meet the scholastic requirements of Charlotte College. But we do not believe that our Community College is obligated to provide sub-standard training for such students whether they be colored or white. Pre-college training is the responsibility of the public schools. If this training is not now adequate, then the public schools should be improved.

We are told the present plan is to spend $575,000.00 at Carver College and $1,375,000.00 at Charlotte College. The following buildings are contemplated:

Carver College	Charlotte College
Student Center	Student Center
Library	Library
Fine Arts Building	Fine Arts Building
	Roads and Parking
	Maintenance Building

The great advantage offered by the local college is that it makes available a two year college education or terminal technical training to those students who cannot afford to attend colleges out of town where dormitory and board would materially increase the cost of receiving such an education. It would appear that a large percentage of the present student body is working during the day and attending evening classes. The greatest appeal of the local college will be to the students from the lower income families.

The inevitable conclusion is that all available funds should be used to develop one college devoted to educating all qualified students. If it is deemed advisable to continue Carver College as a part of our Community College System for a period of time, the present facilities should be utilized and all available funds used for one Community College.

The Committee on Education of the
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on
Human Relations

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

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CHAIRMAN

REV. LUCIUS PITTS
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

DR. TILMAN COTHRAN
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. DANIEL HOLLUMS
SECRETARY

MR. JOHN GLUSTROM
TREASURER

December 14, 1960

QUARTERLY REPORT: September 1, 1960 - November 30, 1960

To: Paul Rilling, Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council

From: Walter C. Cowart, Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations

CONTINUED PROGRESS IN RACIAL JUSTICE IN THE CHURCHES

(a) In September the executive director took part in a panel discussion at Beldevere Methodist Church (1,000 members) on race relations. The minister also included a school principal of the community on the panel. This principal spoke out without hesitation in favor of desegregated schools. Interest ran high in the open discussion that followed with favorable attitudes toward open desegregated school.

(b) In October the pastor of the First Methodist Church, Monroe, district chairman of Social Concerns in race relations, led a two-hour discussion at a district-wide meeting in Decatur with deep interest and favorable response from his group. Your director sat in on the meeting.

(c) At the suggestion of your director the Methodist ministers of Atlanta recently gave the hour of their regular weekly session to a discussion of "kneel-ins" in Atlanta. Two or three opposed opening the doors to Negroes. Leon Smith and Lester Rumble, both members of our state executive Committee, spoke out strongly for keeping the doors of the church open to all comers without judging the motives of the visitors.

(d) In March 1961 the Methodist Church will hold in Louisville, Ky., a national retreat on special concerns with special emphasis on race. It appears the Methodist Church at last is ready to implement at the local level the loud pronouncements so familiar through the years.

(e) At the annual session of the Georgia Baptist Convention held in Savannah in November, Rev. Judson Jackson almost single-handedly led a fight for a strong resolution for open public schools in the state. At our recent executive committee meeting he very dramatically told the story of complete reversal of opinion in that group during the past four years. In 1956 when he was chairman of the committee making a similar report, an even milder resolution was deleted from his report before the convention would accept it and there were few who stood up to be counted against the motion. This year there weren't more than a half-dozen who voted against the resolution which was adopted. He also is a member of our executive committee. Other churches are joining many secular groups in the interest of public education and justice in the exercise of the ballot and increased employment of qualified Negroes in other than menial jobs.

A budget of $17,000 was confirmed by the board of directors at the annual meeting held October 25. The director urged in his report that all board members seek to secure $200 each in underwriting this budget.

The program of the annual meeting held at All Saints' Episcopal Church, Atlanta, was stimulating and informative. Attendance was poor. A number of reasons might be given for the small number present. One obvious one was the lack of support from the Atlanta group.

Alan Paton gave a very enlightening address October 13 at Wesley Memorial Church with some 350 present. A good discussion followed his talk. In addition to the $300 honorarium given him by the state Council something over $100 was raised for the African Defense Fund he was representing.

Members of the executive committee have been active for weeks in seeking the proper person for the new executive director. An announcement should soon be made soon that the state council will have in 1961 a fulltime director.

The executive committee has voted to share office space and secretarial help with the new director of the Greater Atlanta Council as soon as that group secures such a person. Two fulltime executives represent a great step forward and should add greatly to an expanded, creative program in human relations for the city and state.

It is the plan of the present director to assist the new finance committee to carry out in January a vigorous effort to underwrite the annual budget.

Respectfully submitted,

Walter G. Cowart

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date Dec. 15, 1960

THE N. Carolina COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING Nov. 30, 1960

INCOME

From SRC	$2,375.00	
Memberships	416.00	
New South Subscriptions	76.00	
Contributions	101.00	
Other (specify)		
Charlotte Council	100.00	
Misc.	1.35	
TOTAL INCOME	$3,069.35	$3,069.35

416
101
100
1
618

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	2420.50	
Travel	372.03	
Rent	150.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	82.07	
Postage	263.00	
Office Supplies	149.08	
New South subscriptions to SRC	78.00	
Other (specify)		
Extra Office help	28.00	
Books, pamphlets, etc	18.21	
Retirement Fund	54.00	
FICA	59.73	
Misc	1.50	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$3,676.12	$3,676.12

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$2,314.83
Income for Quarter	3,069.35
Total	5,384.18
Expenditures for Quarter	3,676.12
BALANCE	1,708.06

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date 12-19-60

THE South Carolina COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING November, 19 60 (SEPT.-OCT.-NOV.)

INCOME

From SRC	2,375.00	
Memberships	206.50	
New South Subscriptions	92.00	
Contributions	152.50	
Other (specify)		
Sale of Dabbs bk & postage	4.14	
	2,829.14	2,829.14

206.50
152.50
4.00
363.00

TOTAL INCOME

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	1,576.75	
Travel	231.31	
Rent	126.00	
Utilities	311.10	
Phone & Telegraph	85.69	
Postage	109.00	
Office Supplies	63.19	
New South subscriptions to SRC	98.00	
Other (specify)		
Grants projects	1,244.34	
	3,845.38	3,84538

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

- * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * -

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	5,028.44
Income for quarter	2,829.14
Total	7,857.58
Expenditures for quarter	3,845.38
BALANCE	4,012.20

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date December 28, 1960.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING December 1, , 19 60.

INCOME

From SRC	$2,475.00	
Memberships	$643.00	
New South Subscriptions	$222.00	
Contributions	$390.50	
Other (specify)		
TOTAL INCOME		$3,730.50

643.00
390.50
1033.50

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$2,176.36	
Travel	$543.85	
Rent	$105.00	
Utilities	none	
Phone & Telegraph	$159.78	
Postage	$136.00	
Office Supplies	$97.15	
New South subscriptions to SRC		
Other (specify)		
Bob Hughes and Marion Wright Barnstorming Expense	257.53	
Taxes, workshops,	235.00	
Misc. (membership NAIRO)	15.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		3,756.67

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	1,203.00	
Income for Quarter Total	3,730.50	$4,933.50
Expenditures for Quarter	3,756.67	
BALANCE		$1,176.83

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 955 PHONES: JUniper 3-5265 — JUniper 4-4624 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

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Hugh A. Brimm, Treasurer
Nettie Alice Green, Secretary
Rufus B. Atwood, Member
Joseph Rosenbloom, Member

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G. D. Wilson
William M. Wood

REPORT

For Quarter Ending December 31, 1960

To: The Southern Regional Council, Inc.

The Kentucky Council reports the following activities for the quarter indicated above:

1. After the re-election of officers beginning October 1st immediate plans were set on foot for transfer of administration to the new address in Louisville and reprints of necessary stationery. This has been completed.

2. The Lott Report dealing with the study of seniors in the surrounding area has been completed and printed copies have been placed in general circulation.

3. Dr. Richard Plaut of the NNSF was authorized by the Council as resource person in the follow-up work which related to the Tydings report.

4. Mr. John Hope came into the area to orient and brief the Executive Committee on direction and purposes for 1961.

5. Quiet and active work is now in progress in the broad area of unemployment and discrimination in Louisville with specific places singled out for contacts and corrections. Plans are under way for contacts in other areas of the state like Paducah, Maysville and Hopkinsville.

6. The drive for funds has begun under the leadership of Dr. Atwood in the hope that this year we may make our suggested or assigned goals.

Respectfully submitted,

Aurelius D. Pinckney

Aurelius D. Pinckney
Chairman

P. S. The Treasurer's report is included herein.

S.R.C. copy

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE CAPITAL 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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VICE CHAIRMAN

MISS JULIET J. POYNTER
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TREASURER

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DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 30- December 31, 1960

Checking account, Farmers Bank and Capital Trust

Balance September 30, 1960		$1,483.41
Receipts:		
Memberships	$239.00	
Southern Regional Council	875.00	
	$1,114.00	1,114.00
		$2,597.41
Disbursements:		
Oceola Dawson	5.00	
R.B. Atwood (stamps)	20.00	
Pattye Whyte (secretary)	15.00	
Sheraton Hotel Exec. Com. lunch	56.50	
Mason Dixon Dining Rm. Exec. Com Lunch	18.64	
A.D. Pinckney (box rent)	10.00	
White Printing Co.	80.34	
R.B. Atwood (stamps)	10.00	
Pattye Whyte (sec'y)	10,00	
R.L. Plaut (expense acct)	145.74	
M. Tydings (expense account)	3.22	
	$374.44	374.44
		$2,222.97

Savings Account Greater Louisville First Federal

Balance September 30	$2,105.05	
Balance December 31, 1960 interest added	2,147.15	2,147.15
Total balance		$4,370.12

Hugh A. Brimm
Treasurer

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Kentucky

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Financial Report

October - November - December, 1960

Balance brought forward September 30, 1960			$ 295.87
INCOME			
Special Grants (via SRC)	$ 2,300.00		
Quarterly Grant (via SRC)	875.00		
Contributions	826.50	826.50	
Refund (literature)	2.49	160.50	
Membership	160.50	52.00	
NEW SOUTH	88.00	1039.00	
Literature	52.00	2.49	4,304.49
		TOTAL 1041	$ 4,600.36
EXPENDITURES			
Rent	$ 195.00		
Bank charges	3.42		
Telephone	111.20		
FICA & Withholding Taxes	473.62		
Office supplies	81.45		
Postage	43.00		
Literature	62.81		
Travel	389.56		
Salaries	2,046.87		
NEW SOUTH	70.00		
Program	565.35		4,042.28
Checkbook balance December 31, 1960			~~$XXXXXXXXXX~~ $ 558.03
Savings Account brought forward Sep. 30, 1960			3,501.00
Interest earned on savings			70.02
		TOTAL	$ 4,129.05

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Narrative Quarterly Report

October - December, 1960

LWD SM .P.4 MP

I. Significant Events

A. In Communities

1. At the request of Pine Bluff citizens the Director of ACHR convened an interracial group of community leaders on October 24. Leaders of the NAACP were restive over the stalemate in their efforts to desegregate lunch counters at Woolworth's and Newberry's stores. The withholding of trade, "97% effective", from these stores since last spring seems to be ignored by community officials and business leaders who "refuse to see a problem".

   The above group of citizens (eight to sixteen) have met four evenings (October 24, 31; November 22; December 8) for evaluation of the situation and possibilities. Members have conferred with city leaders and merchants. The Director of ACHR has been asked to continue as moderator and convener. The managers of the two stores have refused to meet with the group.

2. On November 22 the fourth Conference on Community Unity was held by over a hundred Little Rock residents at Aldersgate Camp under the sponsorship of the American Friends Service Committee and a local interdenominational committee. The"Presentation" for the deliberations was made by the Reverend C. S. Cartwright. Mr. Cartwright set race relations in Little Rock in a moral-religious frame as distinguished from the law-and-order frame, making starkly clear that such a frame indicts the whole rigid pattern of segregation and each person to the degree he conforms to the pattern. He made specific his meaning by reference to school officials and community leaders whose actions humiliate colored citizens and youth by unmistakably declaring them to be inferior. This presentation won overwhelming support from the conferees.

3. Little Rock ministers, participants in the Ministers' Retreat (see below), met October 27 and decided to continue fellowship through breakfast sessions beginning November 8. Sixteen ministers, young for the most part, have met in three sessions for two hours sharing fully, weighing "my role as a Christian minister in the present situation".

4. Students of Philander Smith College resumed demonstrations in November. They have led in organizing an Arkansas Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee ("Ar-snick"!) which has been represented in October and November meetings of the Student Non-violent Movement in Atlanta. They joined other students across the nation in picketing voting places on November 8 in an appeal for civil rights for Negroes. No violence resulted. They carefully followed laws governing pickets. In November, too, they started sit-in demonstrations at Woolworth's Main Street Store. The manager exhibiting carefully made plans in each instance closed the counter without phoning police or newsmen. Some pictures were run in the papers. The manager protested the presence of photographers. Customers in the store took little notice of the sit-ins.

On November 30 with no request from the store manager the city authorities arrested seven students as "a threat to the peace". The city court passed all their cases save one, pending settlement of cases now in the courts. The exception was Frank James whose case for an earlier sit-in offense is on appeal. The Court gave him six months and $2000 for second offense. Students quickly solicited $200 cash bail for his release pending appeal. A friendly white lawyer feels the city's case will look ridiculous in non-state courts.

The students received formal support from the Council of Negro Women at Little Rock. A non-functioning committee of adult Negroes named last spring and headed by a local minister was called together. The group planned a meeting to "raise funds for the students" at which the Reverend Abernathy of Montgomery would speak on December 18. The City Directors refused the group use of Dunbar Community Center, city-built auditorium for use of Negro citizens. Some five hundred attended the meeting at a Negro Church and raised $700. The speakers protested action of the city and gave ringing support to the students.

The students are showing a good deal of intelligent know-how. Public relations among colored and white is being handled rather well by a student named for that function.

B. In Organizations

1. The Arkansas Council of Churches held its one-day convention, November 14, with Mr. Charles Taft as speaker. It released, with good news coverage, the report of its committee on social concerns which stated affirmatively the religious-moral grounds for ending segregation.

2. The American Friends Service Committee's project "Little Rock" is at present without a field worker. Thelma Babbitt ended her one-year temporary work in community relations in November. Because of her extended illness in October and November realization of her expectations for a local group to continue is inconclusive and confused. There is a committee for further planning based on the conferences on Community Unity (see above).

3. Regional leaders of the United Church of Christ met with local representatives in ACHR offices October 27 for further planning to supply recreational and social workers at Booker Homes, a housing project for Negroes of the city.

4. Fayetteville held a Community Relations Workshop at Lincoln School, October 15, under auspices of the new Fayetteville Community Relations Council. Fifty persons participated. The Director of ACHR gave the basic presentation followed by a panel and group discussions. The Executive Committee of the Council met that evening to discuss future projects.

C. In Elections and Politics

1. Amendment #52 (initiated by the segregation-minded legislative session of 1959) in a referendum lost by a vote of three to one. Supported, finally, by the Governor, in TV speeches, it was opposed by the strong organization of teachers and many religious and civic groups.

2. The Governor won over his Republican opponent by a larger majority than that by which the Amendment #52 lost. So, conclusions as to

disaffection toward him because of #52 are not easily reached.

3. The Governor, through his admittedly owned weekly The Arkansas Statesman (formerly the Arkansas Recorder) has given strong support to the course being taken by Governor Davis of Louisiana, speaking in extreme terms of saving the people from dictators like Hitler and Mussolini who reach their power through dictatorial courts.

4. All Arkansas office holders publicly supported the Democratic ticket. A political breakfast was the occasion for their oratory. The Governor's was an affirmation of simple party loyalty. Mr. Alford's was a charge that the Republican administration is Communistic! Later revelation of the pressure from Vice-president Johnson and Mr. Rayburn helps explain this unanimous support. Only State Supreme Court Justice Jim Johnson openly advocated "free electors".

5. Kennedy received just over 52% of thevotes of the state.

D. In the Courts

1. Ordered on October 12 to submit a new plan, "more adequate, objective, and definitive", for school desegregation,the Dollarway School District filed its plan on November 19 with only slight modifications from the old, relying on the admission of one Negro child as evidence of their good faith.

2. Fourteen students of Little Rock appealed the decision of Judge Miller upholding the manner in which the School Board was using the Pupil Placement Law. The Court of Appeal heard arguments on November 17. Decision is pending.

3. The U.S. District Attorney, Osro Cobb, at Little Rock on October 13, dropped its case against the three men charged with transporting dynamite across state lines to dynamite Philander-Smith College. The County grand jury has taken up the case.

4. In December by a five to four decision the U. S. Supreme Court invalidated Arkansas Act #10 requiring public school teachers to file affidavits listing membership in and support of organizations over a period of five years. This represents a successful fight by the AAUP and some individual educators in Arkansas.

E. In the Schools

1. One of five Negro students in Hall High School asked and received transfer back to Horace Mann High on October 24. "An adminstrative decision", explained Superintendent Powell. This leaves four Negro students in Hall and seven at Central - a total of two more than were in Central in 1957.

2. In the school election in December two incumbent members of Little Rock's Board were reelected without serious opposition.

In this same election a two-mill increase in school taxes was authorized. In discussion of this increase in the Board (executive session) it was revealed 1½ mills would be used to finance school buildings, priority in which is given to a new junior high to accommodate children "from Bush, Pfeifer, and Carver schools". All these are Negro elementary schools on the East Side where there is also one elementary white school and a large junior high for white children admittedly far below its

capacity.

3. The effort of the Board to oust President Lawrence Davis from A.M.& N. College have subsided. There seems to be a disposition to drop the matter.

4. In December efforts to organize Little Rock's School Board faltered at a three to three tie as to the new president.

II. Some Activities of ACHR

1. The retreat for ministers of Little Rock and Pine Bluff on October 6-7 had twenty-six active participants. Kyle Haselden, Thomas Pettigrew, Will D. Campbell, and Kelly Miller Smith were resource leaders. Subject: "What Can I Do to Aid Desegregation?"

2. Dr. Pettigrew of Harvard was featured as speaker for Board and membership meeting, Saturday, October 8. He spoke on the Role of the Churches in the South. A broad representation from the community and from organizations participated in the discussion. A panel representing students, the Urban League, Council of Churches, and ACHR discussed "Student Protests - Organization and Prospects" in the second session of the meeting.

3. In connection with his engagement at the Community Workshop in Fayetteville, the Director spoke to an adult church school class and to a joint meeting of students sponsored by the University Interreligious Council.

4. Board member, Mr. Branton, at Pine Bluff had an informal "coffee klatch" in his home October 27 for the Director to meet with leading Negro professionals. The thirteen participants resulted in thirteen new members and substantial contributions.

5. The Director's work with Pine Bluff citizens (see above) continues. In these discussions for the first time some white professionals and opinion makers have met with officials of the NAACP and other Negroes in unofficial and uninhibited discussions. Included among the white persons are the publisher of the Pine Bluff Commercial, a leading doctor, and "prospectively" a member of the City Council who has been unable to attend the ~~kkkkkkk~~ sessions but keeps abreast.

6. Learning that the plans for the immense new federal building here have been changed to eliminate the proposed cafeteria, the Director conferred with local representatives of the General Services Administration. Local officers are directly across the hall from Congressman Dale Alford. Making our usual "soft" approach, nonetheless these spokesmen were immediately on the defensive: The plan had been changed to eliminate the cafeteria; the decision was made elsewhere, "in Dallas"; local restaurants or people did not exert pressure; the cafeteria in the Dallas federal building had not worked well. Finally, one remembered that there was a survey of local restaurants in a six block area to see if they could accommodate ~~kkkkkk~~ employees. Some Negro postal workers and NAACP lawyers are concerned about the change.

7. Award for largest increase in poll tax payees in Negro churches was made on November 13 to Pilgrim Valley Baptist Church just back of the state capitol near the railroad tracks. More than 80% of its members

have receipts, an increase of some 60% over last year.

8. Plans for the regional conference of NAIRO are taking shape for April 13-14. A number of Little Rock leaders and citizens are being polled as to subjects and speakers for the quasi-public sessions. A committee of citizens (ten) from a variety of groups have met and recommended the following as speakers to be invited: Former Governor Collins, David Riesman, Phillip Hammer, and Thomas Pettigrew for these sessions. John Feilds, a native Little Rockian, assistant to Senator Hart of Michigan, and past president of NAIRO is interested in coming to act as moderator for this part of the program. The Director of ACHR is acting as regional program chairman.

9. The Director attended NAIRO's annual conference at Cincinnati, November 15-18.

10.- Paul Rilling, SRC Field Director, met with ACHR Executive Committee on November 30. While here he talked with a number of community leaders and with student leaders of the protests then in progress. (Seven students were arrested on November 30!)

11. A supplement to the application for a grant from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund was sent at the request of Mr. Freeman. Pending assurance of adequate income ACHR cannot push recruiting an Associate Director in place of John Walker who is doing graduate work at NYU.

III. Some Points of View

The social forces and motivating ideas seem to move into clearer focuses.

1. There is some evidence that the Governor and the Little Rock school officials (including business backers) have accepted if not acknowledged that they are together on resistance to genuine desegregation. That they in fact have been on the same side has been apparent for a long time. Recognition of the fact makes this resistance force stronger of course. On the other hand, it is reducing confusion among those who want real forward movement.

2. The fact that the forces of resistance have come into clearer focus means the forces for advance have come closer together, recognizedly.

(a) The Women's Emergency Committee through its officials see the necessity for ending school segregation for the sake of education. They see the absence of good sense and moral good faith in the school officials as well as in Mr. Faubus. They move nearer to making common cause with ACHR and the Urban League.

(b) The consistently dissenting member of Little Rock's School Board, Ted Lamb, has the strength to force a fight in the Board to oust Mr. Tucker as chairman and to start integration in the Junior High on the East Side. He has the support of the more nearly united "liberals".

(c) The adult Negroes fairly well are consolodated behind the student protestors. The high-handed treatment of some of their leaders by the city authorities in the visit of Mr. Abernathy aided in the movement. The Urban League Secretary is actively involved in abetting this development.

(d) Some signs point to a trend among churchmen to join their particular strengths - the moral motives for desegregation. The public statement of the committee of the Arkansas Council of Churches, the statement of Reverend Cartwright at the November Unity Conference for which he received support within a number of local churches though not publicly, the temper of ministers during and following the October retreat, all these indicate recognition of the evil forces and some strengthened resolution publicly to stand on the moral-religious grounds which are clear.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR JANUARY 1, 1960 - DECEMBER 31, 1960

EXPENSES

SALARIES	
Executive Director (Ten months service, vacation month to be set with due consideration of office needs.)	$4,000
Office Secretary	2,000
TRAVEL	
Executive	750
Board members	750
OFFICE	
Rent	650
Equipment	100
Supplies and maintenance	700
Telephone and telegraph	500
Postage	150
Books and subscriptions	150
MISCELLANEOUS	
Annual Membership Meeting	200
Contingent	150
New South subscriptions	2,000
TOTAL	$12,500

INCOME

Membership Dues	4,000
Contributions	4,500
Southern Regional Council	3,500
Balance from 1959	500
TOTAL	$12,500

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TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TREASURER'S REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1959 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1959

INCOME

2,000

Membership Dues and Contributions	$1,317.65 –
Southern Regional Council (5 quarters)	4,375.00 – 3500
Anonymous Donor (SRC)	2,000.00 –
Brought over from 1959	2,156.74
TOTAL	$9,849.39

EXPENDITURES

Salaries - Executive Director (10 months)	3,850.00
Office Secretarial Service	1,717.90
Travel - Executive Director	107.77
Board Members	62.44
Office	
Rent	602.98
Equipment and Furnishings	430.43
Supplies and Maintenance	523.50
Telephone and Telegraph	445.96
Postage	78.92
Books and Subscriptions	140.27
Newsletter	231.04
MISCELLANEOUS	
Hospitality	29.29
Annual Meeting	323.50
New South Subscriptions	310.00
Special Programs - Cry the Beloved Country	611.11
Fellowship of the Concerned	298.80
TOTAL	$9,763.91
Balance December 31, 1959	$ 85.48
Savings Account	$ 518.00

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SPECIAL REPORT AND REQUEST FOR

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR 1960

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
213 N. E. Second Ave.,
Miami 32, Fla.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY
FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1959

September 15, 1959

INCOME:

Southern Regional Council	$ 4250.00
Contributions	3180.95
Memberships	1341.00
New South	274.00
Refunds	71.60
Total ----------	$ 9117.55

EXPENDITURES :

	Budget	Expended
Salaries		
Executive Director	$ 7,000.	$ 2,153.24
" " Assistant	5,000.	2,218.23
Secretary	3,200.	1,250.32
Part-time secretary	1,000.	24.00
Program		
Membership Meeting	1,000.	162.65
Printing	1,000.	42.44
Entertainment	1,500.	154.88
Travel	2,500.	525.95
Office Expenses		
Rent	$ 855.	$ 398.40
Telephone	600.	357.37
Supplies	1,500.	334.84
Postage	1,000.	194.03
Bank charges		19.80
Audit	100.	
Equipment	1,000.	166.00
Totals	$ 27,255.	$ 8002.15
Non Budget Items:		
New South		$ 312.00
DCCCR Annual Dinner		768.75
S.S. & Withholding for Oct., Nov., Dec., 1958 pd. in Jan.		264.32
	GRAND TOTAL EXPENDED	$ 9,347.22

Balance as of Jan. 1, 1959	$ 89.86
Income	9117.55
Total ---	$ 9207.41
Grand total expended	9347.22
Balance as of June 30th - minus	-139.81

ESTIMATE OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES - JUNE 30 - DEC. 31, 1959

INCOME:

Southern Regional Council	$ 1,750.00
Memberships	1,000.00
Contributions	11,000.00
Field Foundation	3,333.00
TOTAL ------	$ 17,083.00

(?)

EXPENDITURES:

Salaries:	$ 5,600.00
Program:	
Membership Meetings	$ 100.00
Printing	50.00
Entertainment	150.00
Travel	600.00
Office Expenses:	
Rent	$ 570.00
Telephone	400.00
Supplies	300.00
Postage	300.00
Audit:	$ 100.00
Equipment:	166.00
TOTAL ------	$ 8,336.00

Our request for financial assistance is the same as received this year - $3,500.00. This request is based on the following perspective:

For two basic reasons the FCHR has concentrated its efforts in Dade County again during this year.

a. Dade County was recognized as the most likely place for public school desegregation to begin in Florida.

b. The Dade County Council on Community Relations, a quasi-official body affiliated with the FCHR, requested such concentrations.

The first desegregated schools opened in Dade County this year, and peacefully. Obviously the decisions made by the FCHR Board were the right ones.

Meanwhile, as a part of the concentration on Dade County, the DCCCR had been overhauled and put on a new footing. Some of the very finest citizens have accepted positions on the Board, and the quasi-official relation strengthened. In fact, the DCCCR, at the time this report is being written, may be very near the point of becoming a fully official tax supported body - as a result of the initiative of some of its newest official representatives. This could happen before the end of this year, and will alter the role of the FCHR in Dade County and the budget. The one factor that will remain fairly constant is the Florida Council's need for financial assistance from the Southern Regional Council. That support will be quite justified.

If the DCCCR becomes a fully official body its membership will doubtless form a local chapter of the FCHR. The concentration on Dade County would have ended this year, anyhow, probably though Dade County will always represent a very important area for programming and financing. Such an official body would simply lift part of the load, making it possible to give the rest of the state more attention.

If the Dade County Council remains as it is, it will represent a major challenge and responsibility of the FCHR.

And beyond Dade County the FCHR has steadily gained friends and stature. An important indication of this was seen in a summer workshop co-sponsored with the College of Education of the University of Florida, the FCHR and the ADL. And prior to that a conference called by the FCHR received assistance from the Attorney General's Office, the University of Florida, state level Jaycees, etc. More and more doors are being opened to the FCHR. Thus - its role for the next year will be essentially in the following categories: -

1. Catalyst for Communication. It is likely that the deep freeze on interracial activity will begin rapidly to thaw during this next year in Florida. This will bring many opportunities for the FCHR to help Negro and white groups of similar interests to begin relating to each other.

(cont'd)

Evidences are already beginning to appear that folks who felt the subject couldn't be considered are now cautiously looking for ways to begin afresh. Some quiet friendly assistance and assurance can pay big dividends in establishing new areas of cooperative enterprise among conscientious citizens. Our local councils have already targeted three groups for such assistance - clergy, PTAs and teachers. These undoubtedly will be enlarged.

A conference aimed at getting together state level leadership (civic, religious and public officials) for joint consideration of basic human relations issues is to be repeated during 1960. We are now in the process of inviting such groups as the Florida Bar, Florida State Chamber of Commerce, etc. to co-sponsor this.

2. Source of Information. Slowly the FCHR is becoming recognized as such a source. One survey directed by Dr. Lewis Killian, is nearing completion and will affect future programming of our Council in Jacksonville. Two more are in the planning stages and will be conducted during this winter. More and more our councils are recognizing the value of planning their own programming around the gathering and helpful dissemination of facts about their own community. In addition to this kind of information, the dissemination of good publications is recognized as an important part of our job.

3. Consultant Service. The FCHR has found a group of university and college people who are willing to participate on a largely volunteer basis to provide this state with consultant teams operating through the FCHR. Each team will bring an interdisciplinary approach to human relations problems facing public and private groups.

The head of the Dept. of Human Relations, University of Miami, has agreed to be the co-ordinator of this program. It will be carefully spelled out and information about this resource will then go to public officials, heads of civic and religious groups. Interest in such a professional service has already been expressed by the Governor's Interracial Advisory Committee, members of the legislature, etc.

The major areas in which we will operate:

1. School Desegregation. With Dade County having lead off, it is to be expected that some other communities will soon follow. Certainly there will be more freedom to discuss and prepare for this than has been true up to this time. The FCH R having concentrated on Dade County it has some experience to share, suggestions to make, etc. and these are much more likely to be received and appreciated now.

2. Assimilation of Spanish Speaking persons. South Florida is now the home of over 100,000 such people. Miami is second largest port of entry for Puerto Ricans in the nation. There will be a continuing need for the FCHR to concern itself with this group of people and the problems they face. We have pioneered in getting these needs recognized.

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3. Religion and the Schools. A program of "moral and spiritual values" for the public school system has been proposed by our state Supt. This has aroused a storm of protest by those who feel it to be a breach of traditional separation of church and state. Abuses of opportunities to distribute Bibles by Gideons and the various practices of Bible reading, celebration of Christmas, etc., have added fuel to the fire. This is especially true in Dade County where suits have been brought to contest these practices. Thus - during the next year this issue will reach its climax.

   The FCHR will need to assist in several ways -

   - maintaining communication between those who differ - especially Protestant and Jewish leadership.

   - helping to keep basic issues separated from the side issues.

   - interpretation of this dispute to those who may simply be confused by the controversy

4. Merit Employment. It may be possible to start some consideration of this important topic -

   a. through the follow up conference for Florida of the President's Committee on Government Contracts

   b. through a local survey of Negro employment, probably by our Gainesville councils.

   c. solicitation of opportunities for the Exec. of the President's Committee on Government ~~Emp~~ Employment to encourage Negro youngsters to aim for careers in civil service.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date Jan. 11, 1961

THE Florida COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING Nov. 30, 19 60

INCOME

From SRC	3775.00	
Memberships	99.00	
New South Subscriptions	74.00	
Contributions	753.40	
Other (specify)		
TOTAL INCOME		4701.40

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EXPENDITURES

Salaries	Net payroll	1560.58
	payroll taxes	493.44
Travel		358.30
Rent		75.00
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph		158.26
Postage		57.22
Office Supplies		51.42
New South subscriptions to SRC		17.00
Other (specify)		
Printing		151.45
Misc.		15.22
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		2937.92

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	355.81
Income for quarter	4701.40
Total	5057.40
Expenditures for quarter	2937.92
BALANCE	2119.29

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PROPOSED BUDGET
Feb. 1, 1960 - Jan 31, 1961

SALARIES		
Executive Director	$ 5000.00	
Office Secretary	2908.00	
Social Security	237.24	
		$ 8145.24
Supplementary allowance to Exec. Director	$ 1000.00	
Office Rent	750.00	
Electricity	30.00	
Telephone	565.00	
Travel	1200.00	
Office Supplies, Equipment, Mailings	870.00	
New South Subscriptions	750.00	
Miscellaneous	100.00	
		$ 5265.00
TOTAL BUDGET		$ 13410.24

ANTICIPATED SOURCES OF INCOME

Annual Grant from Southern Regional Council	$ 4200.00	
Reserve	2600.00	
Memberships	1100.00	
Balance on Hand At End Of Year	55.00	$ 7955.00
To Be Secured		5455.24
		$ 13410.24

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING PROGRAM

Alabama Council on Human Relations
Talladega College
February 6, 1960

REGISTRATION	10:00 - 10:30
MORNING SESSION	
Opening, orientation	10:30 - 10:45
Addresses: "The Virginia Story"	10:45 - 12:00
Rev. James Brewer Minister, The Unitarian Church, Norfolk, Va.	
Mr. Paul Rilling Director of Field Services, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia	
Questions and Answers	
Business	12:00 - 12:15
ANNUAL FELLOWSHIP LUNCHEON	12:30 - 1:15
AFTERNOON SESSION	
Business	1:30 - 2:00
"Program Reports" panel Reports from District Chairmen, leaders of other bi-racial movements, State Office	2:00 - 2:45
Questions and answers	2:45 - 3:00
ADJOURNMENT	3:00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, North Carolina

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: DEC. 1, 1960 - FEB. 28, 1961

Balance, Dec. 1, 1960			$ 1,708.06
INCOME:	Contributions	$ 126.00	
	Membership Dues	788.00	
	New South Subscriptions	122.00	
	Sale of Literature	18.95	
	Proceeds from Annual Dinner	160.00	
	From Charlotte Council	500.00	
		1,714.95	
	From Southern Regional Council	900.00	2,614.95
	TOTAL FUNDS Available		$ 4,323.01
DISBURSEMENTS:			
	Rent	150.00	
	Postage	268.00	
	Telephone & Telegraph	99.89	
	Office Supplies	310.58	
	Travel	239.60	
	Books, pamphlets, newspapers	42.98	
	Office Equipment	28.50	
	Annual Dinner costs	159.55	
	Retirement Fund	54.00	
	Subscriptions to New South	94.00	
	Social Security payments	22.50	
	Bank Charges	1.79	
		$1,471.39	
	Salaries	2,550.00	4,021.39
BALANCE, FEBRUARY 28, 1961			$ 301.62

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Harry S. Jones

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SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

DECEMBER 1960 - FEBRUARY 1961

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Report

December 1960 - February 1961

The programs of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and the seven local groups affiliated or associated with it have been a part, and conducted against a backdrop, of dynamic situations during this quarter.

Negro student sit-ins did not get in full swing until December. They have been more continuous in Columbia and Rock Hill than elsewhere. However, mass arrests have been made in Sumter and some publicity given to sit-ins by students at Claflin College and at State College in Orangeburg and by high school students in Greenville and in Florence.

Emerging Trends and Situations

Judging by the limited newspaper coverage and official recognition of student sit-ins, they are with few exceptions no longer considered news or they are consciously being played down.

Knowledgeable persons in both Rock Hill and Greenville state that Negro students seem to have lost most of their limited support in public opinion after "kneel-ins" in several white churches. Decisions previously made to admit Negro worshippers have been reversed by several official church bodies after the "kneel-ins" which occurred on February 12.

Indications of "softening" by store managers in Rock Hill and by city officials and leading citizens in Greenville can be documented. Direct reports have been made of instructions given from the office of S.C. Governor Ernest F. Hollings to prevent any possible "break through" in the wall of segregation. Governor Hollings seems determined to prevent such a "break through" lest political opponents use this against him. It is believed that he will run for the U.S. Senate against the incumbent Senior Senator from South Carolina, Olin D.

Johnstone, who was allied with him in the 1960 presidential campaign. Supporters of the Democrats for Nixon and Lodge ticket oppose him also, thus leaving him politically insecure. There is much speculation as to possible agreement between Governor Hollings and President Kennedy and/or Robert Kennedy based on support given to them in the recent campaign.

It became evident that Rock Hill has been chosen as the focal point for dramatizing student sit-ins when on February 6 out-of-state students, members of the Student Non-Violence Coordinating Committee, participated in a sit-in there and chose to serve jail sentences of 30 days each as a group of students from Friendship Junior College and Thomas Gaither, a CORE field representative had done, the previous week. (See Southern School News, (SSN) Vol.7, No.9, for report of pilgrimage to York County Jail and Prison Camp, and other activities in Rock Hill.)

The Rock Hill Evening Herald has played a relatively constructive role. Several letters to the editor by members of the Rock Hill Council on Human Relations have been printed. One of the persons whose letter was published, a teacher at Winthrop College, was reported by radio news commentators and a United Press International (UPI) article as being the first state employee to openly challenge segregation. Careful comparison of the teacher's statement and the UPI article revealed inaccurate and distorted reporting. Encouragingly, the Winthrop College administration supported the teacher and no official pressures from the state level were put upon her.

Attention should be called to the Rock Hill White Citizens Council meeting held there on February 13. (Also reported in SSN, Vol.7, No.9). Of importance is the set of new officers elected recently and remarks made by Farley Smith, retiring executive director of the South Carolina Association of White Citizens Councils (SCAWCC). Mr. Smith was quoted in The State, Columbia, S.C., before retiring, as saying at a membership campaign meeting

that, he was very weary of the people's lack of concern for the future of the Citizens Council. People are always asking what does the Citizens Council do, he said.

"What do they want us to do?" he stormed. "Put On Ku Klux Klan robes, march up and down the streets, burn crosses and beat people," Smith asked.

"If that's the kind of leadership you want, I will not lead you," Smith said.

Another speaker at the same meeting was quoted as s aying, "Giving your $5. (membership fee) and turning your back on the situation is not enough." He added, "The fact that nothing has been done in our schools is ample reason for the Citizens Council."

The news officers of the S.C. Association of White Cizisens Councils are much less prominent and influential than those who are retiring. The new executive director, Mr. L. B. McCord, of Manning, was Clarendon County superintendent of education when the public school segregation suit was brought. He is unyielding, unimaginative, and bigoted.

Growing evidence of Neo-Fascist activity in South Carolina is being documented and recorded by a competent member of SCCHR and hopefully may be used wisely to alert intelligent citizens.

Mr. Ira Kaye, member of the Sumter Council on Human Relations, and attorney for the "Turks" in Sumter County, who have successfully sought admission of their children to elementary schools for white children, secured through SCCHR use of the SRC Consultants Service. Prior to the decision of school authorities to admit the "Turk" children, Mr. Kaye reported evident support in public opinion for the action subsequently taken. No such"softening" toward the rights of Negroes has been observed in this hard-core area of resistance.

SCCHR was invited to bring a few members to a meeting held at Columbia in December, in honor of Mr. Alfred Baker Lewis, treasurer of the NAACP. Later Mr. Lewis and the Rev. I. DeQuincy Newman, field representative of the S.C. Conference of NAACP branches, announced that integration suits would be brought against the Charleston city schools and the University of South Carolina. (For report of protests of Negro parents in Charleston concerning school policies see SSN, Vol. 7, No.7).

In general, this announcement has been quietly and philosophically accepted. Mature and concerned students, religious workers and a few faculty members at the University have appeared to be quite positively motivated by it.

Confidentially, we learned early in February that the two Negro students willing and qualified to seek admission to the University, were disapproved by the NAACP legal staff because of employment records with NAACP and CORE, respectively.

Subsequently, it has been confirmed that two well qualified Negro students, residents of South Carolina now attending out-of-state colleges have applied for admission to Clemson College (S.C. land grant college) for the 1961 fall term.

So far as is publicly known, there have been no attempts made by Negro students since February 17 to obtain application blanks to Winthrop College (see SSN, Vol.7, No.9).

Encouragingly, public libraries in Richland, Charleston, Greenville and Spartanburg counties are now desegregated. In all but Greenville, this took place without incidents. However, in Florence, high school students sit-in have resulted in closing the library. No further details on the situation known by SCCHR at present.

How much surveillance of anti-segregation activity takes place, how done, and by whom is not known definitely by us. However, recent events afford some

indications. (See enclosed report on Insights Gained from Recent Events, by Mrs. T. J. Ledeen, part-time SCCHR staff member).

Of possible significance was a long, and unannounced visit to the SCCHR executive director by a person whose card introduced him as a special representative of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce serving South Carolina and Georgia. He frankly admitted that he made frequent trips to Washington to lobby in Congress for legislation to protect the profits of business and industry. His visit came on the day following Race Relations Sunday when the executive director had made a talk at a Methodist Youth Fellowship in a Columbia church. He raised numerous questions as to the origin, history, members of board of directors and sources of financial support of SCCHR. Later, the person who had issued the invitation to speak, apologized, stating that the visitor had gotten the address of SCCHR from the Fellowship president. She stated that he has explained that a part of his work is to investigate Communism and report suspects to Washington.

Difficult Decisions Ahead

Support for change in traditional race relations by white people in South Carolina is more evident than at any time since the 1954 Supreme Court decision on segregation in the public schools. Unfortunately, as yet little "status" leadership for this change has emerged. If the SCCHR is to try to discover such leadership and support, it may not be possible to do so if it accedes to growing requests from Negroes for more "front line" participation.

An invitation through the Rev. I. DeQuincy Newman, field representative of the S.C. Conference, from Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southern director of the NAACP, that the SCCHR director speak at a regional NAACP conference held in Greenville, S.C. on February 15, again brought this dilemma into focus.

The Greenville newspapers give NAACP meetings front line publicity and Mr.

Wayne Freeman, editor of the Greenville News, is secretary of the Gressette Committee (official state committee set up to retain segregation)!.

The SCCHR executive committee which met on February 8 decided that the need for developing support of white people is so pressing that public identification with the NAACP such as acceptance of the invitation to speak at the conference in Greenville should be avoided.

Community crises are accentuating need for local councils to rethink their roles and step-up their activities. Councils are requesting more service from the SCCHR staff.

Requests for information and program service (materials and speeches) for counselling and guidance from individuals and from groups are increasing.

Small foundation grants are available to SCCHR, thus making financially possible more educational offerings, such as conferences and workshops.

Furthermore, the vigorous leadership of the new SCCHR officers (elected January 19) and committee chairman adds to the already strained resources of the SCCHR staff.

Fortunately, it was possible to employ for the first time since December, 1959, an office secretary on a half-time basis, beginning February!

Difficult decisions requiring continual revision relate therefore not only to policy and strategy but also to how far limited resources can be stretched and best use of time be made.

Workshops and Conferences

The fourth in a series of district conferences financed by the Field Foundation grant was held in Spartanburg in December (see SCCHR Quarterly Report for September 1960 - November 1960 for background).

As follow-up to the cooperative work done by SCCHR with the Negro women of South Carolina through the S.C. Federation of Women's Clubs, motivation and assistance was given in publishing The Palmettoan, first issue of a new magazine,

in which the district conferences were reported and program suggestions made. This magazine has been used as a public relation piece. Its wide distribution has met a favorable response from both Negro and white leaders and organiza tions. Mrs. T.B. Stackhouse, a member of the SCCHR Board of Directors, served in an advisory capacity with assistance from the executive director. (Copy of The Palmettoan sent to SRC under separate cover).

In January a workshop was held at Benedict College, set up by SCCHR, as a follow-up of the Citizenship Workshop held on November 1, 1961. The purpose of the workshop was to explore possibilities and best ways of expanding the role of churches and church-related groups in social action, especially in the area of citizenship education and participation. Thirty-five persons attended, the majority of whom were Negro. They represented all of the major denominations, city ministerial associations, one bi-racial association, women's local and state-wide denominational groups, several of the Negro colleges, the Y.W.C.A., the P.T.A., and the church affiliations committee of the S.C. Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. Consultants were the Rev. Howard G. McClain, Director of the S.C. Christian Action Council, Mr. Robert Stowell, Program Director of the Penn Conference C enter, and Mrs. Martin Young of the League of Women Voters.

The workshop recommended that training opportunities in citizenship be provided through a state-wide conference to persons in all religious denominations and lay organizations who are most directly involved with programs of social concerns. There was heated discussion as to the best way to motivate and assist with programs at the community level and whether community programs in citizenship are more effectively initiated by lay organizations or by the church. The conce nsus arrived at was that each community would have to make the decision locally. Hopefully, such a conference as recommended will be held, to be financed by the Schwartzhaupt Foundation grant.

In February, a workshop on community unity was held, in which SRC Consultant Service provided the leadership of Mr. J. S. Stewart of the Durham Committee on

Negro Affairs. (Report sent SRC about February 6).

Of outstanding significance was the first state-wide bi-racial workshop of college students held in South Carolina since 1954. Planning and execution was done by a student committee and student leaders under the capable leadership of Mrs. Ledeen. (See summary of workshop and programs enclosed.)

Mrs. Ledeen's qualitative work with students is meeting a rapidly growing need and is making an invaluable contribution to the challenging situation. (See Highlights: A Report of Program Activity by Mrs. T.J. Ledeen-enclosed).

Field Trips

During this quarter field trips have been limited to Rock Hill (twice), Sumter (twice), Orangeburg (three times), and Mayesville, Greenville, Spartanburg and Charleston (once each).

SCCHR participated in the SRC State-Staff Conference in Atlanta, Feb.23 and 2 4.

Outreach

Efforts are made continually through correspondence, interviews, board and committee meetings, and attendance at important state and local mee tings to widen the outreach, ~~and~~ knowledge and acceptance of SCCHR. New opportunities afforded the quarter have been to present the program and problems of SCCHR to the staff of the S.C. Mental Health Commission at a regular meeting and to work with the S.C. Chapter of Senior Citizens of America.

Contacts have been renewed with the S.C. Council of United Church Women and with the Columbia and the North Augusta Councils.

Assistance has been given the American Friends Service Committee in recruitment for high school seminars and ground work laid for recruitment for the 1961 Encampment for Citizenship. As many as ten scholarships will be granted South Carolina.

The 1961 Race Relations Institute has promised as many as five one-half scholarships for South Carolina.

Administrative and Organizational Matters

The SCCHR Board of Directors met on January 19, and elected a new slate of officers and filled vacancies in its membership. There had been several resignations of white persons and other vacancies left in an effort to maintain racial balance. Response to intensive effort to broaden the base of representation has been gratifying and hopefully will continue to be more so. (List giving names and addresses of Officers and Board Members as well as a supplementary list of Presidents and representatives of local human relations councils have been sent SRC).

A new promotional leaflet prepared by SCCHR chairman, the Rev. Fred M. Reese last year was adopted at the first meeting of the Executive Committee on February 8 and is being given wide distribution.

Both the Membership Committee and the Finance Committee are working actively and making use of NOW IS THE TIME. (See leaflet enclosed).

The Program Committee in cooperation with the Finance Committee is projecting a state-wide meeting, hopefully, for March or early April. Also in process are plans for involving leaders in presentation to S.C. Governor Ernest F. Hollings of constructive ideas for changing traditional racial practices.

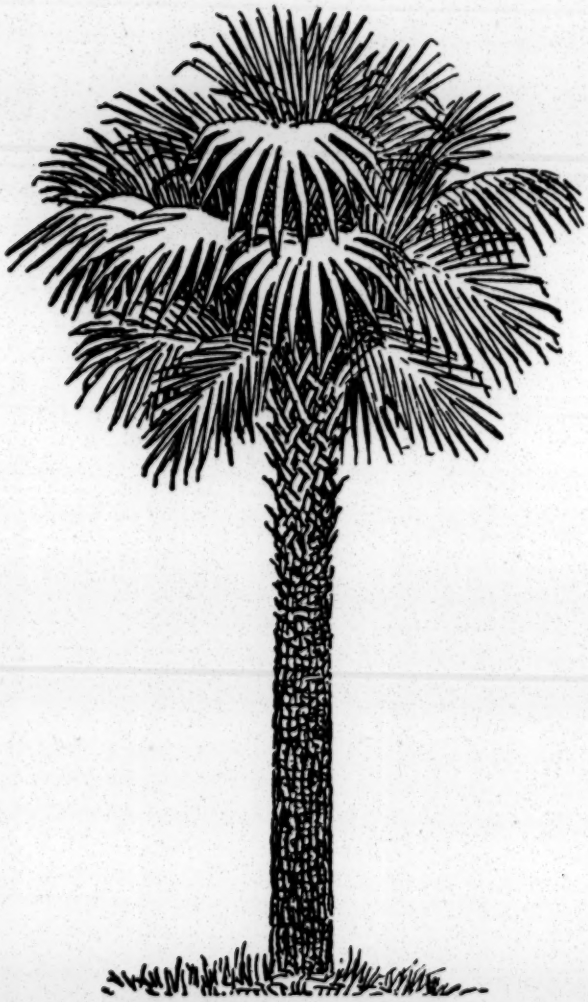
Annual audits for 1959 and for 1960 have been completed by Derrick, Stilbs & Stubbs, Certified Public Accountants. Copies have been provided SRC and others are on file at the SCCHR office where they are available for inspection by members.

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

append to quarterly report Dec-Feb

The PALMETTOAN



The SCFCWC Clubwoman

January, 1961

The PALMETTOAN

The SCFCWC Clubwoman

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 1
JANUARY, 1961

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Columbia, S. C.

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The President's Message

Dear Clubmembers:

The first issue of the SCFCWC Clubwoman, "The Palmettoan," is being presented to you with the best wishes of your Editor, the President, and the Associate Editor. We hope the information it carries will be of much interest to you and service in helping you to carry forward our Federation program.

This very appropriate name was suggested by Mrs. Eunice F. Stackhouse. The editors were happy to accept, for it is Mrs. Stackhouse who inspired us to undertake the publication of a Federation magazine. Her financial help is highly appreciated for without it we could not have issued this, our first number of the PALMETTOAN.

We wish to express our thanks also to the State Officers who, at the Workshop, Oct. 22, at the Wilkinson Home, Cayce, set the stage for the District

(*Continued on page* 20)

PAGINATION INCORRECT

GREETINGS FROM VICE PRESIDENTS

MRS. FANNIE S. IVEY
First Vice President

The expanding program of the Federation calls for some revisions in our Constitution and a new set of By-Laws.

According to the proposed changes, the First Vice President of the Federation will serve as organizational aid, striving to organize new clubs, to increase membership in existing clubs, and to make our communities aware of the Federation's aims and purposes.

Your First Vice President sends greetings to all the clubs and wishes to say that she heartily endorses the division of responsibility which the Co-chairmen of our Constitution Revisions Committee will recommend at our next Annual Convention.

The First Vice President, working together with the District Presidents, will help to bring unity and forward-looking planning to our Federation program.

Yours, for a bigger and better South Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Fannie S. Ivey

MRS. MABEL S. WASHINGTON
Second Vice President

According to proposed changes in our Constitution and By-Laws your Second Vice President will serve as program aid. She will head the Departments, Divisions, and Program Committees of the Federation. She will work with the President and the District Presidents in building programs that will make our communities better communities in which to live.

The Federation is feeling more and more the responsibility of leadership; your Second Vice President, therefore, endorses the recommendation to be made for the division of responsibility among the officers of the Federation.

With warmest greetings to all clubs of the SCFCWC,

Mabel P. Washington

Recommendations For Constitutional Revision

One of the recommendations to be made by the Co-chairmen of the Constitution Revision Committee concerns the re-organization and expansion of Departments and Divisions. Please read this recommendation (By-Law IV) and write the Chairman any changes that you would like to make. Your suggestions will be carefully considered by the Committee.

Mrs. H. E. Hill, Chairman
306 S. Oak St., Seneca
Mrs. Albertha Murray, Co-Chairman
109 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.

New Departments and DIVISIONS RECOMMENDATIONS

I. American Home Department—
Family Life Division (Mother, Home and Child) — Mrs. Cordelia Jones, 38 S. Washington Sumter.
Gardens Division—Mrs. Ivy Mae McQueen, 411 Marion St., Florence

II. Arts Department—
Arts and Crafts Division — Mrs. Ethel R. Brown, 151 Coming St., Charleston.
Drama and Literature Division—
Music Division—
Painting and Sculpture Division—

III. Community Affairs Department—
Community Service and Welfare—
Civil Defense Division—
Economic Development—

(*Continued on page* 17)

Leadership Conference

Wilkinson Home

Cayce, October 22

Mrs. F. S. Ivey, Reporter

October 22, 1960, is a red-letter day in the history of the SCFCWC. Through the cooperation of Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director, South Carolina Council on Human Relations, a Leadership Training Workshop was held at the Wilkinson Home, Cayce. The emphasis at this Workshop was upon better citizenship.

The President, Mrs. Mamie E. Fields, presided and introduced Mrs. Spearman, the guest speaker, and Mrs. Eunice F. Stackhouse of Columbia.

Mrs. Spearman stressed the importance of the Federation's involving in its pioneer efforts members of the many other state-wide and community organizations to which the Federation's members belong.

After the formal program the group broke up into buzz sessions to study the need for changes in the organizational set-up of the Federation and for an expanded program.

The reporters gave many suggestions concerning the Safety and Health programs and better and closer cooperation between the Federation and the churches, the P. T. A., and other community organizations. Also good suggestions were given for encouraging Arts and Crafts and for keeping interesting scrapbooks.

They recommended: 1. That a Public Affairs Department be set up with the present Citizenship Department as one of its Divisions; 2. An Education Department, with the present Adult Education Department as one of its Divisions, Public Schools as another, and Library and Study and Reading Clubs as a third Division. Leadership Training was especially emphasized.

They made recommendations, also,

(*Continued on page* 19)

Work-Shop On Community Development

Benedict College, Nov. 1

Mrs. T. B. Jones, Reporter

Mrs. M. E. Fields, President of the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, set the pattern for these hours of work and achievement in the opening prayer. Note "Forbid Us from Being Satisfied," "Open Our Eyes," "Save Us from Ourselves," "New Meaning, New Purpose."

Each participant seemed to have felt the impact of these words, and each person present felt moved in that direction.

Aspects of Community Development

Before a Community can be developed, a careful Survey and Plan should be made. Dr. L. P. Hollis of Greenville, S. C., told of the study they made beginning in 1948. This plan was not made by two or three persons hired to do such, but rather by the people themselves—the people who lived or would live in the community and hence were definitely involved. In a community development it is always best to set up both long- and short-range plans.

Mrs. Mary Alva Roof, Superintendent of Playgrounds for the city of Columbia, told of the work being done in Columbia in the form of recreation, etc. She cited the need for knowing your community; discovering the latent talent which would be of great help to you; and the necessity for publicity, especially through radio, TV, and the newspapers.

A pertinent thought brought by Mr. W. K. Marsh, Director of Urban Rehabilitation for Columbia, South Carolina, was the fact that in Community Planning the relation between physical and social planning must be kept in mind. The committee should be aware of the probable growth.

(*Continued on page* 21)

REPORTS FROM YOUR DISTRICTS

DISTRICT MEETING

Walterboro, Nov. 5

Mrs. Albertha Murray
President, Coastal District

Mrs. A. J. Murray, District President, presided at the District Meeting held in Walterboro, Nov. 5. Mrs. Susie Simmons led the devotional.

After the explanation of the purpose of the meeting by Mrs. Murray, the District President, Mrs. Mamie Fields, the President, spoke on the forward-looking program of the Federation and distributed Community Development suggestions based upon the findings of the Workshops at Wilkinson Home (Oct. 22) and Benedict College (Nov. 1). For specific ideas growing out of this meeting, write Mrs. A. J. Murray, 109 Bogard St., Charleston. For general suggestions on Club Programs, write Mrs. Mabel P. Washington, Frogmore, Second Vice President, the Dean of Departments and Divisions.

The group then broke up into buzz sessions to study the need for changes in the organizational set-up of the Federation and for an expanded program.

Among other things the leaders of the buzz sessions reported:

1. Concrete suggestions concerning Public Affairs and Citizenship.
2. Need for closer church relations, with a focus on youth to bridge the gap between the older adults and youth.
3. Value of training programs, as Boy and Girl Scouts, etc.
4. Recognition of specific needs in the community in which there could be bi-racial cooperation; for instance, work with the City Council concerning street lights.
5. Revision of the Constitution.
6. Greater emphasis upon Leadership Training.

DISTRICT MEETING

Florence, Nov. 12

Mrs. Iola Jones
President, Pee Dee District

The Florence meeting, with the Eureka Club as Hostess Club, was held in the activities building of Trinity Baptist Church, with Mrs. Iola Jones, District Director, presiding.

After the devotional, conducted by Mrs. Ina McQueen, the local President, Mrs. Fannie Ivey, the Federation's First Vice President, took charge of the meeting and presented Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Mrs. Spearman spoke of the natural leadership ability of the Federated Club Women which could and should be used to improve democracy. She urged the strengthening of our organization by improving the quality of leadership in our clubs. She stated that we should be in a position to distinguish between the urgent and the important needs of today. She spoke of the need for inter-racial cooperation and emphasized good citizenship. She spoke also of the need of job analysis—the need for each officer of the Federation to know the duties of her position.

The Pee Dee District studied the compiled list of suggestions made at the Leadership Conference held on October 22 at the Wilkinson Home. After a full discussion recommendations were made and unanimously adopted by representatives from the Sumter, Hartsville, Florence, Cheraw and Darlington Clubs, that two departments be set up, as follows:

I. An Education Department with the following Divisions: Adult Education, Character Education, Leadership

(Continued on next page)

(*Continued from preceding page*)

Training, Library and Study Club Division, Public Education.

II. A Community Affairs Department with the following Divisions: Civilian Defense, Community Service, Economic Development, Health, Gerontology, Welfare, and Junior Department.

Special emphasis was placed upon Leadership Training. The Presidents of all clubs should know parliamentary procedure. All agreed that club meetings should be well planned so that all club members will have a real purpose for attending.

Reverend H. P. Sharper was the luncheon speaker. His emphasis was upon good citizenship and he commended the clubwomen for their activities in registering and in voting.

After lunch the President, Mrs. Mamie Fields, conducted the meeting. She discussed with the group the publication of a club magazine and other forward-looking plans for the Federation. The group endorsed her suggestion about a club magazine to be issued in January. The President supplied copies of 1960-61 Year Book to those who had not received copies. She also distributed Community Development material for club study.

The whole program was characterized by a great deal of earnestness. The clubwomen are deeply interested in Community Development and Good Citizenship.

DISTRICT MEETING

Aiken, Nov. 19

Mrs. Christine Lynah
President, Marion Birnie Wilkinson
District (Central)

The Wilkinson District (Central) Workshop was held in Aiken, November 19, in the Sunday School Building of the lovely Episcopal Church.

In the absence of the District President, Mrs. Josie Hazel presided. She opened the meeting with a beautiful song devotional.

After a message from the President, Mrs. Mamie E. Fields, the group broke up into workshops. The reporters from the various workshops all brought most interesting and forward-looking suggestions on Health and Safety, Arts and Crafts, Citizenship, Religion and Church Affiliation, and Adult Education.

The reporter from the Arts and Crafts buzz session stressed the need for an Arts Department that would include not only the Arts and Crafts but Drama and Literature and other forms of the fine arts. Mrs. Annabel Weston, of Benedict College, spoke enthusiastically of an enlarged program that would include both Drama and Literature and Music. The following recommendation was passed: That the Arts and Crafts Department be made a Division of an Arts Department, with three other Divisions added—Painting and Sculpture, Drama and Literature, and Music.

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman participated in the buzz session of Citizenship and Community Affairs. She emphasized good citizenship and raised thought-provoking questions. This group recommended that a *Community Affairs Department* be set up with the following Divisions:

Civilian Defense
Community Service
Economic Development
Health
Gerontology
Youth (Junior Department)

This recommendation was also unanimously adopted.

The meeting was closed with the joining of hands and singing of the Federation Song, LIFTING AS WE CLIMB.

DISTRICT MEETING

Spartanburg, Dec. 3

Mrs. Carrie Thompson
President, Piedmont District

The Piedmont District of the South Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs engaged in a Workshop which was held in the Woodward Recreational Center from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Mrs. C. F. Claggett, presiding.

Miss C. M. Campbell conducted a very impressive devotional period, centered around the theme of The Christmas Season. A short poem was read and the group sang "Silent Night, Holy Night."

Each person introduced herself, which generated a kindly spirit and closer feeling among the ladies.

Mrs. Fields, the State President, expressed greetings and spoke of the theme "New Frontiers for Women and Girls." She told of the support for the Workshop which was made possible by a grant through the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. Then the President introduced Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director of that organization.

Mrs. Spearman elaborated on the purpose of the Workshop. Her viewpoint was centered around the great need for a change in the attitude of people and a better way of doing things. She emphasized two great needs.

1. To increase the democratic processes in our country.
2. To secure a better understanding of the civic and political aspects of our society.

The most effective way of securing the achievements of the several things, she thinks, is on the local level through club meetings and various activities. Group discussions, exchanging ideas, and working together can be of great value in reaching the goals.

The general session then broke up into buzz sessions composed of the various Departments of the Federation. After one and one-half hours of discussion the groups re-assembled to report their findings. All group leaders reported forward-looking plans and projects.

The Committee on Community Development stressed that in the accomplishment of their Community Development projects and programs, the clubs explore the possibility of getting community-wide cooperation, and that the appropriate approach be made to city officials. One illustration was given of how the clubwomen of one city secured *in a friendly way* better lighting for a dark Negro community.

The Adult Education Committee recommended that this Department become a Division under an Education Department and that the following other Divisions be added: Leadership Training, Library and Study Clubs Division, Public Education, Character Education. The recommendation was adopted unanimously.

The reporter from the Arts and Crafts buzz session brought from her group the request that more emphasis be put upon the different forms of art. A lively discussion followed, especially as to the importance of music in the lives of children. It was brought out what Greenville County was doing in this field for both the colored and the white children under the sponsorship of the Junior League and the Greenville Symphony Guild. Quoting from *The Greenville News* of Dec. 2, 1960: "Mrs. Uriel (A. D.) Staggs, who received a plaque last night for her contribution as schools' chairman of the Negro concerts for the past four years, believes the concerts have elevated the level of music appreciation. She finds this reflected in children's anticipation of the concerts, in increasing requests to join bands, in general music interest and in art work in some of the schools."

(*Continued on page* 16)

National Federation of Women's Club Banquet

CHILDREN'S BILL OF RIGHTS

Mother, Home, and Child Department
Submitted by the Chairman
Mrs. Cordelia Jones

By the present Declaration of the Rights of the Child, commonly known as the Declaration of Geneva, men and women of all nations, recognizing that Mankind owes to the Child the best that it has to give, declare and accept it as their duty to meet this obligation in all respects:

(1) The Child must be protected beyond and above all considerations of race, nationality, or creed.

(2) The Child must be cared for with due respect for the family as an entity.

(3) The Child must be given the means requisite for its normal development, materially, morally, and spiritually.

(4) The Child that is hungry must be fed; the child that is sick must be nursed; the child that is physically or mentally handicapped must be helped; the maladjusted child must be re-educated; the orphan and the waif must be sheltered and succored.

(*Continued on page* 16)

OUR SOUTH CAROLINA REPRESENTATIVES TO WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON THE AGING

Washington, D. C.

The members of the South Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs are very proud of the recognition given to two of our outstanding South Carolina leaders.

Dean Howard Jordan, Dean of the Faculty of State College, Orangeburg, represents the State of South Carolina on the National Committee of Research in the field of Psychology and Social Science.

Professor C. A. Johnson, beloved and retired Superintendent of the C. A. Johnson High School of Columbia, is one of two representatives from South Carolina in the area of income for the Aged. The other representative from South Carolina in this field is Mr. Arthur B. Rivers, Director of the Department of Public Welfare of South Carolina.

The South Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs stands ready to back our representatives in any program of service they may bring home from the White House Conference on the Aging.

CLUBWOMEN EXPRESS PLEASURE OVER NEW VENTURE

The following clubs have written your President expressing their pleasure over the publication of our first Clubwoman, the Palmettoan, and send best wishes for its continued success.

MAMIE E. FIELDS, Editor

The Addie Pickens Club

Cheraw, S. C.

MRS. ELLEN ELLERBE
President

The Uplift Club

Barnwell, S. C.

MRS. O. J. BARFIELD
President

Aiken Civic Club

Aiken, S. C.

MRS. JOSIE HAZEL
President

The Ever Ready Club

Rock Hill, S. C.

MRS. AMIE GATHING
President

Marion Birnie Wilkinson Club

Charleston, S. C.

MRS. WILHELMINA BREVARD
President

Over The Top Club

Greenville, S. C.

MRS. A. D. STAGGS
President

The Marion Anderson Circle

Charleston, S. C.

MRS. A. J. MURRAY
President

The Harriette Tubman Club

North Charleston, S. C.

MRS. ROBERT SIMMONS
President

Elite Art Club

Charleston, S. C.

MRS. HERMINE PARKER
President

MRS. ELLEN CARTER WATSON
Spartanburg, S. C.

CHAIRMAN OF HARVEST FESTIVAL

MEMBER OF MARIONETTES
Spartanburg

The Modern Priscilla Club

Charleston, S. C.

MRS. SUSIE SIMMONS
President

MRS. JULIAN S. LONG
Union, S. C.

MEMBER OF ADVISORY BOARD

Member of
MARION BIRNIE WILKINSON CLUB

The Marionettes

Charleston, S. C.

MRS. INEZ NIMMONS
President

The Edifites Club

Charleston, S. C.

MISS ESSIE T. HARPER
President

COMMUNITY ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

The South Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs will receive through the South Carolina Council on Human Relations financial assistance for leadership training and citizenship education as a part of the 1960-61 program based on the theme: NEW FRONTIERS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Funds for this work have been made available by grants from an interested foundation.

An award will be offered the club doing the most outstanding work in community service.

Narrative reports descriptive of projects completed must be in the hands of the Chairman of Judges not later than May 1.

Project will be judged on the basis of the goal set, work accomplished, and relative value of the community project.

The following projects are submitted as suggested activities to clubs wishing to participate in the contest:

GARDEN DEPARTMENT—

Garden Clubs, plant exchanges, beautification of public buildings and grounds and private homes and grounds, neighborhood improvement projects involving clean-up and paint-up week.

ARTS AND CRAFTS AND RECREATION—

Development of Arts and Crafts Clubs and classes for different age groups; playground activities (clean up unused lots for neighborhood playgrounds), folk and square dancing; boys' and girls' bands, glee clubs, community sings; cooking and sewing classes.

MOTHER, HOME AND CHILD—

Day Nurseries for care of working mothers and others; Community Centers to develop programs jointly with other departments—Garden, Arts and Crafts, Adult Education, and Public Affairs; health projects to be developed with the assistance of city, county and state boards of Health; Child Study Clubs.

ADULT EDUCATION—

Reading Clubs (Librarians in public libraries may be called upon to prepare suggested reading lists): using standards of achievement and awarding certificates; cooperate with the county programs of adult education; encourage participation in the TV literacy program; promote participation in a club program of "Each one, teach one"; apply for Community Schools for Continuing Education.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS—

Citizen study and action programs; field trips; participation in civic and political activities; work in registering and voting campaigns; participation in Party activities such as precinct meetings, county and state conventions; attend open county delegation hearings; conduct legislative briefings; hold open forums on public issues and use other sound methods for creating constructive public opinion; help to choose and support suitable candidates for public office; develop timely programs on international affairs including project with international students and visitors.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS—

Make use of facilities and resources of churches, schools, community centers, and of the voluntary and governmental agencies.

Community Development Leaders

Orangeburg — Community development leaders from 33 counties in South Carolina attended the state-wide community development meeting at South Carolina State College on Wednesday.

During the meeting, a state community development organization was set up. Officers elected for 1960-61 are: president, O. C. Jackson, Darlington County; secretary, Mrs. Willie Mae Owens, Orangeburg County; assistant secretary, Mrs. Gladys Mattison, Anderson County; treasurer, Mr. E. W. Lawrence, Williamsburg County; reporter, Charles McMillian, Bamberg County, and chaplain, the Rev. W. M. Warley of Berkeley County.

From *The State*

Leadership Is Our Country's Greatest Need

"One of the greatest needs of our country is LEADERSHIP. Never before have there been so many problems of economics and government, of law and order, or religion and science, clamoring for solution. Problems can be solved. Our clubwomen can provide the responsible leadership that could result in the solution of many problems. Let us have faith. Let us be the powerful force that we are capable of being.

LET US LOOK TO OUR CLUBWOMEN TO FURNISH RESPONSIBLE LEADERSHIP.

LET US LOOK TO OUR SCHOOLS TO FURNISH EDUCATION FOR LEADERSHIP."

Mrs. T. F. Dudley
General Federation of Women's Clubs

Publication of First Year Book

Highlighting the annual convention of the South Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs at the Wilkinson Home for Colored Girls in Cayce, was the presentation of the first Yearbook to be published by the Federation. The convention was held on October 8.

Sincere thanks were expressed by the president, Mrs. Mamie E. Fields of Charleston to Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse of Columbia, counted "among our best friends" for her help in compiling and publishing the Yearbook.

Plans were made for expanding the program of the Federation, especially along the lines of community development and citizenship. Leadership training for clubwomen was also stressed.

Among several trophies presented was one to Bessie Conyers of Sumter County. The young student of State College, Orangeburg, won third place in the National Contest of Colored Women's Clubs for herself making and modeling a costume. Mrs. McDonald, junior adviser, accepted the trophy for her in her absence.

The president reported that $1,153.50 in cash had been brought in from the various clubs over the state for the support of the Wilkinson Home.

The Horsman Doll Company of Columbia donated large boxes of remnants to take back to their respective clubs, especially the district presidents from the Coastal, Marion Birnie Wilkinson (Central), Pee Dee, and Piedmont districts, Doll dresses will be made from the remnants and sold for the benefit of the Wilkinson Home.

From *The State,* October 14, 1960.

Suggestions, Projects, Recommendations

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Spartanburg District Meeting,
Dec. 3, 1960

SAFETY AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mrs. Cora Chapman, Chairman

Purpose: The purpose of the Committee is to emphasize Safety and Health for all people.

1. Encourage parents to teach Safety and Health to their children.
2. Co-operate with local Safety Programs.
3. Encourage adults to have a complete physical examination periodically—to visit physician and dentist at least twice a year.
4. Co-operate with local United Fund Drives.
5. Attend P. T. A. meetings; show Health films; distribute pamphlets; have conference with parents who have children with physical defects.
6. Encourage children to give Safety and Health programs, also to obey traffic laws. Appoint a leader for the group. Give a party for children who co-operate with the program.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND CITIZENSHIP

Mrs. A. M. Richardson, Chairman

Purpose: To encourage a larger number of people to qualify and participate in civic and political affairs.

Suggestions:

1. Ministers should be asked to urge the members and friends of their congregations to REGISTER AND VOTE in all elections.
2. People should be given more information about political policies, issues and candidates, in order to vote more intelligently.
3. Classes and workshops should be used continuously to instruct people about civic and political affairs.
4. People should be encouraged to increase their knowledge of local, national and international affairs.
5. Fraternities, sororities, professional and civic groups should be asked to unite in study of the structure of government, political and civic issues, and lend more leadership in the community in these areas.

ART

Mrs. Georgia L. Rice, Chairman

The Committee endorsed the idea of having more art work among the club women as suggested by members of the workshop which was held on October 22 at the Wilkinson Home.

Suggestions:

1. Make use of discarded articles around homes for inexpensive projects; for example, use discarded spray perfume bottles for bud vases, oatmeal boxes and cigar boxes for jewelry cases, fruit juice cans for foot stools for the aged.
2. Sell articles in the community and at State Federation meetings.
3. Use a part of the club meeting time for instructions.
4. Use the finances from the sale of the articles for the benefit of the Wilkinson Home.
5. This group proposed that the Art Department be enlarged to include the following divisions: Painting and Sculpture, Crafts, Drama and Literature, Music.

FINANCE

Mrs. A. D. Staggs, Chairman

The Finance Committee offers the following report:

1. That all finances of this Federation

be carefully and accurately accounted for.

2. That all clubs in the State observe Dimes Day.
3. That each club sponsor a Club Sister as a Contestant for the State Federation, 1961. Any member, officer or non-officer would be eligible.
   A. That a Chairman be appointed by the State President to co-ordinate this club project so that best results can be obtained.
   B. That each club submit name of contestant at January meeting. Contest to begin in February and terminate in April.
   C. That contestant raising highest amount over $200.00 be crowned at the State Meeting and given a trip to Atlanta, Ga., to the Regional Meeting in August.
   D. That Financial reports be made at the Annual Meeting.
4. That all clubs respond to our Special Financial Efforts. Some clubs made no report at Harvest Festival and have not to date.
5. That money from sales of doll clothes be turned in this month.
6. That all dues be paid by January and reported on proper forms.
7. That each club and district work vigorously in underwriting cost of the first edition of our magazine, THE PALMETTOAN. Secure ads, etc.

CHURCH RELATIONS

Mrs. Lydia Higdon, Chairman

We the members of this Committee accepted and adopted the following suggestions made at the Leadership Conference on October 22, and added the last, number six.

1. That in order to get over to churches our program of "UPLIFT" each club should send out letters along with a club member to tell of our State Project and ask for an offering.
2. That we unite with the Church Women and spearhead World's Day of Prayer in our communities, the first Friday in Lent.
3. That women of the local Federated Clubs meet with women of the Missionary Societies and other groups to form a Council of Church Women who stand ready to do whatever their hands find to do for God and Humanity. Call on your Council of Church Women.
4. That, wherever needed, we initiate interest in an Easter Sunrise Service on a Community-wide basis. This has been found beneficial in many places.
5. Wherever needed, initiate interest in mid-week Prayer Services.
6. That groups should visit in the community, locate persons who do not belong to any church, and invite them to attend.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mrs. C. F. Claggett, Chairman

We had the opportunity of being a part of a Workshop on Community Development sponsored by the South Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, at Woodward Recreational Center in Spartanburg, S. C., on December 3, 1960.

Out of this Workshop, grew the following suggestions.

1. Sponsor more clean up, fix up, paint up, and other improvement campaigns.
2. Request more street lights.
3. Sponsor more Rural Mail Box improvement Programs.
4. Conduct more Church, Cemetery and Community Center improvement Campaigns.
5. Encourage more Youth participation in the Campaigns.
6. Organize more Garden Clubs and Junior Garden Clubs in the Community.

(*Continued on next page*)

(*Continued from preceding page*)

7. Work for better streets and sidewalks in general.

ADULT EDUCATION

Mrs. B. G. Bowser, Chairman

The Adult Education Committee recommends that Adult Education be made a Division of the Education Department. It advocates strengthening the educational program of each of the federated clubs, that additional Study Clubs be organized in connection with a Library and Study Club Division, that continuing education opportunities be requested of the County Superintendent of Education and that help be given in every way possible to the literacy program of "Each one, teach one."

The above reports given at the Spartanburg District Meeting, Dec. 3, have grown out of the study of the recommendations made at the Leadership Conference at Wilkinson Home, Oct. 22.

Mrs. A. M. Richardson, Reporter

OFFICERS

(*Continued from page* 3)

Asst. Financial Secretary
Wilkinson Home
Mrs. Jeanette Outten
5115 Floran St.
Columbia, S. C.

Treasurer, Wilkinson Home
Mrs. Marion B. Paul
2324 Washington St.
Columbia, S. C.

Treasurer Federation
Mrs. Lola Myers
Kelly Edwards High School
Williston, S. C.

Financial Secretary Federation
Mrs. E. M. Parker
163 Line St., Charleston, S. C.

Parliamentarian
Miss Nan I. Davis
P. O. Box 624, Sumter, S. C.

Statistician
Mrs. Susie U. Simmons
226 Spring St.
Charleston, S. C.

Chaplain
Mrs. Luray Snelling
Box 82 Barnwell, S. C.

REPORTS FROM

(*Continued from page* 8)

The District meeting unanimously endorsed the following recommendation of the Arts and Crafts Committee: That the Arts and Crafts Department be made a Division of an Arts Department, with three other Divisions added—Painting and Sculpture, Crafts, Drama and Literature, and Music.

The Committee on Revisions of the Constitution asked for more time to study suggestions for revisions in the Constitution and the proposed By-Laws. The Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Revision, Mrs. H. E. Hill, stated that the recommendations of this Committee will be sent to each Club President with the request that they be studied by the club members; and that the official delegates from the clubs to the Annual Convention in Rock Hill will be expected to vote for the constitutional revisions and By-Laws as presented, or with such amendments as may be adopted.

A Luncheon Meeting, at which the State President, Mrs. Mamie E. Fields presided, was held at the Southside Restaurant. Highest praise was expressed for the Restaurant's proprietor, a home economics major and graduate of State College, Orangeburg, for the luncheon, and for the workshop.

CHILDREN'S BILL

(*Continued from page* 9)

(5) The Child must be the first to receive relief in times of distress.

(6) The Child must enjoy the full benefits provided by social welfare and social security schemes; the child must receive a training which will enable it, at the right time, to earn a livelihood, and must be protected against every form of exploitation.

(7) The Child must be brought up in the consciousness that its talents must be devoted to the service of its fellowmen.

Student Loan Fund Established

Through the generosity of Dr. Wil Lou Gray and Dr. Eunice F. Stackhouse, of Columbia, a Student Loan Fund has been started for worthy girls wishing to go to college and needing financial assistance.

It is hoped that other individuals and clubs will make contributions to this worthy cause. For information write Mrs. Mamie E. Fields, President of the South Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, 5 President Place, Charleston, S. C.

College Student Loan Fund

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM COASTAL DISTRICT

Miss E. T. Harper, Reporter

Help raise funds for your Federation Student Loan Fund.

Look around for discarded articles that contain gold.

Articles you no longer use, which are worthless to you, send them to us for the scholarship fund. Damaged articles made of gold, silver, platinum; gold-filled, gold-plated dental gold; eyeglass frames that you have discarded. The following list you may look for: watches, watch cases, chains, rings, bracelets, sterling silverware, pen points, pocket watches, watch bands, vest chains, anything made of gold, gold-filled, gold-plated, or platinum.

Won't you turn these discarded articles into cash for our Student Loan Fund? Maybe a friend will give a helping hand in swelling this fund.

Remember our theme, "New Frontiers for Women and Girls." Let us get together and keep this new frontier growing for the girls in the future. As we climb in our profession, let us work to help worthy girls to climb toward their future.

Send these articles to Miss E. T. Harper, 110 Congress Street, Charleston. Kindly send articles by insured mail. You will get credit for this. The amount that is received from the scraps will be placed in the Student Loan Fund under your club's name.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(*Continued from page* 4)

Health Division — Mrs. A. D. Staggs, 706 Jenkins St., Greenville

Gerontology Division—

Junior Division — Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, Walterboro

IV. Communications and Public Relations Department—

Press, Radio, and Television Division—

Public Relations Division—

V. Education Department (Character Education)—

Adult Education Division — Mrs. Annabel Weston

Leadership Training — First Vice-President

Library and Study Clubs Division—

Public Education—

VI. International Affairs Department —Mrs. A. J. Murray, 109 Bogard St., Charleston

United Nations Division—

International Students Division—

VII. Public Affairs Department—

Citizenship Division—Mrs. Hazel Pierce, 485 Treadwell St., Orangeburg

Legislative Division—

Safety Division — Mrs. A. D. Staggs, 706 Jenkins St., Greenville.

X. Religion Department—

Church Relations Division — Miss T. B. Grayson, Box 133, Beaufort

XI. Business and Professional Women's Department—Mrs. Amie Gathing, 459 S. Trade St., Rock Hill

Student Loan Fund Committee—

MAJOR PROJECT OF THE SCFCWC—THE WILKINSON HOME

The Wilkinson Home for Girls was founded in 1909 by Mrs. Marion B. Wilkinson, Mrs. Celia D. Saxon, Miss Sara B. Henderson, Mrs. L. A. J. Moorer and others, all of whom have gone to their reward. The ground was given by the Upper Diocese of the Episcopal Church of South Carolina through Bishop Finley. Mr. I. S. Levy, Mrs. Dykes, Mrs. Ida Green, Mrs. Louise Homes and others blazed the trail. These dear souls built better than they knew. Today the women of our Federation are showing the same devotion—LIFTING AS WE CLIMB.

The seal of the SCFCWC, which carries Mrs. Wilkinson's picture, was made from a painting done by the Sunlight Club of Orangeburg of which Mrs. Wilkinson was founder and first President. Mrs. Wilkinson carried the torch in her lifetime. We can hear her say,

"To you from falling hands we throw
The torch: be yours to hold it high."

Our major financial projects in maintaining the Home are the Harvest Festival and the annual Wilkinson Memorial Tea.

Mrs. Ellen Carter Watson of Spartanburg is chairman of the Harvest Festival which is held on the second Saturday in October at the Home. The clubs bring supplies and cash for the Home. This money raised is a part of the Federation's yearly budget.

The Annual Memorial Tea, state wide, has been named The Robert Shaw Wilkinson Memorial Tea and is held the third Sunday in February—the Sunday nearest his birthday, February 18. This project also helps to raise the annual budget of the Federation. Mrs. H. E. Hill, of Seneca, is chairman.

M. E. F.

Mrs. O. B. Barfield of Barnwell, the new Chairman of Church Affiliations, asks you to plan a community-wide service for early Easter Sunday morning at one of the beauty spots of your city in the open, and to join in with the Local Council of Church Women in observing World Day of Prayer, February 17.

THE HENRIETTA ALSTON CLUB

Wilkinson Home

The Henrietta Alston Club has been organized by the young residents of the Wilkinson Home. This group is very active and set the pace for the activities of the Home.

They are interested in needlecraft and handicrafts.

Their officers are: President, Consuella Goff; Vice President, May Belle O. Tollie; Secretary, Lillian Johnson; Assistant Secretary, Barbara Harrell; Treasurer, Minnie Middleton; Chaplain, Mary Ruth Jackson; Sergeant at Arms, Susan Heyward.

Advisors: Misses Castor and Washington. M. E. F.

Greetings from

Sumter County Teachers

DISTRICT NO. 2

MISS NAN I. DAVIS

Supervisor of Schools

RECOMMENDED CHANGES in FEDERATION DISTRICTS

Many clubs have expressed the desire to have six districts rather than four, the Federation Districts to correspond to the Congressional Districts of the State.

The clubs are advised to consider this change and be ready to vote upon it at the Annual Convention.

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

(*Continued from page* 5)

concerning the responsibilities of the Finance Committee and recommended that a Ways and Means Committee be appointed.

The Constitution Revision Committee submitted a revised copy of the Constitution and a number of By-Laws.

The buzz sessions were lively and enjoyable and the general sessions were most forward-looking.

The members of the Harriett Tubman Club of Charleston Heights are making dresses for the children of the Home. They have bought lights for the entrance to the Home and soon hope to install them. They have visited the Home several times during the year.

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WITH OUR CLUBS

For the fourth consecutive year Youth Concerts have been played by the Symphony Orchestra of Greenville, with the belief that the best way to enjoy good music is through live musicians.

Mrs. Urice Staggs received a plaque at the concert for her contribution as school chairman of the Negro Concerts for the past four years. She believes that these concerts have elevated the level of music appreciation. She has been chosen as Chairman of the Department of Music in the Federation, with Mrs. G. V. Woodson as Co-chairman. Each District will support this committee by appointing a member to help for a strong working group for the State Federation. Mrs. Staggs is President of OVER THE TOP CLUB of Greenville.

Greer reports that some of their students have been inspired by attending the Symphony in Greenville. Wayne Foster, Gail Cox, Jannie Smith, and Mr. Peter Rickett, Director.

Bessie Conyers of Sumter is the Junior who won the trophy for the best made and modeled dress in New York last summer at the National Convention. It was the Booker Washington Trophy.

Miss Thelma Murray visited the Wilkinson Home in December and got the playground off to a good start. Swings and see-saw, volly ball and basketball, and old swings repaired and croquet ground laid out. Hoo rah, Juniors!

The Les Femmes Club of Columbia made quite a contribution to the Marion B. Wilkinson Home for Girls at Cayce. The club donated a living room suit and made drapes for the dining room. They are beautiful and to our surprise they were made by girls at the Lake View High School Economics Department, Miss Davis, the teacher. This club held a summer meeting at the Home. Mrs. Jeanette Outten is President of this club.

All clubs are urged to use your rating sheet this year to make out your reports. The rating sheet will be found in your Year Book.

Mrs. J. G. Edwards, Reporter

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(*Continued from page* 3)

Conferences that followed. All of the District Conferences were well attended, the programs well planned, and the interest and participation of all members in the programs most gratifying.

The Conference Workshops attracted many other organized groups who expressed willingness to work with the Federation on its "New Frontiers" program — among them the Eastern Star, P. T. A. A. K. A., Relta Deltas, Tents, and the W. S. C. S.

With the beginning of the New Year, let us strive to strengthen our Federation, let us try to strengthen our role of leadership in our respective communities and in our State.

Let us study the organizational structure of our Federation and our objectives and programs and suit them to the needs of the present day. Our Challenge is "New Frontiers." Judging by the interest shown in our District Meetings the SCFCWC is meeting the challenge.

Best wishes for a Happy New Year,

Sincerely,
MAMIE E. FIELDS

WORKSHOP ON

(*Continued from page* 5)

Community Projects and Programs

Miss Serena Staggers, of the Social Science Division of Voorhees School and Junior College, spoke on Family Life Institutes. She gave examples of projects and discussions being carried on jointly by students and community families around the school in Denmark. This is a forward step, and surely will bring improvements. During this period, it was enlightening to hear of the many projects being carried on for the development of the communities by the women's Federated Clubs. Seneca has done an unusual job in Community beautification.

Day nurseries are being conducted at Cheraw and Frogmore.

The Youth Work was discussed by Mrs. Iola Jones.

Mr. James D. Gordon, Executive Director of Midlands Boys Club, Columbia, S. C.; told of the need for a Community Program to serve the boys of various communities.

Resource Use

Miss Elsye McKeown, of the South Carolina Mental Health Commission, spoke of the possibility of a Leadership Training Workshop. This could be done if we can get people willing to give 20 hours for this. Miss McKeown mentioned Urban Renewals. What is happening to the people who are being moved? There is a definite role for the minister.

Mrs. Septima Clark, Education Director Highlander Folk School, rendered a provocative thought when she said, "We need leaders on every level." She gave several principles for working with adults. Among these were Democratic Leadership; Know something about the community: (a) Kind of people; (b) occupation; (c) their economic status.

The interest shown in this Community Development Workshop was evident. The participants and each person present saw and felt the need for:

1. The Use of Resources available
2. The vital need for Social Planning
3. The role of Volunteers in helping to provide Community Service
4. To become *group minded*
5. A Singleness of Purpose

Just before adjournment, the group moved that the following recommendation be made to the entire Assembly:

That this type of program be continued and that a committee be formed to study same. Mrs. Eunice F. Stackhouse was asked to serve as chairman and Mrs. Mamie E. Fields as co-chairman.

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Mrs. Ella Standback, President

CHESTER, S. C.

QUARTERLY REPORT

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

December, 1960, January, 1961, February, 1961.

GENERAL CONDITIONS IN VIRGINIA.

High on the list of significant happenings in Virginia would be the announcement by Atty. General Albertus Harrison as a candidate for Governor of the state. His running mate was announced as State Senator Mills Godwin of Suffolk. Robert Button, as candidate for Attorney General, rounds out the Byrd-backed ticket for state offices. These candidates have been strangely quiet about the school situation except to endorse the "~~xxxxx~~ "tuition grant law". The record of Senator Godwin and Atty. Gen. Harrison--together with their endorsement by the Byrd Machine indicates that the extreme Segregationists will be in control of state functions if they are elected.

The other ticket is composed of Lt. Gov. A.E.S. Stephens and State Senator Armistead Boothe as a team. These men, while professing some segregationist beliefs are considered moderate in their views. For the first time in six terms E. Blackburn Moore, speaker of the House, is having his leadership seriously challenged.

Freedom of choice is working well in all of the state except Prince Edward County. Several challenges to the "tuition grant" system are before the courts. It is inconceivable that any other schools will close over the state as a result of court ordered integration. However, the large 4th district known as "southside" may very well resort to any actions possible to delay Negro entry into the previously all-white schools. Many southside communities have applications pending in white schools. Petersburg has 23, Prince George County, 30, and Hopewell 18.

There has been a continuing wave of protest activity over the state. This has been largely carried out by students. The Student Non Violent Group, CORE, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference have been the leaders in these protests. One would hesitate to put a value-judgment on the entire movement--however, in many cases these protests have been poorly planned. They have been engaged in with a view to a maximum of publicity rather than to achieve results. We cannot see the quality of the sit-ins this year in comparison to last year. It is esepcially unfortunate where demonstrations are made while negotiations are in progress. The charge of "lack of good faith" which is the regular charge in the white community has some basis in fact. This weakens our position.

Kneel ins at church and stand-ins at Theatres have also been occuring in several cities in Virginia. The kneel-in movement has not been wide-spread but where it has occured it has caused much community consternation. So far all students have been welcomed into every church they have entered in Virginia and so far no minister has lost his position because of them.

The Director of VCHR was involved in some widespread publicity just before Christmas in connection with a speach made at Charlottesville in which several unpleasant facts were uncovered relating to the Prince Edward situation. The local Richmond papers played the matter in a biased way but stuck to facts whereas the Farmville Herald was definitely accusatory and name calling. This died down very soon after Christmas and has not been revived.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Of primary interest is the legal status of the schools in Prince Edward. The Prince Edward Case is due to be heard in District Federal Court on May 8th. Many are hopeful that at this time the Prince Edward school board, supervisors etc. will be enjoined from discrininating by abolishing schools. There is some doubt expressed in private about just how good this case really is. I have talked to two lawyers and both have assured me that the case will be won. If the decision should go in favor of the county officials it would not only hold back public education but would be widely used in other places.

Tension has increased in Prince Edward county. The whites are turning on anyone with a liberal approach. This heightened tension signals the uncertain ground and the fear of the leaders of the private schools. We believe that the Negro community is rapidly deteriorating. Attendance has dropped off steadily at the Negro centers in the county. Although there is community activity in the office of the AFSC we see this as affecting only a tiny segment of the total community. PECCA now has an office and a secretary and Mr. Griffin assures us that he can secure the needed finances for the completion of this years term of "school" k or centers. Conditions were pointed up at a recent meeting of the Civil Rights Commission at Williamsburg. Unfortunately Mr. Griffin did not attend this meeting where he was invited to give his side of the picture. The VCHR has continued to work with the Centers wherever possible--to cooperate with AFSC wherever possible and most important to try to get national publicity for the county. Mrs. Michael has worked closely with the reporters and editors of Long Island Newsday, Washington Post, Manchester Guardian, and the Saturday Evening Post. The Saturday Evening Post, in our opinion will probably publish the most comprehensive and complete story of the county to this date. This story should appear in late April or early May. We are hoping that SRC will use this article in reprints.

Dr. Gordon C. G. Moss, Dean of Longwood College, has emerged as a leader of moderate forces in the county. However, due to his public utterances the state Board of Education has obviously put him on probation. (We do not have all the facts on this but Ben Muse is working toward a solution of this problem). Although several faculty members and others have spoken out against the lack of any education for Negroes in the county and although the private schools continue to be far from perfect--we see no solution to the problem except the action of a federal court. The present position of the leaders in the county is certainly an untenable and indefensible position even by most standards in the state.

CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

NORFOLK:

Norfolk chapter has been instrumental in effecting the desegregation of the Y.W.C.A. cafeteria. This affords a fine meeting place for inter-racial groups in the city. The Norfolk chapter has been weak due to the reluctance of the president to appoint committees. The president has now resigned and is leaving town. He has been instrumental in effecting the merger of the Human Relations Council and the Women's Interracial Council. This should occur on April 3rd. If it becomes a reality it should add at least two hundred members to our rolls.

The Norfolk Council has also been instrumental in setting up an inter-agency professional group known as "Chonco" ~~xxxxx~~. This group has met once each month and is now actively engaged in desegregating the City Museum. General Mac Arthur has voiced his opinion that he will have nothing to do with a segregated memorial (the city is building a MacArthur memorial and musuem).

FAIRFAX COUNTY

Besides an outstanding monthly program each month the Fairfax County Council has accomplished the following:

1. JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Secured the opening of Safeway Stores for Negro employment on a merit basis. Approached other chains in the area with the same proposals.

2. SCHOOLS

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Under the able leadership of Mrs. George Eddy the Alexandria has a good program going. They have conducted a workshop on housing which is Alexandria's most pressing problem. They are now leading all councils in the state on raising funds for thestate office. They have also had programs on Job Opportunities and on public schools. The Director is speaking on Prince Edward County in Alexandria on April 6th. This council is probably the one with the best rounded program in the state--having shown the most improvement.

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Richmond is the largest chapter and poses the greatest challenge. It also has the most problems. Under the leadership of its new president, the Rev. Edward M. Gregory (curate of St. Marks Church) we should make progress. Mr. Gregory has surrounded himself with a small advisory council composed of good human relations people including representatives from the state office. It is believed that his concept of human relations is broader than any previous leadership in this chapter. He has, on his own initiative, sought to find out why certain facilities are not desegregated. He has gone further and has used his own status and prestige, which is considerable, in implementing his concerns. He is a man with many contacts and the Richmond group should make progress under his leadership.

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After a great deal of deliberation it was decided that the VCHR would NOT endorse or participate in the march of the students of Prince Edward on Washington. This is being sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. PECCA is caught in this and is an unwilling participant. AFSC is not participating.

We see the Williamsburg chapter joining with us in the very near future.

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SRC Quarterly Financial Report

For The Months December, 1960, January, February, 1961

INCOME	
Contributions	$ 1497.48
Memberships	326.00
SRC	975.00
Sale of Literature	0
Refunds	49.93
Miscellaneous	0
TOTAL	$ 2848.41

1497
326
1823

1873.4
975

EXPENDITURES	
Salaries	1604.32
Housing Allowance	166.66
Social Security	53.58
Travel	443.89
Rent	235.50
Electricity	5.00
Office Supplies	187.13
Telephone	114.32
NEW SOUTH	140.00
Miscellaneous	139.13
TOTAL	$ 3089.53

* - *

Office Balance, December 1, 1960	$ 5801.23
Income During Three Months	2848.41
Total	8649.64
Disbursements During Three Months	3089.53
Balance	5560.11
Balance in 2nd Account	5000.00
Bank Balance in 1st Account	$ 560.11

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF ALABAMA COUNCIL TO SRC

The Alabama Council State Office has been rather quiet since Rev. Hughes left his position as Executive Director in January. Prior to his leaving, he made several trips out of town and state setting up new contacts for later possible use and closed out as much work as possible here in the office.

Since that time the office has kept up with acknowledging mail coming into the office, sending out membership notices, handling the financial part, etc. Father Foley, our president, along with others have been working on a very valuable project, a policy manual. The purpose of this manual is to state the nature and purposes of the Council, the basic assumptions, the procedural assumptions for programming, functions of the Board of Directors, the President and the Executive Director, and the fiscal, financial, publicity and public relations policies. We are hoping this will be completed before very long.

To date we have not located anyone to fill the position left vacant by Rev. Hughes. Rev. Gene Ethridge of Mississippi gave us a negative answer on this.

On March 25th the Executive Committee met here in Birmingham at the State Office for the purpose of interviewing three candidates for the position of Executive Director: Rev. Norman Jimerson of Hopewell, Va., (American Baptist Ministerial Chaplain of Federal Reformatory there); Rev. Bob Goodson, Presbyterian minister of Dixon Memorial Church in Tarrant City, and Mr. William Allred of Chapel Hill, N. C., presently a student at University of North Carolina.

The committee decided to offer the position to Will Allred in view of his acquaintance with the S. R. C. through his study of the organization for a doctoral dissertation and also in view of his personal qualifications. If he refuses, the committee agreed to offer the position to Rev. Normal Jimerson and, in case it is not accepted by him, to offer it to Rev. Bob Goodson as third choice.

All three men were excellently qualified for the position.

I have heard this date that Mr. Allred also has given a negative answer concerning this position and Rev. Jimerson will now be contacted.

Summary of Receipts and Disbursements of the Virginia Council on Human Relations -- 12-1-60 - 2-28-61

(7)

933
2080
3013

RECEIPTS:	Memberships	New South	Contributions	So. Regional Council	Miscellaneous
December	554.50	212.00	480.50	none	272.00
January	16.00	4.00	439.50	975.00	417.09
February	363.00	220.00	1160.00	none	217.50
Total	933.50	436.00	2080.00	975.00	906.59

GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS	5331.09
Beginning Bank Balance	473.85
Total	5804.94

DISBURSEMENTS:	Salaries	IRS Deposit	Travel	Telephone	Printing Office Sup.	Postage	Rent	Miscella
December	746.62	128.20	75.00	56.45	28.39	60.00	35.00	56.00 local refund 200.00 annual dinner 418.00 New South .70 bank charge
January	780.86	119.20	126.20	71.68	139.85	none	35.00	54.00 New South 208.30 moving expense reimbursement 3.04 bank charge
February	782.42	170.56	300.00	43.08	117.00	50.00	35.00	224.00 New South 54.00 local refund 1.04 bank charge
Total	2309.90	417.96	501.20	171.21	285.24	110.00	105.00	1219.08

GRAND TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	5119.59
Ending Bank Balance	685.35
Difference - Receipts - Disbursements	685.35

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QUARTERLY REPORT

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

December, 1960, January, 1961, February, 1961.

GENERAL CONDITIONS IN VIRGINIA.

High on the list of significant happenings in Virginia would be the announcement by Atty. General Albertus Harrison as a candidate for Governor of the state. His running mate was announced as State Senator Mills Godwin of Suffolk. Robert Button, as candidate for Attorney General, rounds out the Byrd-backed ticket for state offices. These candidates have been strangely quiet about the school situation except to endorse the "~~xxxxx~~ "tuition grant law". The record of Senator Godwin and Atty. Gen. Harrison--together with their endorsement by the Byrd Machine indicates that the extreme Segregationists will be in control of state functions if they are elected.

The other ticket is composed of Lt. Gov. A.E.S. Stephens and State Senator Armistead Boothe as a team. These men, while professing some segregationist beliefs are considered moderate in their views. For the first time in six terms E. Blackburn Moore, speaker of the House, is having his leadership seriously challenged.

Freedom of choice is working well in all of the state except Prince Edward County. Several challenges to the "tuition grant" system are before the courts. It is inconceivable that any other schools will close over the state as a result of court ordered integration. However, the large 4th district known as "southside" may very well resort to any actions possible to delay Negro entry into the previously all-white schools. Many southside communities have applications pending in white schools. Petersburg has 23, Prince George County, 30, and Hopewell 18.

There has been a continuing wave of protest activity over the state. This has been largely carried out by students. The Student Non Violent Group, CORE, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference have been the leaders in these protests. One would hesitate to put a value-judgment on the entire movement--however, in many cases these protests have been poorly planned. They have been engaged in with a view to a maximum of publicity rather than to achieve results. We cannot see the quality of the sit-ins this year in comparison to last year. It is especially unfortunate where demonstrations are made while negotiations are in progress. The charge of "lack of good faith" which is the regular charge in the white community has some basis in fact. This weakens our position.

Kneel ins at church and stand-ins at Theatres have also been occuring in several cities in Virginia. The kneel-in movement has not been wide-spread but where it has occured it has caused much community consternation. So far all students have been welcomed into every church they have entered in Virginia and so far no minister has lost his position because of them.

The Director of VCHR was involved in some widespread publicity just before Christmas in connection with a speach made at Charlottesville in which several unpleasant facts were uncovered relating to the Prince Edward situation. The local Richmond papers played the matter in a biased way but stuck to facts whereas the Farmville Herald was definitely accusatory and name calling. This died down very soon after Christmas and has not been revived.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Of primary interest is the legal status of the schools in Prince Edward. The Prince Edward Case is due to be heard in District Federal Court on May 8th. Many are hopeful that at this time the Prince Edward school board, supervisors etc. will be enjoined from discriminating by abolishing schools. There is some doubt expressed in private about just how good this case really is. I have talked to two lawyers and both have assured me that the case will be won. If the decision should go in favor of the county officials it would not only hold back public education but would be widely used in other places.

Tension has increased in Prince Edward county. The whites are turning on anyone with a liberal approach. This heightened tension signals the uncertain ground and the fear of the leaders of the private schools. We believe that the Negro community is rapidly deteriorating. Attendance has dropped off steadily at the Negro centers in the county. Although there is community activity in the office of the AFSC we see this as affecting only a tiny segment of the total community. PECCA now has an office and a secretary and Mr. Griffin assures us that he can secure the needed finances for the completion of this years term of "school" or centers. Conditions were pointed up at a recent meeting of the Civil Rights Commission at Williamsburg. Unfortunately Mr. Griffin did not attend this meeting where he was invited to give his side of the picture. The VCHR has continued to work with the Centers wherever possible--to cooperate with AFSC wherever possible and most important to try to get national publicity for the county. Mrs. Michael has worked closely with the reporters and editors of Long Island Newsday, Washington Post, Manchester Guardian, and the Saturday Evening Post. The Saturday Evening Post, in our opinion will probably publish the most comprehensive and complete story of the county to this date. This story should appear in late April or early May. We are hoping that SRC will use this article in reprints.

Dr. Gordon C. G. Moss, Dean of Longwood College, has emerged as a leader of moderate forces in the county. However, due to his public utterances the state Board of Education has obviously put him on probation. (We do not have all the facts on this but Ben Muse is working toward a solution of this problem). Although several faculty members and others have spoken out against the lack of any education for Negroes in the county and although the private schools continue to be far from perfect--we see no solution to the problem except the action of a federal court. The present position of the leaders in the county is certainly an untenable and indefensible position even by most standards in the state.

CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

NORFOLK:

Norfolk chapter has been instrumental in effecting the desegregation of the Y.W.C.A. cafeteria. This affords a fine meeting place for inter-racial groups in the city. The Norfolk chapter has been weak due to the reluctance of the president to appoint committees. The president has now resigned and is leaving town. He has been instrumental in effecting the merger of the Human Relations Council and the Women's Interracial Council. This should occur on April 3rd. If it becomes a reality it should add at least two hundred members to our rolls.

The Norfolk Council has also been instrumental in setting up an inter-agency professional group known as "Chonco" ~~xxxxxx~~. This group has met once each month and is now actively engaged in desegregating the City Museum. General MacArthur has voiced his opinion that he will have nothing to do with a segregated memorial (the city is building a MacArthur memorial and musuem).

FAIRFAX COUNTY

Besides an outstanding monthly program each month the Fairfax County Council has accomplished the following:

1. JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Secured the opening of Safeway Stores for Negro employment on a merit basis. Approached other chains in the area with the same proposals.

2. SCHOOLS

Circulated a petition asking Negro parents to choose the best schools for their children and pointing out that all schools in the county are now open for children regardless of race. The Youth Council of the Fairfax County Council circulated a petition protesting the denial of athletic privileges to Negro Youth. This action denying participation to Negroes was reversed as a result of the action brought by the youth group.

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GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
December 1, 1960-March 1, 1961

Balance on hand December 1, 1960		$1,104.89
RECEIPTS:		
Grant-in-aid (SRC)	$ 875.00	716
Memberships	716.00	897
Contributions	897.00	1,613
Subscriptions for New South	32.00	
Total receipts	2,520.00	2,520.00
TOTAL		3,624.89
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	1,357.20	
Travel and expenses	135.92	
Rent	120.75	
Telephone	85.64	
New South	40.00	
Refunds to local councils	112.08	
Office supplies	32.46	
Printing	~~126.14~~ 122.29	(as per Mrs. Kurt phone conversation 3/23/61) S.M.
Miscellaneous ($176.65 to be reimbursed)	206.47	
Postage	80.25	
Subscription to Southern School News	2.00	
Social Security and Withholding tax	187.80	
		2,482.86
Total disbursements	$2,486.71	~~2,486.71~~
	2,482.86	
Balance on hand March 1, 1961		~~$1,138.18~~ 1,142.03

Mr. Cowart decided there was no need for him to make any report

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HARPER PRINTING CO., INC.
351 WHITEHALL ST., S. W.
JACKSON 2-5890
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North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

March 15, 1961

Carver College papers which were included turned over to Research
SM.

PROGRAM REPORT FOR DECEMBER, JANUARY and FEBRUARY

I. Information-Education Mail Program

Monthly mailings were made to our members and our VIP lists of community leaders (a total of over two thousand names) as follows:

December: Excerpts from an address by Marion A. Wright to the annual meeting of the Council.

January: Human Relations Bulletin No. 33 - Main article: Outlook for School Desegregation in 1961

February: To Charlotte List: Portions of an address by C. S. Cartwright of Little Rock.
To State List: Excerpts from the Report of the Fowler Commission on Human Relations (Florida) on the importance of local interracial committees.

II. Raleigh Council

In December, members of the Raleigh Council were invited to attend the annual meeting of the state Council which met in Raleigh on December 8th at State College Cafeteria. The Steering Committee of the Raleigh Council met on December 14th and decided to meet monthly thereafter.

The January meeting of the Council had to be postponed because of bad weather (ice and snow). It was held a month later with good attendance and a fine program. Four panel members, two white and two Negro, spoke on the status of race relations in Raleigh. Several problem areas were pointed out for study and report at future meetings.

The Raleigh Council is off to a good start and is developing momentum as time goes on.

III. Charlotte Council

The attention of the Charlotte Council has been focused on the issue of whether a new Carver College should be built in Charlotte. A new Charlotte College is now in the building stage.

A delegation of twenty-five persons, including some prominent ministers, appeared before the trustees of the colleges on January 16th. Ernest Delaney (white), a prominent Charlotte attorney, presented the case for one college. Mrs. D. P. Allen (Negro) presented a resolution calling for one integrated college which had been passed by sixteen Negro organizations representing between one and two thousand Negroes in the community.

The trustees of the colleges issued a statement about a month later in reply to the position taken by the Council. They claimed that race was not a factor in their decision to build two new colleges; that no waste was involved since Carver and Charlotte were two different kinds of colleges with different purposes and different programs.

The Charlotte Council executive committee issued a public statement on February 4th, and later Mr. Delaney issued a statement on his own. However, the trustees have gone ahead and let contracts for the construction of two new buildings for Carver College, and have announced ground-breaking ceremonies on March 15th.

In the meantime, three prominent Negro doctors have made plans to bring a lawsuit against the trustees, accusing them, as I understand it, of using public funds for an unconstitutional purpose; i. e., to preserve segregated education.

(On March 4th, at a meeting of the North Carolina Advisory Committee on Civil Rights in Durham, I presented a statement on the Carver College issue, maintaining that the building of a new Carver College will have the effect of preserving segregated education.)

The Charlotte Council sent a letter to all ministers in the city and county asking them to observe Race Relations Sunday, and included suggestions for an appropriate observance.

IV. Executive Committee Meeting

The executive committee (board) of the North Carolina Council met in High Point on February 11th with twenty members and two visitors present.

A proposal to communicate with the new Governor of North Carolina was discussed at length. It was decided that the first contact with the Governor would be made by Mr. Ruark, and a committee was appointed to draw up a statement to be presented later, setting forth recommendations in the area of race relations.

(Mr. Ruark talked with the Governor on February 27 and reported a very favorable conversation. The Governor agreed to a later meeting to receive a statement by our committee.)

The executive committee turned down a proposal made at our annual meeting that the by-laws be changed to allow members of the committee to serve more than two consecutive three-year terms.

The financial outlook for the year was discussed at some length. It was generally believed that, with the cooperation of all members of the committee, and with the matching funds from the Southern Regional Council, the goal of $15,516 could be reached. However, if we should fail to renew some of our larger contributions, our task will become very difficult.

A committee was appointed to look into the possibility of securing contributions from student associations, and from foundations in the state.

V. Membership Development

Our annual drive for new members comes at this time of year. Prospect lists of names and addresses are obtained from current members, and a systematic letter campaign is begun. Twenty-eight new members have been added to our rolls in January and February.

(The Charlotte Council will also conduct a membership campaign in March and April.)

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STATE

Presentations of evidence and testimony in the suit against the Durham School Board were concluded in Federal Court in Greensboro on Dec. 21st. Oral arguments were scheduled for February 24th. Attorneys for 283 Negro children contended that if race were not considered, forty per cent of Durham's Negro Junior High and Senior High School students would be assigned to what are now all-white schools. (This is the most important case before the courts in North Carolina, and is a major assault on the school assignment law.)

The case against the Mecklenburg County School Board was concluded in Federal Court in Charlotte on January 31st. A ruling is expected by April 15th. The case involves eight Negro children in Mecklenburg County who were denied reassignments in 1959. It could be an important case for the future progress of desegregation in the County.

The case of the Harnett County Indian children who were denied admission to all-white schools last fall will be tried sometime this spring. In the meantime, ten of the Indian children, through the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee, have been taken into homes of white families, and are attending schools in Raleigh, Greensboro and High Point.

Theatres in a number of communities, including Charlotte, High Point, Winston-Salem and Chapel Hill, have been picketed by Negro students, assisted in some cases by white students, protesting discrimination against Negroes. The most intensive effort has been made in Chapel Hill, where ministers and University faculty members have taken an active part.

The North Carolina Council of Churches, meeting in Raleigh on February 1st, called upon churches of the state, and the General Assembly now in session in Raleigh, to take steps to break down racial barriers. The resolution called for action in the fields of voting, public education, employment and housing.

A faculty committee at Wake Forest College in Winston-Salem has asked the college trustees to rescind or modify the policy of denying admission to Negroes. Davidson College has agreed to admit a few students from Africa. The Trustees of Duke University have voted to admit qualified Negro students to its graduate schools.

About thirty Negroes, most of them students from Shaw University, attended church services at several white churches in the downtown area of Raleigh on January 8th. They gathered first on the steps of the State Capitol for a brief service and then broke up in small groups to attend the churches, including the First Presbyterian, the First Baptist, the Edenton Street Methodist and the United Church. There were no incidents.

An "Hour of Opportunity" television program devoted to Negroes of the area began on Charlotte's WSOC TV station on January 8th. It will appear weekly at 8:30 a.m. on Sundays. It is sponsored by a newly formed Opportunity Foundation and has the financial backing of some of Charlotte's wealthy citizens. Its announced aim is to reveal to the public "the capabilities of the Negro in all areas of human endeavor, to make possible expressional opportunities for talented individuals and groups, to cultivate a better understanding in human relations and to encourage the participation of other groups in the community who can contribute to these objectives." (However, most of the people who contribute to this program give no support to the Council on Human Relations.)

It was recently pointed out by a news medical writer on the Charlotte News that one out of every twenty Negro babies born in Charlotte last year died before he was one year old. "This is very high," said Dr. Elizabeth Corkey, acting director of the City-County Health Department, "but it isn't considered alarming <u>since it has been going on for some time</u>." (Emphasis added.)

Charlotte is still struggling over the problem of what to do about inadequate hospital facilities for Negroes. The question of the training of Negro nurses was raised recently, since there will be a shortage of nurses when the new wing of the city's Memorial Hospital is opened in the fall. The hospital Administrator suggested that Negro nurses might be trained at Johnson C. Smith University. It apparently did not occur to him that they might be trained at the hospital, along with the white nurses.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date 3-17-61

THE South Carolina COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 2-28-, 1961

INCOME

From SRC	$ 925.00	
Memberships	181.00	
New South Subscriptions	56.00	
Contributions	273.80	
Other (specify)		
Sale of Christmas Cds.	3.50	
Sale of Dabbs Book	12.50	
Contr. to ALA. CHR:	17.50	
Voided ck.	2.70	
Refund	5.00	
	1477.00	$ 1477.00

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181
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454

TOTAL INCOME

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 1567.99	
Travel	758.02	
Rent	126.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	61.76	
Postage	68.00	
Office Supplies	121.25	
New South subscriptions to SRC	56.00	
Other (specify)		
With. Tax. & S.S.	370.89	
SF and FF Grants	359.42	
Contr. to Alam CHR:	17.50	
M.Dues, Nat'l Ass'n Inter-group Relations	15.00	$ 3521.88
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		
Bank Exchange Chg.:	.05	

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 3997.60
Income for quarter Total	1477.00
Expenditures for quarter	3521.88
BALANCE	$ 1952.72

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QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date March 22, 1961

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING February 28, 1961

INCOME

From SRC	875.00	
Memberships	1533.00	
New South Subscriptions		
Contributions	144.24	
Other (specify)		
Sale of Literature	1.00	
Interest on Savings	14.50	
		2567.74

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1678

TOTAL INCOME

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	1990.00	
Travel	86.16	
Rent	162.50	
Utilities	5.96	
Phone & Telegraph	78.77	
Postage	119.42	
Office Supplies	70.07	
New South Subscriptions to SRC	320.00	
Other (specify)		
Memphis Chapter	7.00	
Printing	123.00	
Moving to new location	10.50	
Maintenance	30.00	
Mimeographing	16.50	3088.68
Federal Tax	68.80	

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	2746.20	(1800.00	Savings
		(946.20	Checking
Income for Quarter Total	2567.74		
Expenditures for Quarter	3088.68	(1314.50	Savings
		(910.76	Checking
Balance	2225.26		

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	CR

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TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

March 23, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

This financial report appears out of balance with the one for the previous quarter. In reality it reflects a changeover in the way books are kept, and is in agreement with the auditor's report. It also agrees with our bank statement, check book, etc.

About the Arkansas request. I talked with John Hope and he agrees it is best to wait until Dr. Willard Goslin returns to Peabody next week, and for me to talk with him. Thanks for this alert. I hear by the grapevine, that Wallace Westfeldt is going to write the U.S. Civil Rights Report for 1960. It was good to have Paul Anthony here, even so briefly.

I'm planning to visit the Chattanooga area the week of April 3. Our Board meeting is set for April 17. After that I want to go to Oak Ridge and the far eastern part of the state.

Theatre stand-in in Nashville is in negotiation state. Nashville Conference plans a one night annual meeting the last of April.

I'm still uneasy about our limited membership and precarious financial situation.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Jones

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

KJ:nlh

TO: Paul M. Rilling

FROM: Katherine Jones - Tennessee Council on Human Relations

QUARTERLY REPORT: December, January, February

Executive Committee Meeting January 24, 1961

A summary of certain actions of this meeting was carried in the February Newsletter. A copy of the additional Personnel Practices adopted is attached. The meeting gave available time to a discussion of Council finances and membership, and authorized the request to Danforth Foundation. A request to the Civil Rights Advisory Committee in behalf of Haywood and Fayette County was also approved. The office frequently receives requests, both in and out of state, regarding these counties. Executive Committee approved continuing information giving, etc. Despite requests from this office and a personal letter from the elected secretary of the Council, some board members are delinquent in dues payments.

Our office was moved the day before the Executive Committee meeting since the heating system failed to function. The current office, although with considerably less floor space, is adequate. The building and its upkeep are superior to our former quarters, and we are able to use additional space allotted to the two other tenants. Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of Churches (Will Campbell) and the Field office for Church and Society, United Presbyterian Church (Dr. John Marion).

In December, Council activities centered around the court ordered desegregation of the Davidson County school system, set for January 23, a survey of college opportunities for students to meet across racial lines. This last activity involved meeting individually with staff from Wesley House, Westminster House, Student Christain Association, etc., and a group meeting with faculty representatives. The lack of cross campus communication is reported in our Danforth request. The same situation was described in Memphis when I visited there. A third activity was completion of some office procedures, including book keeping, procedures for routine Social Security deductions, and payments, and acquisition of new stationery and brochures.

George Barrett, President of the Nashville Community Relations Conference and Dr. Herman Long of Fisk University, and vice president of the Tennessee Council, and I met with the sheriff and the District Attorney regarding desegregation plans. On each visit we were cordially received, and were assured that special law enforcement would be available. Our attempts to meet with school officials were unsuccessful, although I had several telephone conversations with some of the school personnel responsible for the planning. It was their final decision to have no publicity or preparation, but to treat this as a normal registration wherein school boundaries are changed. I also visited and talked with representatives of P.T.A. and the teachers organization. Despite our predictions, the desegregation in January was entirely uneventful. There has been continued harrassing of Mr. Avon Williams, attorney for the Negro plaintiffs, but the general community has witnessed no segregationist activity.

Visits were made to Jackson, Fayette County (Tent City) and the Memphis Chapter of the Council in January. The Jackson group, although not a Council affiliate, includes Council members, and is actively seeking a solution to local problems. Five groups have been developed under headings of:

Health and Housing — Education, — Employment Opportunities
Community Services — Customs and Courtesies

These groups, beginning only for discussion have now moved into area of fact finding

including determination of ownership of low rent housing, availability of sewers, health facilities, etc. A newly appointed committee chairman has been to our office for special information and materials. The Mayor's Committee has not moved as aggressively as anticipated and the merchants resistence has hardened. I have offered the service of the Council in direct negotiation with the merchants, or with the discussion groups, but the leaders have felt this unwise at present. Anyone from the outside is immediately suspect.

The Memphis Chapter is beset with problems - not althgether apparent at the time of my January visit. The president, Mr. Eugene Luening is a Unitarian minister, and he and his wife have been very active in many fronts in the struggle for equal rights. However, he and his congregation have not been in agreement and he is leaving in June. There has been no public announcement, and the Chapter members do not feel free to seek a successor or advance program until the president makes public his departure. It is possible that his pre-occupation with his own problems has prevented his appointing various committees and generally keeping Chapter work going. There has been some real slowing down which distresses some of the active members. Mr. Luening has represented the Council in negotiations with a co-ordinating group for Fayette and Haywood County, but we have not been able to get reports from him.

The Fayette - Haywood County situation defies description. Internal differences have been brought about distrust or a general uneasiness among supporters. Numerous self-appointed angels have rushed in and enfocused the bitterness and separation by their zealous but unwise approach. The Council has continued to act as a center for information about addresses, etc., but we have not, ourselves, tried to mount an offensive. If the coordinating committee in Memphis is successful, this would appear to be the best channel. Our appeal to Senator Kefauver was not successful. We do not yet have a reply to our Civil Rights Committee appeal, but it has been transmitted. Federal Court decisions will clarify the direction of next steps.

February Activity has largely been centered in Nashville because of the drive for opening of the theatres. The stand-ins have been met by resistance from theatre managers, lack of police protection and allegations of police brutality, and during the week of February 20, assaults by white hoodlums on the demonstrators. A truce has been called and representatives of the Nashville Community Relations Conference have met with the Mayor to enlist his support in providing better police protection and in resolving the issue. This undertaking has had some support from merchants in the down-town area, and at least one of the daily newspaper editors. White the end of February saw the issue entirely unresolved there have been negotiations during March which appear promising. A letter writing campaign to the theatres has been encouraged.

In addition to my trip to Atlanta, I have visited Knoxville, Crossville and Cookeville. The Knoxville Area Council is really concerned about its role in relations to other groups active in the field. They wished to discuss the possibility of becoming a local chapter, but are reluctant to relinquish their autonomy. In Cookeville and Crossville I stopped to visit our few members, who seemed appreciative of this courtesy. I also called on several other potential members. While Tennessee Polytechnic Institute has no Negro students, it is desegregated in principle. There is divided feeling in Cookeville as to what reception Negroes will receive. The administration of the college does not lend itself to democratic planning ahead.

Katherine Jones

March 22, 1961

REPORT Of the Executive Director

Florida Council on Human Relations

For March, 1961

Ft Lauderdale- a close call. The uprear involving college students very nearly had an extra explosive ingredient as Negroes, upset with sudden announcement of plans to close hospital facilities in their part of the community, prepared to march on the beaches on this crowded weekend.

All the elements of an explosive human situation were involved-

a. a smoldering situation revolving around Provident Hospital, a facility founded by a local Negro physician but purchased and administered by the Hospital Commission appointed by the governor.

b. the announcement of a decision by the chairman of the Hospital Commission to recommend closing of Provident- outwardly appearing to be another decision by white people deeply affecting the Negro citizens without any discussion of the matter with any Negro leadership. This resulted in various responses, ranging from shock, dismay, etc., through suspicion and hostility.

c. A general lack of understanding by whites of what is happening these days in Negro communities as strongly aggressive leadership emerges, even though briefly, and directs an increasingly unified group.

d. A lack of communication between some vital elements of the community, crucial when a situation suddenly shifts during a single day.

e. A fluid situation in which rumors are hatched and fly thick and fast.

Dr. Helena Bailie took the right path, made the right choices, and was a very healthy and helpful asset in this rapidly developing experience. The time she had spent developing solid contacts throughout the community was demonstrated well spent.

The Hospital Commission met, and for over two hours patiently listened to individuals from the packed Negro audience. Again and again they were told that "human dignity" was involved, and that many Negroes felt they would prefer somewhat less adequate facilities of their own to the humiliation experienced in the projected separate facilities of the downtown hospital.

In spite of the obviously intense feeling behind the presentations this meeting was conducted in a very orderly and courteous manner. As it became evident that all had been said that could be said, the meeting was closed and the matter was tabled.

Many of the considerations involved in this situation might well have produced a citizen protest even though no color line were involved. Perhaps the most important thing demonstrated here was the manner in which even normal community affairs can easily become heavily freighted with extra tensions and anxieties due to the changing pattern of race relations. Extra care must be exercised if this is to be avoided.

To be commended are, in addition to our own Dr. Bailie; Negro leaders who did much to maintain an ordered protest and sensibly canceled the move on the beach; the members of the Hospital Commission who sat and courteously heard out all who wished to speak; local law enforcement which unobtrusively measured up to this situation.

Sensible men will anticipate that this kind of experience will be repeated over and over in the years ahead, as we move through a period of change with anxieties on all sides. And sensible men will take care to ensure maximum communication and trust between those who may differ.

Legislative Seminar- Sponsored by the Florida Council of Churches, top churchmen and government officials met for two days in Tallahassee. Very mindful of the need for separation of Church and State, there was fruitful exchange. As a member at large of the Council of Churches I was included in the invitation list, and count it time well spent.

Tampa- On May 1-4 the Univ. of South Fla. will sponsor, in cooperation with the FCHR, the ADL, Tampa Urban League, and United Church Women, a workshop which is shaping up in a very happy way. You'll be getting copies of the program in my next report.

As we(Arthur Spiegel, of the ADL) were scouting for participants, I came on Charles Cowl, of the United Steelworkers of America. A card nominating him to our Board is enclosed. We've long needed a real live wire from labor, and I believe Charlie is one.

Cocoa- A public meeting sponsored by our Cocoa Council is slated for April 16th. I spent a couple days helping to finish rounding out the plans for this, which also looks good. Rev. Brockington is the spark plug here.

Daytona Beach- I didn't get to Daytona during March, but must report that Mrs. Moseley has organized a bang-up three evening affair involving national figures for her community. She has needed almost no assistance and has set up an outstanding session, a real credit to the movement.

Gainesville- The G'ville Council, long one of our most reliable and productive, has voted to accept the new chartered relation established by the Board last year. This is happy news. Current president, Dr. Robert Potter, College of Education, U of F.

Finances- In order to qualify for that additional $ 2,000 from the Southern Regional Council we must raise $5,700 by June 1st. I've asked our bookkeeper to give us a statement on how we're doing- am certain we have a long way to go.

A dinner meeting in Dade County is being projected, and we shall concentrate of sources of larger gifts. Your help will be needed- we shall be calling on you shortly.

Financial statement for March, 1961:

Income			Expended		
	Contributions	$ 237.00		Office supplies	$ 10.10
	Memberships	128.50		Phone	57.09
	New South	82.00		Postage	10.35
	total	$ 447.50		Net Payroll	522.96
				Travel	134.61
				Books	38.39
				Printing	46.97
				Equipment	39.74
Bal. March 1	$ 756.48			Misc.	25.00
Income	447.50			total	$ 885.21
	1203.98				
Expended	885.21				
Bal. Apr. 1	$ 318.77				

Total income (not counting SRC aid)
for the period January 1- March 31, 1961 $ 1657.95

Final note- you can see from the above we still have $ 4,000 to go. That's a formidable, but not impossible, figure.

Ft. Lauderdale is already scheduling a fund raising party for us on April 22nd, and Dr. Bailie is helping with the total approach to this task.

If you have any brainstorms, please send them our way.

Wm K Williams

Wm K Williams
Executive Director

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 955 PHONES: JUniper 3-5265 — JUniper 4-4624 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

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QUARTERLY REPORT

January, February, March, 1961

TO: The Southern Regional Council

1. After the reorganization and transfer of responsibility to the new chairman beginning October, 1960, January 1st finds the Council on its way in Kentucky.

   The Executive Committee met on February 4, 1961 to conclude the business on the Lott Study, to affirm the goals for 1961 in terms of job opportunities, and to consider the possibility of sharing in the effort proposed by Mr. Tydings in behalf of the Friends Service Committee.

2. Subsequent events, "sit-ins" and "stand-ins" that have been concerned with merit employment in the Louisville area have given the Council the opportunity to be of invaluable service to the young people initiating this project. Counsel, personnel and help on the part of the membership have been and now are currently forthcoming.

3. A study group for consultants from over the state initiated by Mr. Charles T. Steele, Chairman, was held in Louisville April 14-15. This study dealt with the problem of employment in all areas. The focus of the discussion lay in the specific areas of motivation, preparation and utilization. The chief consultants were: Mr. Whitney Young, Jr., who as of June 1st will be head of the National Urban League, Mr. Fred Routh, of the Michigan FEPC, ably led by Dr. John Hope, Consultant for the Regional Council in Nashville. Concrete plans were laid whereby the local consultant might be of practical assistance in his area of the state.

4. The Council's deep concern was expressed in the local area of employment through its willingness to assist the Louisville Urban League in a concentrated period of preparation of youth for employment by bringing in "on the job personnel" to orientate and train a select group for immediately available jobs. It is out hope that the idea will spread to other areas in the state.

5. The Membership campaign is now under way under the direction of Dr. R. B. Atwood. Many people are under the impression that the State Commission on Human Rights is a signal for private effort to desist. The contrary is true. There is need for greater and more extensive private effort.

6. The Treasurer's report under the signature of Dr. Hugh Brimm will appear as a separate item.

Respectfully submitted,

The Kentucky Council on
Human Relations, Inc.

Aurelius D. Pinckney

Aurelius D. Pinckney, Chairman

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Narrative Quarterly Report

January - March, 1961

I. Significant Events

A. In Communities

1. The unofficial interracial committee of Pine Bluff met on January 17. A white doctor agreed to undertake a meeting of white chairmen of appropriate committees in civic clubs to seek support and participation for the group and its work. The next meeting would mept be called by him and Dr. Parker, Negro leader.

2. The unofficial interracial breakfast of ministers in Little Rock has met each month for two hours, eight to twelve in attendance. Members of this group who are on the Executive Board of the Ministerial Association initiated the resolution in re new court decision on Little Rock passed by the association on March 27. (see below)

3. Resurgence of McCarthy-ish communist hunting occurred during the quarter. An all-out effort by the American Legion and friends to show "Operation Abolition" and "Communism on the Map" (a film developed by Harding College) in all public schools developed into public conflict and discussions. Here as elsewhere the John Birch Society flowered in the news. In a period of four month three "cells" have developed in Little Rock; six are reported in Eastern Arkansas.

4. The opinion of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals ruling against the Little Rock School Board in the use of the Pupil Placement Laws caused some interesting public responses. The President of the Board indicated he was concerned but would wait for the mandate. Ted Lamb, Secretary of the Board, publicly blasted the course the Board had pursued for two years in its effort to "out-trick, out-maneuver and defy the federal government. Such a policy is as foolish as it is disastrous." He made speeches to two meetings of units of the League of Women Voters explaining his interpretation of the Court opinion and what it meant. Publicly Mr. Lamb stood alone among members of the Board, the editorials of newspapers, and powerful leaders. Mr. Matson, Vice President of the Board, in a speech to the Ministers Association March 27, showed considerable areas of agreement with Lamb about affirmative action at the junior high level, in preparation of the community for speeded-up desegregation. (see action of ministerial association below)

B. In Organizations

1. Minister of one of the more "liberal" middle class churches in Little Rock on February 5 took great pains to persuade his young people's organization not to invite their colored high school friends to meet with them on February 12, Race Relations Day. He succeeded!

2. The Ministers Association, which had such a useful interracial service of worship on Race Relations Sunday in 1960 with J. M. Dabbs as speaker, this year had no such service. The Chairman of the Program Committee said he did not wish to undertake it.

3. The Ministers Association had engaged Everett Tucker, President of the School Board to speak at its meeting in March (He had cancelled this engagement in February). He again had to leave town! Mr. Matson, Vice-president of the Board, substituted.. The speaker reiterated the difficulties facing the Board and, especially, the threat of rabid racists who had been "learning techniques from New Orleans". Despite the court opinion to the exact contrary he declared the Board had applied the Pupil Placement Law without discrimination! Under questions the ministers brought out that only two more Negro students are in formerly all white schools than in 1957, that the Board may have been remiss in preparation of students and teachers, that Matson supported more preparation of students though the Board had no plans for this, that the Board did not discourage organizations helping in community preparation. The ministers after the discussion, without opposition, passed a resolution calling for united effort in preparation of the community. (copy enclosed)

4. The Committee on Social Concerns of the First Methodist Church of Little Rock will present a resolution to the official board of the church calling on the ministers and the Commission on Education to work with the committee in the educational and spiritual preparation of the members for the changes in school desegregation.

5. The Arkansas Christian Movement, an organization of Negro ministers centering in Little Rock, met March 2 and 3. They brought Reverend King, the father of Martin Luther King, as special speaker. They pledged continued moral and financial support for the protest of students in Little Rock. President, the Reverend Roland Smith; Secretary, the Reverend Rufus King Young; Treasurer, the Reverend Nicholas Nichols.

6. The Arkansas Methodist Student Movement held its annual conference in February. The students approved Report No. 26 of the Methodist General Conference which supports non-violent student protests of denial of basic human rights. They also, on their own, approved "kneel-ins" for "challenging the Christian character of Methodist people". A petition addressed to Hendrix College and signed by thirty-eight students at the conference asked the college to "reconsider your position" on the admission of Negro students and urged it to take "constructive, positive steps toward this end (a completely inclusive church and college)".

7. Citizens Council of Pulaski County named Amis Guthridge President on January 31. This was not disclosed until March 7. Mr. Guthridge was the organizer of White America in April 1955. Recently he has been in disfavor with members of the Council.

8. The Presbyterian Synod of Arkansas is having J. M Dabbs as resource leader in its "Churchmen's Retreat", April 28-29. Selected men from other church groups have been invited. Director of ACHR was asked to help in getting Mr. Dabbs and inviting men.

C. Political

1. A sixty-day session of the Arkansas Legislature began January 12. While governor Faubus ran into some resistance from certain quarters

and on certain measures, he at the end had what he asked from the legislators:

a. An exception to this rule of Faubus appears in his early proposal for a short-cut method of amending the constitution. Opposition to this was so general that he dropped this proposal.

b. Another constitutional amendment for submission to the voters in 1962 would obligate the state to guarantee schooling for any child for whom attendance at a desegregated school would be detrimental to his welfare. While the legislative committee did not recommend this as one of three (all that are permissable) amendments to be referred, nevertheless in the final days of the session it was brought to the floor and passed. This, despite the fact that this provision in some form appears in four Arkansas statutes already: Act 84, 1957; Act 7 and 8, 1958; Act 461, 1959.

c. The Governor's proposal for revision of the teacher retirement plan was in conscious conflict with the proposal for revision by the Arkansas Education Association. (This Association and its executive, Forrest Rozzell, had taken the lead to defeat the Governor's Amendment # 52 last November.) Officially the teachers presented solid opposition to the Governor's proposed retirement plan, including a school man who had managed the Governor's last race. In the legislature the teachers won all the battles but, finally, lost the war. But knowledgeable persons think the Governor has been seriously hurt politically by the battle.

d. The teachers are continuing their fight against the Governor's proposal for a bond issue of $60,000,000 for a variety of building enterprises and an omnibus act appropriating "something for everybody" in it. The constitutionality of this latter measure is being tested by J. H. Cottrell (Pulaski County Representative and also a member of the L.R. School Board) whose lawyer is Eugene Warren, attorney for AEA. The bond issue will be voted on at a special election called by the governor.

2. During the sessions of the legislature copies of the Thunderbolt (organ of the States Rights Party) appeared on the desks of the Legislators. The issue was filled with anti-Semitism coupled with anti-Kennedy sentiment. The legislators sent up a roar - even the conservatives. News reports indicate the paper was put there by Mrs. Bishop, Arkansas states-righter and member of National States Rights Council. She disclaimed anti-Semitism by claiming "pro-Americanism."

3. Brooks Hays, defeated for Congress in 1958 by write-in candidate Dale Alford, was named by Kennedy as Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations. Governor Faubus' response: "Brooks Hays will be as much help to him as any five-year-old kid...."

4. Harold Jinks of Piggott, Arkansas, formerly regional field secretary for the Democratic Party, in a new position, head of the Division of Postmaster in the Post Office Department, became involved in a dispute over patronage in Little Rock. Dale Alford picked Ed I. McKinley as acting postmaster at Little Rock, and got Jinks to notify McKinley he was appointed. McKinley was a "Faubus" member of Little Rock School Board elected in 1958 and recalled by the voters in the "STOP" campaign of 1959. Protests from Little Rock has caused Postmaster General Day to delay the confirmation of the appointment until a

thorough investigation into "community acceptability".

D. In the Courts

1. Arkansas Supreme Court confirmed the conviction of Lauderdale for "masterminding" the bombings of school building and businesses of school officials. He has begun his sentence of three years.

2. Arkansas Supreme Court reversed the conviction of Maceo Binns, the Negro accused of dynamiting the Walls home in 1960, because confessions used were not voluntary but result of "inquisition".

3. The Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the conviction for rape of a Little Rock Negro, Bailey, because the county courts, civil and criminal, had systematically excluded Negroes from jury panels. Judge Kirby, magistrate over the court involved, has deferred jury hearings of all cases involving Negro defendants until next Fall while the meaning ~~of the meaning~~ of the decision is clearer.

4. The Eight Circuit Court of Appeals on March 2 reversed the ruling of Judge Miller, Federal District Court of Arkansas. The Court opinion calls on Little Rock school officials to act in "objective good faith" in ending discrimination in application of criteria under the Arkansas Pupil Assignment Law to the end that there may be "integration in more than a token fashion" in 1961-1962. (See A, B, and E in this report for community and Board reactions.)

E. In the Schools

1. The majority of the Little Rock School Board agreed with the President, Everett Tucker, that the Court of Appeals decision of March 2 did not require any change in the Board's basic policy, namely, not defying the Court and keeping schools operating for the best interest of most people. In an address at the dedication of a new school, Mr. Tucker declared that they felt the Court's recent decision was a victory for the Board: it not only left the Pupil Placement Law intact but made obligatory on the Board its use in assignments. The burden of his appeal was for the patrons to trust the Board to act in the best interest of the greatest number.

As indicated earlier, Ted Lamb, Secretary of the Board, is in violent conflict with the majority opinion of the Board and that Matson, Vice-president is at varience with the stated view that the decision does not require significant change in Board practices.

2. One seeming response to the Court opinion by the Board is the proposed change of a white school near Dunbar Junior High over to a colored school. Then the old Gibbs school building next door to Dunbar would be remodled to relieve the crowding at Dunbar Junior High. (One Board member reported that the "unofficial meeting" of the Board to discuss this was conducted entirely in the old frame of providing "separate but equal facilities".)

The Negro PTA Council sought the advice of Attorney Wiley Branton to protest the changing of Rightsell to a Negro school. The Council had Mr. Branton's views with reference to the relation of this move to the requirement of the recent Court opinion.

White patrons of the Rightsell School with advice of attorney are also protesting the change.

3. Mr. Tucker, President of Little Rock, School Board, attended the inauguration of Governor Barron of West Virginia, a classmate. News reports from West Virginia, whose new governor is recommending an official state interracial commission, indicate that Mr. Tucker maintained his rigid legalism on school desegregation in Little Rock! School officials must obey court orders or close schools. "It will take time and experience and understanding and a whole lot of other things to become used to anything else (than segregation)". He also made clear that he still holds segregation "right": "continued separation of the races in schools would be better for both races, at least in Little Rock."

4. The Dollarway School Board, whose plan for desegregation was rejected by the Court of Appeals, in March submitted its third version or revision of its plan. Only first grade Negro children will be considered for admission to the white school. These will be admitted on the basis of tests given to all first grade students in the district. Those showing average or above score will be considered on the basis of additional criteria under Arkansas Pupil Placement Law. Attorneys for the Negroes plead this represents no real change in the rejected plan.

5. Through Attorney Wiley Branton Negro patrons in Fort Smith are protesting construction of a ~~10~~ three room (plus cafeteria) school (elementary) in a Negro residential area. The Fort Smith Board proposes this building on the basis of recommendation by Peabody Research Center. In an earlier Peabody Report (1955) the same agency recommended abandonment of this school.

6. The Board of A.M.& N. College have given President Davis a two-year contract. This same Board last fall asked President Davis to resign at the end of that semester.

7. A senior girl at Horace Mann and a senior boy at North Little Rock High School attended the International Seminar at Williamsburg, Virginia. News media carried the story of these students in matter-of-fact reporting; one paper carried pictures of the students together. No repercussions have been heard.

II. Activities of ACHR

1. On January 20-21, ACHR had very representative attendance at its annual membership meeting to hear Will Campbell Friday evening and Attorney Wiley Branton Saturday morning, plus the report by the director.

In election of new Board members significant extension of the organization's base was achieved - W.E.C., young churchmen, new professor and professionals.

The Executive Committee has reorganized committees for membership, finance and personnel which show enthusiasm.

2. A three year renewal of the grant from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund was confirmed early in February.

3. The Personnel Committee with C. S. Cartwright as chairman began its serious efforts to secure an associate director as soon as the new grant was confirmed. Pending final selection the Executive Committee authorized expenditure of some salary budget for temporary services of a worker in Little Rock, centered on preparation for next steps in school desegregation in cooperation with the Urban League.

4. The Membership Committee with Mrs. Joe R. Brewer as chairman is mapping a vigorous campaign to triple membership and, incidentally, financial support. Mrs. Brewer has worked out plans for membership on the basis of the calendar year.

5. The Director has continued developing plans for the regional conference of NAIRO, June 1-2.

a.) Conferences were held in Little Rock with the regional officials of the American Jewish Committee and Anti-defamation League (Jan. 30, Feb. 10, 26.)

b.) A conference with some church and college professionals was had on January 21 to select topics and speakers for use by NAIRO professionals in their meeting.

c.) A committee of ten Little Rock citizens from various groups met on February 8 to survey prospective speakers for the quasi-public meetings. Members of this unofficial group continue to advise in program planning.

d.) Services of SRC and Florida Council on Human Relations were used to reach Mr. Collins and Phillip Hammer as possible speakers.

e.) Questionaires were sent to regional NAIRO members for checking preferences.

f.) Congenial relations with Mr. Sawyer, NAIRO chairman for the Washington region, have been established toward participation of some professionals on the periphery of his region in the Little Rock conference.

g.) Pettigrew and Dunbar will come as consultants. Negotiations are underway to get Mr. Hodges, Secretary of Commerce, for opening the conference and Professor Nicholls of Vanderbilt on "Non-Economic Barriers to Southern Economic Progress".

6. Distribution of literature continued to be a barometer registering an increase in rational consideration of Arkansas problems. Multiple mailings have gone to Little Rock officials, civic and educational leaders, especially toward understanding the meaning of the court opinions on school desegregation including the opinion of the Court of Appeals on Little Rock and the moral character of desegregation issues.

The Executive Committee has agreed to process the mailing of Ralph Creger's <u>This Is What We Found</u> to school librarians and administrators if adequate contributions to ACHR for purchase of the books were obtained. This will involve mailing 500 to 1000 copies.

A teacher of philosophy at Little Rock University is using the book, <u>Little Rock, U.S.A.</u>, as resource for his students. He has used our facilities in securing this book as well as other materials.

7. On March 23, with approval of the Executive Committee, the Director issued an analysis of the "New Situation in Little Rock" created by the ruling of the Court of Appeal on March 2. Some three hundred of these were mailed to officials, organization heads, and opinion makers.

8. ACHR's relations to newspapers took some interesting turns during the quarter. With city editor, one news editor, one editorial writer on the Gazette our relations continued good and were strengthened. With the chief editorial writer of the Gazette who is the source of great confusion at present, our relations are non-existant. The paper refused to run the news story by one of its best reporters covering release of the Director's analysis of the Little Rock situation.

The Democrat, the evening paper, ran the above story after the Director had a very cordial conference with Bobbie Forster, one of the astute but cantankerous reporters.

The Pine Bluff Commercial has a new editor, Patrick Owens, from the Gazette staff. He has asked for materials and a conference. He has used the materials as furnished. Editorially, this paper is the clearest and most consistent voice in the state on matters controversial.

9. The Director joined in conference of human relation staffs from the states in Atlanta, February 23-24 and on February 28-March 1 in conference of churchmen (auspices of National Council of Churches) in regard to preparation for desegregation of schools at Atlanta, Chattanooga, and Dallas.

10. From the latter conference the Director brought to Arkansas a reprint from Louisville Courier Journal in re John Birch Society. To the best of our knowledge this was the first material in the hands of Arkansas newsmen. Additional material on the subject was obtained from the Chicago Daily News by ACHR and shared with newsmen.

11. The Director submitted lists of possible Negro research assistants to a research team from North Carolina University. The request came on March 16.

12. The Director was asked to address two classes in social studies at Horace Mann in March on "The Role of the Negro in the Changing South". (It is not known to what extent school administrators were involved in the invitation.)

III. Some Interpretation

1. The Arkansas Gazette seems to follow a policy, editorially and to some extent in news, that repudiates the image by which it won the Pulitzer Prize in 1957 and by which it lost subscribers. From views of employees expressed to us the principal source of confusion is the chief editorial writer, Mr. James O. Powell, who came to the staff when Ashmore left. Aside from the line taken in the editorials, the lack of clarity and evem confusion in the writing is substandard for the Gazette. We are led to believe that the present policy, if long pursued, will alienate some of the brighter young members of the staff and stop the influx of other such journalists. One member of the staff has asked us to talk to the publisher about this latter aspect, in the hope he might use his influence to make the critical change needed.

We do not expect the Gazette really to be "with us" but we seemed justified in expecting that it not be against us by ambivalent and obscure interpretation of events.

2. The role of the Research Division of Peabody College, Nashville, in aiding resisting school districts in Arkansas to avoid good faith desegregation is being pursued by the Council. The policy of the research team under Dr. W. D. McClurkin, native Arkansan, seems clearly to evade the responsibilities proper to ethics for educators.

3. In the controversy between schoolmen (AEA) and the Governor an unfortunate division among schoolmen seems to have developed. The university and state colleges are dependent on the Governor's proposed 60 million bond issue for their needed building program. Therefore college officials (many of whom are members of the AEA, too) tend to support this huge bond issue. The public school members and the executives of AEA see the financing of a large, long-term bond issue as certain to undermine the financial resources of public schools. Therefore, they publicly are opposed to the bond program. The Governor seems to have plotted this and some other "golden-egg" promises to teachers as a divide-and-rule technique to weaken the force of AEA opposition in the state.

4. Taking the lead in the action of the Ministers Association in regard to school desegregation were ministers who were at ACHR's Ministers Retreat last October and who continue to meet monthly. This is the first action taken by the Association during the entire period of Little Rock's travail. This, followed by the action among the officials of First Methodist Church undoubtedly reflects a change in temper and in understanding among groups in Little Rock.

5. The above mentioned change is evidenced by stronger forces playing on school officials and city fathers for a good faith move forward - forces seen in League of Women Voters, in PTA Council (white and colored), and private opinions of some powerful individuals.

6. However, it now seems clear the president of the School Board and his powerful supporters are still gambling that they with impunity can avoid "affirmative action under their own ititiative", that specific requirements spelled out by the District Court in carrying out its mandate from the Court of Appeals can be implemented by the Board by fiat without community or school "preparation". These same persons now are answering the growing demands for "community preparation" by arguing that in 1957 Mr. Blossom, the Superintendent, involved the community too much! Is this the big lie technique carried to its extreme?

7. Exposure of the nature of the John Birch Society through Arkansas papers seems to have been very effectual in checking its burgeoning activities in Little Rock and the state.. But emphases of the Society - anti-communism, anti-government, states' rights - lend themselves to ready adoption by other ultra-conservatives. This seems to be the angle the apparent discrediting of the Society has taken.

8. Robert Kennedy's interview reported in Look, March 28, 1961 was subject to misuse in Little Rock because the opinion of the Court of Appeals demanding speed-up in desegregation in Little Rock came on March 2. The Arkansas Gazette editorialized on the section of his interview where he is quoted: "I think the Supreme Court recognized this (that some communities would find the change drastic) when it ordered integration 'with all deliberate speed' instead of immediately.

I take this order seriously." This sentiment came near the seventh anniversary of the decision! Where official posture continues to be resisting, what the South needs least of all is politic understanding from Washington. It does need real understanding of the moving and intransigent forces in the community.

Whereas, the Greater Little Rock Ministerial Association notes that The Eighth Appeals Court in St. Louis, in a ruling on March 1, 1961, reiterated that the Little Rock School Board is under injunction which requires that they:

> "'Take affirmative steps on their own initiative' to facilitate and accomplish the operation of the school district on a non-discriminatory basis";

and whereas, the Court ruling also states

> "However, as we approach the 1961-62 school year, sufficient time has elasped to compel affirmative action in this regard to the end that there may be integration in more than a token fashion.";

and whereas, the Ministerial Association is concerned that our local community should be better prepared this fall than we were in 1957-58;

Therefore, be it resolved, that

The Greater Little Rock Ministerial Association urges:

1. The ministers and religious leaders to seek to prepare the members of their congregations,
2. The School Board to seek to prepare the teachers and students, and
3. The P.T.A. to seek to prepare the school patrons, and
4. The Chamber of Commerce and the Civic Clubs to seek to prepare the business and professional community,

That in all good faith our schools might meet the requirements of the recent court ruling in a peaceable and orderly fashion.

adopted march 27, 1961

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Financial Report

January - February - March, 1961

Balance brought forward December 31, 1960		$ 558.08
INCOME		
Brothers Fund	$ 8,000.00	
SRC Grant-in-Aid	800.00	
Transfer from Savings	1,001.00	
Local Receipts		
Interest	70.02	
Contributions	244.23	
Memberships	111.00	
Literature	53.05	
NEW SOUTH	62.00	10,341.30
		$ 10,899.38
EXPENDITURES		
Transfer to Savings	$ 5,000.00	
Salaries		
Executive Director ($1625.00)	1,370.30	
Sec'y & Program Asst. ($925.00)	729.62	
Payroll Taxes ($76.50)	466.09	
Program		
Travel	149.75	
Activities	41.46	
Literature	170.60	
NEW SOUTH	70.00	
Office		
Rent	195.00	
Telephone	78.63	
Supplies	38.97	
Printing	30.64	
Postage	85.00	
Bank charges	5.36	8,431.42
Balance on March 31, 1961		$ 2,467.96

244.
111
53
408.00

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

4241 S. W. 109TH COURT
MIAMI 55, FLORIDA

PHONE CA 1-8521

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Miami
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Miami

April 3, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

QUARTERLY REPORT- for December, 1960, Jan. & Feb., 1961.

As the new Governor took office there was optimism in some quarters - hoping that his campaign was simply geared to getting elected, and that his behavior as Governor would reflect a more moderate and progressive position. Before the end of February, however, Mr. Cody Fowler had made it plain that he would not accept Mr. Bryant's invitation to head a race relations committee for him. Major reason seems to be that the new Governor is not looking for a positive, active committee but rather for a stand by emergency crew. Mr. Fowler has seen the futility of that kind of thinking, and how difficult it was to cope with the Jacksonville situation after it had deteriorated. Also it is said that Millard Caldwell, a former Governor and a rank segregationist, has been named for Gov. Bryant's committee, and this would be ominous.

Thus during this quarter Florida lost its forward look in the capitol. Coming at a point where people were increasingly beginning to take a more rational look at the segregation issue this may not be deadly but it

must be recognized, and expectations adjusted accordingly.

During this quarter the University of Miami decided to open its doors to all, dropping its restrictive admissions policy, and this was received with mild applause, no negative reaction. County Supt. Joe Hall, addressing the Greater Miami Ministerial Association, said that he had experienced a shift in attitude toward Dade County in meetings up-state. Whereas Dade had been the despised area it now had become something of a "hero", and folks were beginning to ask how Dade had made its peaceful beginning with desegregation of public schools.

At the same time "Operation Abolition" began rearing its ugly head, and has been pushed all over Florida. Controversy has surrounded it, especially in Miami where the Florida Civil Liberties Union publicly appealed to the School Board not to allow it to be used in classrooms unless great care was exercised to present the background of the film. Criticism of the film has been largely viewed with raised eyebrows, and it continues to be shown frequently.

A minimum housing code for Miami was proposed, and received highly vocal criticism in a public hearing. Long overdue it appears likely that it will remain in the future awhile.

CHIEF PROGRAM EMPHASES:

Annual Meeting- Held in January this was a good meeting, geared to group participation. The Board of Directors met the evening before the Annual Meeting, and during the following morning. This gave them a much better opportunity to address the concerns of the Council than has been possible during the morning only policy of the past.

2. Membership emphasis. The new brochure has been used in an effort to re-enlist some old members, and to sign up new ones. Results have not been proportionate to energy- and money- expended in this direction. Some gains, but more to be desired.

3. Consultant and Research Program. This was much discussed by the Board at its meeting, with Dr. Bailie on deck to respond. She and the Exec. Director interviewed the head of the Miami Beach Convention Bureau in connection with a suggested research project, and Dr. Bailie's report was sent to the SRC for evaluation.

A questionnaire was drawn up and submitted to clergy in 31 cities to determine what has been happening in ministerial associations throughout the state in terms of minority groups. A report on the results is expected in April.

4. Administrative plugging. The Board had drawn up a new plan for establishing a more closely knit relation between the FCHR and the local councils established by it. This plan was put into effect at the Annual Meeting, and has required much time and effort in its presentation and implementation. It should make the total effort more effective, however, and assures that we will move in the same basic direction, etc.

NEXT STEPS:
1. Workshops coming up in Tampa, Daytona, Cocoa and Jacksonville.
2. More plugging for members and money.
3. Continued work on Consultant and Research Program.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT Florida Council on Human Relations

December 1, 1960 - February 28, 1961

INCOME:

Contributions	$	571.70
Memberships		443.00
New South		270.00
SRC		937.00
Sale of Lit.		1.75
total	$	2223.45

EXPENDITURES:

Office supplies	$	79.51
Phone		145.85
Postage		81.20
Net Payroll		1926.82
Travel		581.11
New South		164.00
Rent		75.00
Equipment		131.61
Printing		129.27
Payroll taxes		143.50
Alabama appeal		54.00
Misc.		15.00
total	$	3530.85

Balance on Dec. 1, 1960	$ 2063.88
Income	2223.45
	4287.33
Expended	3530.85
Balance on Feb. 28,1961	$ 756.48

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, ST. JAMES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GREENSBORO, APRIL 22, 1961.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Henry G. Ruark, Chairman	Julius T. Douglas
W. M. Boyce, Jr.	Carl N. Edwards
Mrs. Chase H. Benson	J. Neal Hughley
John H. Wheeler	C. P. Morris
Mrs. Guy B. Delafield	C. E. Boulware
	Harry S. Jones

VISITORS: Paul Rilling, Director of Field Services of the Southern Regional Council; William Bagwell, American Friends Service Committee; Mrs. Harry S. Jones; and Mrs. Henry G. Ruark.

The financial report, explained by Mr. Jones, shows the Council as $121.78 in the red as of the end of March, but he stated that $900 was received from the Southern Regional Council April 1st. Total receipts have been about $1300 this month. We will also be receiving matching funds from the Southern Regional Council up to $2100 until June 1st. The North Carolina Teachers Association will give us $500 before this time. Mr. Jones said the money which Harry Golden is to give to the Council has not yet been received, but he hopes to have some of it by June 1st.

Amounts budgeted for three items have almost been spent, Mr. Jones said. These include postage, office supplies and travel. Several others such as printing, the $600 to the SRC for the NEW SOUTH, and office equipment have been underspent. He was authorized to use unused funds from these items for those being overspent.

In reply to a question from Mr. Ruark, Mr. Jones said that we need to raise $1800 by June 1st in order to take advantage of the matching funds of the SRC. Of this amount, $500 will come from the Teachers' Association, some of it from Mr. Golden, so that probably we will have to raise about $700 or $800 in addition. A letter will go out to members whose membership renewals are due this summer, asking them to renew prior to June 1st, to take advantage of this offer from SRC. Mr. Ruark suggested that members of the Council make an effort to contact people who will be interested in joining, or send their names to Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones made a report for the committee on solicitation of student government associations and foundations in the absence of Dr. Wheeler, the chairman. The committee has obtained a list of about twelve foundations which might be approached, and will be working on this. Mrs. Delafield, member of the committee, has been in contact with the United Negro College Fund. She thinks the committee can make some personal contacts in New York. Dr. Wheeler expects to get his committee together soon.

The committee decided to hold its next meeting at the Church of The Wide Fellowship in Southern Pines, subject to the approval of the board of trustees of the church, as this is a fairly central spot for most members. Saturday, May 20th, was suggested as a possible date, but the actual date was left to the discretion of the chairman after he and his committee have seen the Governor on May 2nd.

Paul Rilling, Director of Field Services of the Southern Regional Council, was asked to speak. He stated that the full amount of funds budgeted for SRC this year are secured. He mentioned changes in the office in Atlanta, as Harold Fleming--after 15 years with the SRC--has been made head of the new Potomac Institute in Washington, and Dr. Leslie Dunbar will take his place with SRC. Mr. Rilling assured us there will be no loss of momentum because of the change. A new policy has been formulated which will attempt to orient the NEW SOUTH to the needs of the various state councils to make it more relative to their activities. There have been requests for a more regular news organ which would give more communications among the local councils and between them and the SRC.

At present, Mr. Rilling said, there are eight state councils related to SRC, and three others which are not connected. These contain about 6,000 members. There are some small groups in Alabama which are active. Two states, Kentucky and West Virginia, have official state commissions.

Mr. Rilling said the newly setup Potomac Institute will keep in close touch with the national picture, will decide what kinds of facts and research are necessary, and will commission such fact finding to be done. It will keep in close touch with people in government and in private groups and lobbies.

Mr. Wheeler commented that this institute is supported privately and made possible by the work of the Southern Regional Council. Mr. Fleming will have a free hand in getting people together. The institute should give local councils greater stature in Washington and should give us better access to Washington.

Following our last meeting, February 27, Mr. Ruark saw Governor Sanford as planned under Program Development and Evaluation. He is convinced that the Governor is genuinely interested in accomplishing something. After this meeting he asked Dr. Boulware, Mr. Morris, Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Williams to draw up a statement to present to the Governor. He said that Hugh Cannon will serve as the Governor's contact, and the next appointment is set for May 2nd.

Dr. Boulware reported that his committee has had two meetings, at the first of which the members talked generally about what we should have in the statement to be presented to the Governor on May 2nd. These include specific things within the area of his powers. They then divided the task into three parts and asked various members of the committee to make statements on these. At the second meeting they were discussed. Dr. Charles Ray at North Carolina College will aid the final editing. These parts of the statement were read to the executive committee, which was asked for suggestions for improvement.

The statement included general remarks, and specific suggestions as to areas where the Governor could make changes without going to the legislature. These included merit employment, National Guard, more rapid compliance with the courts in desegregating the schools, state policy of segregation in state owned parks, creation of a commission to make a quick survey in various areas relative to desegregation in the fall of 1961, economic factors affecting our growth, lack of Negro membership on state boards and commissions.

The executive committee authorized the special committee to complete the statement. It also approved a suggestion that the Governor be sent a copy of the statement in advance of the May 2nd meeting so he could be familiar with its contents. Mr. Ruark appointed Mr. Wheeler, Dr. Boulware, and Mr. Jones to accompany him to this meeting.

At Mr. Boyce's suggestion, the committee asked the chairman to send a statement of sympathy to Mrs. W. L. Greene whose husband has recently died. Dr. Greene was formerly a member of the committee. A letter will also be sent to the Teachers Association in appreciation of the work he did with the committee.

Mr. Wheeler's recent appointment to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, of which Vice-President Lyndon Johnson is chairman, was noted.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Chase H. Benson
Secretary

MINUTES Executive Committee
Florida Council on Human Relations

Unitarian Church, Ormond Beach. May 6, 1961

Mrs. Mabel Norris Reese, presiding. Present- Dr. Bailie, Miss Ginn, Herbert Davidson, Bill Williams, Mrs. Gluckman, Rev. Doggett, I.H. Burney, Rev. McCloskey,

Treasurer's report given by Miss Ginn. $ 3,826 to be raised by June 1 to meet SRC special grant. A dinner is to be held in Miami, hopefully to raise much of this.

Problems of Orlando, Dade County inactivity.

Rev. Doggett moved that Bill Williams be commended for the Tampa Workshop and that he continue to support such efforts. Seconded by Miss Ginn. Such workshops to be co-sponsored with other groups or by the FCHR depending on local community conditions. Unanimous.

Herbert Davidson suggested that the FCHR ask the SRC for a three year grant so that the Council could have an office Administrative Director and keep Bill Williams as a field director. With this kind of set-up we should be able to raise sufficient money to become self-supporting. Florida could be a model state in integrating if properly handled.

Rev. Doggett recommended that we accept the goal of getting an admn. assistant to work under our executive director to coordinate office details, and fund raising. Seconded, and passed.

Areas facing integration should be encouraged to have workshops. Whould we offer our services at the most troublesome situation or shall we work in areas which are most hopeful? We may have to make a choice because of our limited personnel and finances. Suggestion that Hillsboro and Volusia be focal points of attention.

Mrs. Reese reported improvement in news coverage by Tampa Tribune; Bill Williams improvement in Miami. No change in Jacksonville. The Florida Society of Editors might be approachable in racial news.

(From here on the minutes were taken by WKW)

Mr. Burney reported on meetings of high school youth which have been started in Jacksonville. These are discussion groups.

Rev. McCloskey is to work with the Executive Director writing national offices of corporations with Florida branches for financial support.

It was moved that the rate per mile for travel by automobile on FCHR business be 8¢ to coincide with that of the SRC.

Rev. Doggett recommended that a notice be sent to Board members with information about foundations located in their own city. He had already obtained a committment from such a foundation in Winter Park for $200.

Herbert Davidson recommended a statement urging the Constitutional Revision Committee to omite "race" from the new state Constitution. Any reference to race makes our Constitution vulnerable to Federal Court Suits.

Adjourned.

Mrs. Sidney Gluckman
Wm K Williams

LWD ✓
PR

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Leland G. Marsters, Jr.
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Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton
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Mrs. A. S. Vandervoort, Jr.
Mrs. Carter Wesley
Walter Whitson

STAFF
Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
JAckson 4-5084

May 8, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

It would be nice if once when writing you, I felt I could really take the time to cover everything, but no such luck. This will probably be worse than ever, as I'm trying out a new typewriter.

Enclosed you will find a six-month recap of our financial situation, a set of minutes from a special meeting, a check for materials and the newsletter which was mailed to our membership Friday.

At our last regular meeting, it was voted to have a series of orientation conferences in the fall, one each Saturday, in six areas of concern (education, employment, health, housing, cultural and juvenile delinquency) and that we ask your assistance for the best leadership possible in these fields. It was suggested that these conferences begin some time in September. If you have any suggestions, please let us know.

Mrs. Shaw has been gone for two weeks, but I am expecting her in the office sometime today.

After your telephone conversation the other day, I talked with both Jim Noland and Irwin Glatstein. They both feel that we would want to cooperate in such a survey as you mentioned, and that we would work with Merit Employment, Mr. Weiner of Vocational Guidance Services and Dr. Henry Bullock of Texas Southern University. If you still desire our assistance, please forward the general format of approach on to us, and we will cooperate to our fullest.

We still have not heard regarding our exemption status, but I know that these things take time.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel Dumbauld

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs. G.K.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosures (5)
P.S. Also enclosing a rough draft of those minutes to the last regular meeting.

I was very late in contacting the colleges here regarding their submitting applicants for the Fourth Southern Student Human Relations Seminar. All three colleges are submitting names and getting them off today or yesterday. It is of course past the deadline, but we are hoping that they will be considered.

Mrs. Shaw arrived back in Houston Sunday evening and she was in the office for awhile yesterday. She really had an interesting and informative, as well as inspirational meeting in Washington.

I really must sign off and get this letter off to you or you will never get through reading it.

Sincerely,

Ethel Dumbauld

Ethel Dumbauld

NEWS from THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

May 5, 1961

THE WORD ON HOUSTON'S CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS is much better than we anticipated--but not nearly as good as it ought to be.

This is the conclusion reached by a committee of the HCHR, headed by Leland Marster, Jr., which has begun a survey of the situation.

> For example. Alley Theatre and Theatre, Inc., will welcome all patrons. Theatre, Inc., changed its policy to one of non-discrimination within the past month or so. Both groups conduct dramatic schools for children: neither is integrated. Playhouse Theatre is not integrated.

Marster's committee reports that the policy of the Houston Symphony is "less than clear". The committee was told that no Negro has ever attempted to purchase a ticket on the ground floor or, for that matter, anywhere but in the area reserved for Texas Southern students.

> A letter from the HCHR is on the way to Gen. Maurice Hirsch asking for clarification....

The Museum of Fine Arts and the Contemporary Arts Museum are integrated in all functions and activities.

> Negro's may join the Museum of Natural Science, but are not invited to participate in the programs. Children of Negro members may not attend the classes or field trips sponsored by the Museum except on a segregated basis.

The response to the HCHR committee has generally been friendly, and always interesting. Marster also concludes that there is a lot of work to be done in this area--if the committee can find a half dozen or so volunteers. You might call the office....

The HCHR is working to create a joint committee to take a long hard look at VOCATIONAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES for minority group youngsters offered by the Houston school system.

> Several meetings already have been held jointly with members of the Merit Employment Program of the Friends Service Committee and of the Houston Association for Better Schools, and the fact-finding phase already is under way....

Undoubtedly...there will be a debate over whether this item should have gone at the top of this Newsletter or down here at the bottom...but

THERE WILL BE A REPORT MEETING TO THE HCHR MEMBERSHIP
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1961
Autrey House 6:30 P.M.

IMPORTANT

It will be more than a report meeting for the membership, of course. Dr. Edward Norbeck, chairman of the department of anthropology and sociology at Rice University, and Dr. Mary Ellen Goodman, also a well known cultural anthropologist and an expert in intergroup relations, will discuss Racial Myths.

This is a dinner meeting ($2.00) and Autrey House is at 6265 S. Main (Parking lot on Fannin).

> We'd appreciate it if you will call the office and tell us that you are coming...and bringing some friends.

RECAPITULATION
Houston Council on Human Relations
October 1960 - March 1961

	1960-61 Budget	Disbursed	Balance
Rent	$960.00	$480.00	$480.00
Telephone	140.00	127.91	12.09
Utilities	100.00	18.13	81.87
Secretary	2,500.00	1,200.00	1,300.00
Of.Furn. & Equip.	300.00	103.50	196.50
Stat. & Supplies	300.00	(124.79)283.89	
Of.Sup. - Printing		(159.10)	
Postage	500.00	110.00	390.00
Conf. and Mtgs.	500.00	253.92	246.08
Totals	$5,300.00	$2,577.35	$2,722.65

BALANCE IN BANK 3/31/61.....$2,099.64

MONTHLY EXPENDITURES: (Approximate)

October	$ 72.50
November	493.26
December	687.79
January	675.64
February	323.14
March	406.92
Total Expenditures	$2,659.25

Average Expenditures per month.....$ 443.20

Estimated Needs for Balance of Year..... $600.00 to $1,000.00 (maximum

4/12/61
ecd

MINUTES
SPECIAL MEETING-STEERING COMMITTEE
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Steering Committee of the Houston Council on Human Relations met in special session, Monday, April 24, 1961, in the Council offices at 3605 Fannin, to discuss the proposal of regularly scheduled meetings of the membership. This was a luncheon meeting.

Present were: Mrs. Frank Freed, Mrs. Charles W. Pemberton, Walter Whitson, Irwin Glatstein, Jim Noland, Leland Marsters, Jr., and Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld.

Mr. Leland Marsters, vice-chairman, presided in the absence of Mrs. Shaw, who is attending the National Convocation of The Board of Christian Social Concerns of The Methodist Church, being held in Washington, D.C., April 24-28th.

IT WAS VOTED on motion of Mr. Noland, seconded by Mr. Glatstein, that regular meetings be held periodically (approximately quarterly) and the first one be scheduled for May.

These meetings should be of two types: discussion and program. The meetings might be preceeded by a report of activities and finances.

IT WAS VOTED on motion of Mr. Noland, seconded by Mr. Glatstein, that the first meeting be held May 23, 1961.

IT WAS VOTED on motion of Mr. Glatstein, seconded by Mrs. Freed, that this meeting be a dinner meeting at 6:30 p.m.

The program suggested was a panel of anthropologists on the subject, "The Racial Myth" and that Mrs. Mary Ellen Goodman be the coordinator and Dr. Norbeck of Rice University and Dr. Gallagher of the University of Houston be the other two members on the panel.

Suggestions of eating places were as follows: Rice Student Center (Mrs. Hardy); Autry House, Mexican Restaurant on Shepherd Drive; Hospitality House; and College Inn.

The meeting adjourned at 1:45 p.m.

By

Ethel Dumbauld

Secretary Pro Tem

4/25/61

ROUGH DRAFT

MINUTES
STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
South Central Y.M.C.A.,3531 Wheeler
Thursday, April 14, 1961, 12:00 Noon

The Steering Committee of the Houston Council on Human Relations held its regular meeting Thursday, April 14, 1961, at 12:00 Noon, at the South Central Y.M.C.A., 3531 Wheeler Street.

PRESENT: Mrs. Joyce Shaw, Leland G. Marsters, Jr., Walter W. Whitson, Mrs. James Crate, Mrs. Frank Freed, Rev. John Moore, Irwin Glatstein, Mrs. A. O. Susholtz, Mrs. Milton Richardson, Rev. James Noland, and Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld.

Guests: James E. Jones and Edrewey J. Stearns, students from T.S.U.

Mrs. Joyce Shaw, Chairman, presided.

THE INVOCATION was given by the Rev. John Moore.

CORRESPONDENCE: The following letters were read by Mr. Glatstein: Letter written and received from Louie Welch, Councilman; letters from Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby and Willard Russell; letter from SRC regarding the selection of Dr. Leslie Dunbar to succeed Harold Fleming as the Executive Director and our letter of congratulation to Dr. Dunbar; and sample letter which is being mailed to 1100 persons in our community.

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING, MARCH 17, 1961 - These minutes were approved with the following changes: Page 2, Subject HEALTH, add the following sentence, "If any suggestions or complaints regarding program or services are received, Dr. Elliott would like them to be referred to him." Page 2, General, Second sentence, change to read, "The Council will send a letter to Carl Walker, Chairman, Council of Organizations (Negro) informing them of Cultural facilities open to all citizens."

THE TREASURER'S REPORT - In the absence of Ted Klein, treasurer, Mr. Shaw made the following report: the bank balance as of March 31, 1961 was $2,099.64. A six month's recap covering the period from October 1960 through March 31, 1961 was distributed, showing that the average expenditures per month amount to $450, and

that the estimated needs for the balance of the year would range somewhere from $600 to $1,000. (Copy of recap attached to the original minutes.) Members of the Steering Committee are to come by the office, draw up a membership list and a meeting is to be held within the next two weeks, after which time contacts will be made to raise the balance needed for operation this year.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT - Mrs. Dumbauld reported that we now have 167 members. Exclusive of the grant, pledges amount to $3,314.80; $2,761.80 has been paid and there is a balance of $553.

QUESTIONNAIRES - Mrs. Dumbauld reported that 23 questionnaires have already been received and that several telephone inquiries have been made regarding committee programs. Questionnaires were distributed and Mrs. Shaw urged members of the Steering Committee to fill them in and return them to the Council office.

STOCK - It was voted on motion of Mr. Noland, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that we hold the Schlumberger Stock until such time as the cash is needed.

CULTURAL - Mr. Marsters, Chairman, reported that he had made several contacts as follows: The Alley Theatre has been desegrated for some time; Theatre, Inc., was desegrated only last week; the Contemporary Arts Museum and the Museum of Fine Arts are desegrated; the Symphony has a section reserved for TSU students and their professors. The Playhouse is segregated. The main library is desegrated. Mr. Marsters plans to write the Museum of Natural Science regarding other cultural facilities being desegrated.

It was voted on motion of Mr. Glatstein, seconded by Mr. Shaw that the information pertaining to the Culture program in Houston, secured by Mr. Marsters, be pulled together and distributed to our membership through our next News Letter.

HOUSTNG Mr. Whitson, Chairman, reported that he had had a conference with Mr. Dan Schoenbacher, Asst. Chief Probation Officer. Mr. Whitson felt that there would be many complications if San Felipe were desegrated at this time. He was informed that there is more delinquency among Negro youth, because of less jobs, poorer recreational facilities, and inadequate housing. It was stated that

the problem is a complicated one--that all funds in the city on public housing have been used up. If integrated at present time, there would be denial by local citizens for any additional funds. Mr. Glatstein stated that he felt that all public housing by the next three years would be integrated by law. It was felt that someone should sit down again with Mr. Tom Booker and discuss this more in detail and that in the meantime we might collect pictures pertaining to the housing situation and needs here, and that the Urban Renewal should be contacted.

It was voted on motion of Mr. Glatstein, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that the Housing Committee be activated, that files be set-up and that the committee explore the possibility of a conference on this subject with our membership in the fall.

MINISTER'S MEETINGS - Mr. Noland reported that he has held three meetings to-date with ministers of the various denominations. These meeting are for orientation at the grass roots for support, not only financially, but for participation.

Mr. Noland proposed that ~~we have~~ a series of orientation conferences be held in the fall, one each Saturday, in six areas of concern (Education, Housing, Health, Cultural, Juvenile Delinquency, and Employment) and that we ask the SRC for the best leadership possible in these fields.

It was voted on motion of Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Whitson, that we accept Mr. Nolands proposal.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION - Mrs. Shaw announced that the next meeting of this committee would be held Monday, April 17. Dr. Albert Abrams, has promised to have representatives from HABS present at this meeting.

HUMAN RELATIONS FILMS - Mrs. Dumbauld reported that she had talked with Dr. Karl Parker, Association of Chu ches, and he had referred her to Miss Florine Miller, chairman of the Dept. of Education of the Association. Miss Miller recommended that a covering letter and a listing of the films in the field of human relations be distributed to the Directors of Christian Education in our community, urging the use of these films in their summer programs.

FEDERAL AID TO PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS - Mr. Glatstein suggested pulling together quietly 10, 15, or 20 of the top clergy of all denominations to discuss Federal Aid to Parochial Schools. He felt that Dr. Clements would make a fine moderator. The majority of those present felt that we should stimulate another group to do this.

SUMMER PLANS - Office hours for the summer months (June through August) will be 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. If the office is closed for the time Mrs. Dumbauld is on vacation, then the phones calls will be placed on vacation rate and calls taken by Mrs. Shaw at her home.

PYA - Eldrewey J. Stearns ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ reported on a meeting from which he had just returned in New York at Metro Goldwyn Mayer Hdqrs. He was accompanied by Mr. Farmer of CORE and Gordon Carey, Field Director. They had come to a conclusion, but no solution. Loew's here in Houston could be desegrated, but it would become a downtown Negro Threater, unless the three leading Interstate Theatres desegrated at the same time (Metropolitan, Majestic and 1 Neighborthood).

Mrs. Shaw referred the above information and any decision to our Cultural Committee.

Appreciation was expressed to the students for being present at our meeting.

Meeting was adjourned at 2:10 p.m.

By

Ethel C. Dumbauld

Secretary pro tem

FAIRFAX COUNTY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS NEWSLETTER NO. 26
P. O. Box 170, Annandale, Virginia 15 May 1961

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SEIDMAN REVIEWS WIDE PROGRESS IN HUMAN RELATIONS IN SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

Substantial progress in desegregation and improved human relations in Fairfax County and Falls Church were cited by President Seidman in his annual report at the end of his second term as president.

Speaking to 125 members and friends at the fourth annual membership meeting at the St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, President Seidman referred to the notable progress in school desegregation and to last summer's restaurant and lunch counter desegregation. In both instances, he referred to the possible influences of the Council in helping to set and publicize the community's readiness to accept school desegregation (a major factor in the Federal Court's decision to rule out the proposed grade-a-year plan); and in both behind-the-scenes and public preparation for lunch counter desegregation.

Also notable was the appointment of a widely representative and inter-racial Commission on Minimum Housing Standards, with Mr. Ed Kanwit, housing chairman of our Council, as chairman of this officially-appointed Fairfax County commission.

Unanimous action by the School Board and Board of Supervisors to shift to local option in school placement was also acclaimed by President Seidman. This action enables us "to look forward to the time that any parent merely upon application will be able to send their children to the school nearest their home." The desegregation of interscholastic athletics at Fairfax County High Schools was also noted as particularly gratifying.

The opening of the new Fairfax Hospital with desegregated facilities, staff, and patient placement is another forward step, indicating the progressive temper of the community in inter-racial matters. This action was accomplished without any action by our Council, President Seidman said, but with our continued interest and approval.

Despite these evidences of progress, there is much to be done. The failure of the Board of Supervisors to provide for a program of improved housing has been disappointing. Serious problems of discrimination and hardships in housing, and employment, particularly, cause grave concern.

> "Our work focuses not just on our own community, but we cannot forget that we are also citizens of this state, this country, and indeed, of the world.
>
> "In Prince Edward County, 1.700 Negro children are deprived of education, now in the second year of closed schools there.
>
> "Our business is unfinished until all citizens of our community have equal opportunities in all areas of life.
>
> "By accident of geography, our problems are not as critical as in the remainder of the State. But with our income and opportunities, we should be doing more than we are doing to support the work of the Virginia Council on Human Relations elsewhere in the state."

Mr. Seidman reported that he had asked Mr. Ed Behre, a well-known community leader, to head a financial drive for the Virginia Council. Contributions to the Council may be made to Mr. Behre at 2 Gahent Rd., Alexandria, or directly to the VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, Room 3B, Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond, Va. Donations are income-tax deductible, and donations made before July will be matched by an anonymous doner, so DO IT NOW!

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

LYNCHBURG HUMAN RELATIONS PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS TOLD AT VIENNA MEETING

Progress and problems in human relations in the Virginia city of Lynchburg, scene of recent sit-ins and "jail without bail" protests of inter-racial student groups, were told at a meeting of the Council on May 4 at the First Baptist Church in Vienna.

Dr. Walter Johnson, a Negro physician who trained Althea Gibson, and the Rev. John Teeter, minister of the inter-racial Church of the Good Sheperd (Episcopal), were the speakers. Dr. Johnson was introduced by Dr. E. B. Henderson, who recalled when Dr. Johnson, then nick-named "whirlwind", played star college football at Lincoln University.

Mr. Teeter told of his having been forcibly ejected from a Lynchburg court when he asked if he might sit with Negro friends. The judge had ordered the courtroom to be segregated. This same judge has imposed increasingly severe sentences on sit-in demonstrators, first 30 days in jail, then 60 days.

Dr. Johnson related the history of segregation in Lynchburg. Until about 1900, Negroes used public parks with white people and ate at the same lunch counters. After proclamation of the new state constitution shortly after 1900, with its provisions for a poll tax as an anti-Negro voting measure, segregation began to be enforced in Lynchburg.

Dr. Johnson also told of the long and discouraging efforts to get hospital facilities and equal treatment of Negro physicians and their patients at hospitals. For many years he could not tend his patients at the hospital, and even now cannot deliver babies there, although a thoroughly experienced doctor who has yet to lose a mother or child in childbirth.

The Rev. Mr. Teeter, paster of a largely-Negro church with white membership, reported that a "passion play" during Lent at the Carter Glass High School had been attended by Negroes on a non-segregated basis, after pressure had been put on authorities by publicity, and efforts to prevent attendance by Negroes had been thwarted by the cooperation of white college students.

Lunch counters in drug stores and one department store have been opened to Negroes on a non-discriminatory basis since the sit-ins in Lynchburg. Department stores have hired four Negroes as sales clerks. One department store reported better business after the change than before.

Both Dr. Johnson and Mr. Teeter reported that college students from both white and Negro institutions in the Lynchburg area had taken part in the sit-ins and in other efforts to reduce the hardships and injustices suffered by Negroes there. It was particularly upsetting to the white community, Mr. Teeter reported, when white girls from Sweetbriar College took part in the sit-in movement in Lynchburg.

Both speakers predicted that schools would be desegregated to a very limited degree in Lynchburg next fall, with a small number of applications from Negro students pending at this time.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FAIRFAX CIVIC UNIT INTEGRATED AS TEN NEGRO FAMILIES INVITED TO JOIN

The Southeast Fairfax Citizens Association became the first such community group known to be integrated when ten Negro families were invited to join last month. The families were invited to join when they attended a meeting of the Association to protest a proposed apartment development in the neighborhood. A former member of the Board of Directors of the Fairfax County Council on Human Relations, Mr. John R. Newman, an architect with the Federal government, was one of the new members and was appointed to a committee to study the apartment problem.

NOEL HEMMENDINGER HEADS NEW PUBLIC FACILIES COMMITTEE

Mr. Noel Hemmendinger, Hollin Hills, an attorney practicing in Washington, has accepted chairmanship of a new committee on public facilities, concerned with a campaign to open theatre, entertainment, and other public facilities to all without regard to race in Fairfax County and Northern Virginia.

The campaign was launched at the annual meeting of the Council, where objectives were set, and means discussed, including plans to hand out materials to theatre patrons urging them to support non-discriminatory policies. Currently, our Negro neighbors can attend only one small theatre in Alexandria, which caters to a Negro audience. They are barred from all other motion picture theatres, including drive-ins (although a drive-in in nearby Virginia admits Negroes freely).

The Committee has launched an attack on the constitutionality of the segregated seating law. It has written Commonwealth Attorney Fitzgerald requesting an opinion on the constitutionality of the out-moded law. A similar letter has been addressed to the President of the United States, in the hope that a Federal legal opinion or appropriate action against the law would be possible.

Currently, in the absence of Mr. Hemmendinger on a business trip abroad, his law associate, Mr. Michael Daniels, is acting chairman. Council members who wish to help or who have information in the area of the committee's concern can call Mr. Daniel (EX 3-4880).

Last summer, Mr. Hemmendinger was instrumental in getting lunch counter owners and managers together to discuss desegregation, and helped lay the legal and psychological groundwork for the actual desegregation that came later in the wake of sit-in demonstrations. Theatre owners have been similarly contacted this spring, and bowling alley operators have been approached in this matter.

* *

VIRGINIA COUNCIL PRESIDENT RECOMMENDS VARIED APPROACH TO PROBLEMS

"There is no major formula - no single technique" for the solution of problems of human relations, declared President Thomas B. Henderson of the Virginia Council on Human Relations at our annual meeting on March 23.

"There is room for debate on stategy, and there is a need for various kinds of activities. We must be careful not to emphasize means, at the neglect of ends", Dr. Henderson asserted in a reference to the "jail without bail" plan in Lynchburg, which he indicated may have been too rigidly adhered to for the purpose intended. Additional quotes from his forceful and inspiring talk:

> "We need to shift from race relations based on paternalism (father and son relationship) to race relations based on brotherhood. We need a nation which is whole, but we must want to be healed to be healed."

> "Reasons for segregation include: Cheap labor - People want servants at $15 a week, laborers at 25-50 cents an hour. Some people get a certain thrill our of fanning the flames of discrimination. Some Negroes enjoy the poor health of discrimination. Some want an excuse for their own short-comings and failures. Some have a low quality business catering to Negroes" (and hence resist desegregation as a threat to their business success)."

> "Often we need to wait - in the sense of 'waiting on the Lord'. Yet we must not become tired. For we must be prepared for the long haul."

In closing, he referred to "the thrill you get out of trying to bring about the things that ought to be."

Following Dr. Henderson, State Director Dan Bowers reported that he felt race relations to be better in Virginia than for a long while. "When we attack a barrier, most of the time we find it a paper barrier," he continued, in referring to numerous rather easily achieved changes in racial patterns in the state in recent months, despite the great difficulties encountered in several well-publicized instances.

* *

NON-DISCRIMINATORY HOUSING INFORMATION SERVICE ANNOUNCED

A non-profit Housing Information Service for exchanging information on housing which is available or wanted in the Washington metropolitan area on a non-discriminatory basis has been established by the National Capital Clearing House of Neighborhood Democracy. If you wish to register your house for sale or rent with the Service, or if you are looking for houses to buy or rent, call Chuck Dell, SO 5-6253 (after 6:30 p.m.). Mr. Dell is active in the Mt. Vernon Unitarian Church and is vice-president for Virginia of the Clearing House. The Fairfax County Council on Human Relations is a member of the Clearing House.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION WIDENED UNDER LOCAL OPTION - 76 APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED

Under new local option procedures, the Fairfax County School system has assigned an additional 76 Negro students to previously all-white schools. These assignments are in addition to the 27 Negro students already in Fairfax Schools under court order last fall, for a total of 103 pupils. Ten applications were denied by school officials. Of these, two were considered "academic problems", two were reported to need special education available only at the Negro schools they were already attending, three were said to be living nearer a Negro school than the school for which they applied, and three will enter a new white school when it opens after Christmas.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH ACCEPTS THREE NEGRO STUDENTS FOR FALL TERM

The City of Falls Church, which has no Negro schools under the jurisdiction of its school system, has assigned three Negro students to previously all-white schools. This was done under local option. Only three Negro students applied, and all were accepted.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

SCHOOL OFFICIALS COMMENDED FOR ACTION IN TRACK MEET RACIAL BAR

School officials of Fairfax County have been commended by our Council for their action in withdrawing from an Arlington track meet when Arlington school officials initially refused to admit Preston Blackwell, a James Madison High School junior, to compete because he is a Negro.

When Arlington officials refused to allow inter-racial participation in the Wakefield invitation track meet on April 29, officials of all eight Fairfax County high schools which had planned to participate decided not to compete. Upon hearing this, Arlington School Board officials reversed the earlier decision and re-invited the Fairfax schools without a racial bar. Since none of the Fairfax high schools except Madison had Negro participation in their track teams, the withdrawal was on principle.

Preston, the son of Council Board member Lillian Blackwell, competed in the meet, placing second in the broad jump.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

YOUTH COUNCIL ATTENDS RETREAT WITH PRINCE EDWARD, CHEVY CHASE GROUPS

Five "high school" children from Prince Edward County attended a weekend retreat at Camp Letts, a YMCA camp on Chesapeake Bay, with our Youth Council on Human Relations and the Chevy Chase, Md., Methodist Youth Fellowship. (The "high School" is in quotes because public schools in Prince Edward County are closed, and have been this term and last.) The visiting students had their pictures taken (and published in the WASHINGTON POST) while visiting the Washington Monument as part of their weekend in this area. They were: Gloria Berryman, 12; Michael Smith, 13; John Lacey Jenking, 13; James Carey, 14; and Everett Berryman, 13.

While at Camp Letts, the 50 young people, about half of them white and about half Negro, studies problems in race relations. The Washington area participants then signed a statement, which was published in the NORTHERN VIRGINIA SUN, urging the restoration of public schools in Prince Edward County.

* * * * * * * * * * *

BOARD MEMBERS, OFFICERS, COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN NAMED FOR COUNCIL

President Bert Seidman, 1617 Poplar Drive, Falls Church, was re-elected for his third term by the Board of Directors at the regular April Meeting. Vice-Presidents Ed Lynch, Rev. W. E. Costner, Father Thomas P. Scannell, and Carl Auvil, were also re-elected, as was Treasurer John Schramm. Mrs. John C. Beresford was elected Secretary.

New Board members elected at the annual meeting were: Stephen Kegeles, Fairfax; Alvord Sherman, McLean; Mrs. John Beresford, Tauxemnont; Rev. Waldron Adams, Gum Springs; and Mr. John A. Edelman of Hollin Hills. Re-elected Board members were: Mrs. Rayfield Barber, Mrs. Bernard Goodkind, Mr. Seidman, Mr. Louis Boone, Mrs. Max Libman, Mrs. Charles Rock, and the Rev. Mr. Schramm. Twelve other Board members continued in office, half being elected each year.

Committee chairmanships and other appointments have been made as follows:

Health & Welfare: Mrs. William Wright (JE 3-8436).
Schools: Mrs. Mas (Lee) Libman (JE 2-3490).
Speakers Bureau: Mrs. John C. (Terry) Beresford (SO 8-7825).
Library: Mrs. Wallace (Linette) Anderson (SO 8-0228).
Membership: Mrs. Brian (Pricilla) Butler (JE 4-6806) and
Mrs. Azilee Wilson (DA 5-8965).
Employment: Dr. Jacob Seidenberg (CL 6-4467).
Program: Dr. E. B. Henderson (JE 2-6030) and
Mrs. J. R. Gould (JE 2-7904).
Housing: Mr. Ed Kanwit (SO 5-7229).
Youth Activities: Mrs. Robert (Ellen) Godwin (SO 8-9061) and
Mr. Bill Frick (SO 8-2327).
Public Facilities: Mr. Noel Hemmendinger (SO 5-5825).
Publicity and Newsletter: Mr. Carl Auvil (JE 4-4085).

Members who wish to become more active in Council affairs should call or write the person in charge of the activity of their choice. In most cases, useful assignments can be found to fit the interests, abilities and time schedule of the member concerned. Call now and express your desire to help!

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

MANY MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS OVERDUE: HERE IS A FORM TO GET UP-TO-DATE!

This form is for use of those members whose renewals may be due or overdue. Clip it now and send it in with check. Annual dues are $5.00 (or $3.00 without NEW SOUTH). (If in doubt as to due date, you may call Mrs. Butler on JE 4-8606.) Thank you!

This form may also be used by those interested in becoming members.

- -

To: Mrs. Brian Butler, 431 Pine Spring Road, Falls Church, Va.

Enclosed find $_ for renewal of my membership in the Fairfax Council on Human Relations. This amount includes $__ as a contribution to the Virginia Council on Human Relations. (Fill in latter blank only if appropriate.)

_____
Name (Indicate if both Mr. & Mrs.)

_____
Address

Contributions to the Virginia Council on Human Relations may be sent directly to: Virginia Council on Human Relations
Room 3B, Broad Grace Arcade
Richmond, Virginia

REV. DAN BOWERS RESIGNS AS STATE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The Rev. Mr. Daniel Bowers, who has been executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations for the past two years, has resigned to enter the parish ministry in Virginia after a successful two years in the work of the Council. Mr. Bowers has been active both publicly and quietly behind the scenes in many trouble spots in the state: Front Royal, Charlottesville, Prince Edward and others. His office served as an information center during the sit-ins last year, although the Council did not initiate or participate in any demonstrations.

Our Council has officially expressed its appreciation for Dan's excellent services, and its regret that he will be leaving the Council position. It is understood that a capable and highly-regarded successor has been selected, subject to public announcement in July.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Fairfax County Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 170, Annandale, Virginia

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage PAID
Permit No. 19

Rev. Dan Bowers
Va. Council on Human Relations
Room 3B, Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Va.

SHOULD CHARLOTTE BUILD TWO COMMUNITY COLLEGES?

- o -

A REPORT ON A PROJECT

BY THE

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

- o -

MAY 17, 1961

One of the purposes of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations is "to investigate and study the facts relating to racial problems" and, "from time to time, to make suggestions and recommendations for the solution of specific problems." Pursuant to this purpose, the Council more than two years ago, turned its attention on the problem of junior college education in Charlotte.

On January 14, 1959, the executive committee of this Council addressed a letter, marked "not for publication," to the Trustees of the Charlotte Community College System, in which the question was raised as to the advisability of building two new community colleges in Charlotte. The Council asked the board if it would not be better to concentrate first on the development of Charlotte College, and to delay any capital outlay for land or buildings for Carver College.

Having received no reply to this communication, the Council on May 5, 1959, addressed an open letter to the Trustees which expressed the conviction that one community college, serving all qualified students, would best serve the needs of the young people of this community.

On May 21st there appeared an editorial in the Charlotte News entitled "Is There a Place For Carver College?" This editorial, and the Council's reply which the News carried on May 28, brought out certain basic questions and viewpoints, as follows:

Said the Charlotte News: "In the past, Carver College has been able to answer many special needs of local Negroes and it should continue to do so."

The Council replied: "It is true that in the past Carver has been providing for special needs of local Negroes, but these special needs came about for two reasons: (1) Charlotte College was closed to Negroes; and (2) Negroes received inferior training in their "separate but equal" schools. When Charlotte College is in fact open to all qualified students, and when all public schools give adequate training, there will be no "special needs" for Negroes."

The News said: "There is no more reason for closing Carver's doors now than there is for closing the doors of North Carolina College in Durham or A. & T. College in Greensboro."

The Council replied: "The two colleges named above were built many years ago; this is 1959. Both North Carolina College and A. & T. College are located in communities where there is no other public college for local students to attend; this is not true in Charlotte. In any case, it is not a question of closing Carver now. The question is: In the year 1959, should we plan to build and equip a new Carver College when the trend is definately away from segregated education, and when there is not enough money to build one first-rate institution?"

The News said: "It would be cruelly disruptive of highly sensitive social and educational processes to wipe out Carver College overnight and expect a previously all-white institution to serve the same needs."

The Council replied: "No one that we know of is suggesting that Carver College be wiped out overnight. What we suggest is that, with the new building program, it would be a good time to make a change of policy in favor of non-discrimination in education. Carver College would necessarily be continued in the transition period."

Finally the News said: "The community needs both Charlotte and Carver colleges."

The Council said: "We don't think this enlightened community needs, a "white" college and a "Negro" college. The community, we believe, ought to provide first-rate educational opportunities for all of its young people. The college curriculum will need to be varied to meet the needs of individuals who have different talents and aspirations. But there are no special needs of Negroes as such; nor of white people as such."

With this public exchange of viewpoints, the Council let the matter rest for about a year except for informal conferences with individual trustees. The

Council hoped that no action would be taken on the proposal to build a new Carver College.

However, in the spring and summer of 1960, the Trustees announced plans for going forward with the construction of two new Carver College buildings. The Council appointed a committee to make a new study of the problem. This committee reported the following facts:

The objectives of the two colleges are the same, namely:

1. Preparation for further academic or professional study in a four year college or university through the two years of college work.

2. Preparation for immediate employment through vocational and business education.

3. Adult education

The committee further found that the admission requirements, fees and tuition, and degrees awarded are the same for the two colleges.

The conclusion of the study was that there is unnecessary duplication here, and that one college, serving all qualified students, would provide the best possible education facilities for the young people of this area.

On January 16, a delegation from the Council and other interested persons, about 25 in number, appeared at a meeting of the Trustees of the two colleges and presented these views. A spokesman for the Trustees denied that there was any waste in building two colleges, deplored the fact that the issue of segregation had been raised, and contended that in the long run the policy of the Trustees in building two separate colleges would result in bringing great educational advantages to both races.

At this same meeting, the Trustees were presented with a resolution opposing the building of two separate colleges which had been passed by 16 Negro organizations representing more than a thousand Negroes in Charlotte.

On February 2nd, the executive committee of the Council adopted and made public a statement which summarized the arguments for and against the building of two separate colleges as follows:

The main arguments which have been put forward to justify the building of two community colleges in Charlotte are these:

(1) Two colleges will better fulfill "the tragic need for college capacity here."
(2) When, at some future time, Charlotte College is taken over by the state and made into a 4-year institution, Carver College will be needed as a community-type junior college.
(3) Carver is needed for those students who cannot meet the academic requirements of Charlotte College.

It is further argued that no question of segregation or integration is involved, since both colleges will be open to qualified students of both races.

Let us examine these arguments.

(1) The fact that there is a "tragic need for college capacity" in this area is precisely the reason why no money should be wasted in duplicating facilities, such as land, library, laboratories, student center, etc. It is an indisputable fact that more capacity would be available to more students if all available funds were used at one location.

(2) The future of Charlotte College is, to say the least, uncertain. The State Board of Higher Education has made it clear that they have no plans for a 4-year institution in this area. This Board has also stated that if, at some future date, a 4-year institution is located in this area, it may, or may not, take over Charlotte College for this purpose.

Furthermore, if Charlotte College were taken over by the state, it is doubtful whether Carver College would ever be used as a community college for both Negroes and whites.

(3) No other educational institution in the state maintains a separate unit for work on a sub-standard academic level. Why should such a unit be maintained in Charlotte? It is the function of the public schools to prepare students for college.

As for the contention that no question of segregation or integration is involved (since both colleges will be open to students of both races), one would be naive indeed to accept this statement at face value. If there were no Negroes in Charlotte, if there were only white students to educate, would the trustees be planning to build two colleges? We think not.

The question of segregation or integration cannot be avoided. If a new Carver College is built, this will tend to perpetuate segregation. A few ambitious and above-average Negro students will enter Charlotte College, but for all practical purposes we will have a Negro college and a white college. If only one college is built, and Carver College is eventually closed, we will do away with segregation, and all students will be givenequal educational opportunities.

On February 21, 1961, the Trustees of the colleges released an official statement setting forth their position on the controversy. They contended, in this statement, that race was not a factor in determining entrance requirement at either college, and that there is no question of duplication of facilities since Charlotte and Carver colleges are two different institutions with different purposes and programs.

In reply to this latter contention, a spokesman for the Council viewpoint stated on March 4, that the objectives of the two colleges as set forth in their current catalogues are identical; that there is not a single course at Carver that is not also offered at Charlotte College; and that the two colleges operate under the same legislature act which calls for "freshman and sophomore courses of a college of arts and sciences and/or the first and second year courses of a two year technical institute of college grade." In other words, if Charlotte and Carver are two different institutions with different purposes and programs, this is not apparent now, except that one is obviously for Negroes and the other primarily for whites.

The Council has devoted much study to this problem of two colleges vs. one college; it has tried to inform and educate the public as to the issues involved; it has recommended a solution to the problem. The Council can do no more. Its function is limited to these objectives.

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, CHURCH OF WIDE FELLOWSHIP, SOUTHERN PINES, MAY 20, 1961.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Henry G. Ruark, Chairman
W. M. Boyce, Jr.
C. E. Boulware
Wayne A. Bowers
J. Neal Hughley
Roy D. McLaurin
C. P. Morris
A. E. Spears
Mrs. Guy B. Delafield
Mrs. Chase H. Benson
Harry S. Jones

VISITOR: Mrs. Wayne A. Bowers.

Mr. Jones reported that we have $520, in contrast to a deficit of $122 reported at last meeting. We have recently received $100 from the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, and $500 from the North Carolina Teachers' Association. One of the larger contributions anticipated this month has not yet been received, but it is expected sometime soon. When it is received we will have raised enough to be eligible for the matching funds of $2100 from the Southern Regional Council. This is in addition to the regular quarterly grants of $900 which we will receive on July 1st and September 1st. Mr. Jones said that the pinch would come in November and December unless we get in some new funds, and we need to think in terms of a financial effort before that time.

Mr. Ruark remarked that we will still need to raise $70 if Mr. Golden's contribution comes in, and $320 if it does not. He suggested that we prod people we know who might give into doing so before June 1st.

Mr. Ruark commended Mrs. Delafield for the good work she has done in exploring possibilities of obtaining funds from various schools and foundations. He also said that Dr. Wheeler thinks he cannot give enough time to be chairman of this committee, so a new chairman will have to be appointed. Mrs. Delafield, in her report, pointed out that in a campaign to obtain funds we might do one or more of the following things: prepare a budget and form a planning committee; approach foundations, church groups, student bodies, both Negro and white; choose sponsors who might give our efforts some standing; make a list of possible sources of contributors. She said there are only about half a dozen foundations in North Carolina to be solicited, so we will have to find other sources of income. Mrs. Delafield says all this will involve a good deal of concentration and effort, but that she can do the college solicitations herself.

Mr. Ruark suggested that in addition to college student organizations and foundations within the state, we might select a few local communities where we could contact local people. He thought Charlotte would be a good community, although the local Human Relations Council there also does this. Raleigh and Durham were also mentioned as possible cities. The suggestion was made that church groups from individual churches be covered; a few small amounts have already been received from such groups. Mr. Ruark suggested we try to discover what local communities there are where it would be worth while to set up a committee for colleges, foundations and local groups. It was VOTED that the chairman appoint a committee to investigate various avenues of support.

Mr. Ruark, in his report on the visit to the Governor, thanked Dr. Boulware and his committee for their work on the statement which was presented to the Governor. He said he, Mr. Jones, Dr. Boulware and Mr. Douglas did not see the Governor when they went to Raleigh, but they did have a good interview with Hugh Cannon, the Governor's assistant. Mr. Cannon had read the statement prior to the meeting and was prepared to discuss it. They discussed merit employment in the state and appointments the Governor makes to various boards and commission, which, Mr. Cannon said, the Governor had already discussed with several other groups. He said that John Larkins has contacted the Governor for appointment of Negroes to such boards, and suggested that we work with Mr. Larkins and Mr. Wheeler. The Governor's office will move in this direction about July 1st, after the legislature adjourns. Mr. Jones was given a book listing all the boards and commissions plus an application blank to use as a guide. Mr. Ruark felt that we were invited to bring to the Governor's attention qualified people. Mr. Cannon suggested that we also keep after an appointment for a date soon after June 1st. Mr. Jones stated that Dr. Williams had felt that we should accept an appointment only with the Governor, and that it should be held as soon as possible.

During discussion of this subject, Dr. Boulware said as a point of interest that Mr. Cannon stated that there are many pressures on the Governor, but the interests we represent had not had much attention, and that we certainly would not get what we wanted if we don't keep after it; and that since we have been invited to file names of qualified people, we have an opportunity and a responsibility to do just this. He said any progress--even one appointment to a paying job--is great progress.

It was pointed out that we should find out what qualifications possible appointees have and send the names to Mr. Cannon or Mr. Larkins. Mr. Cannon suggested to the committee that we let the Governor know we are in earnest about this and will take the responsibility of seeing that good people are recommended.

Mr. Ruark said we can do a better job if we have qualified people already in mind and that we should recommend specific people to specific jobs. He said the Durham group have more pragmatic approach than we do--they stick to the political facts.

Mr. Jones said we should keep up the pressure on merit employment, especially at the Research Triangle, as well as on government jobs. Mrs. Delafield felt that we should get the list of openings and their qualifications to various Negro leaders in the state.

It was VOTED that the chairman will secure copies of the application blank; the executive will prepare and circulate to the committee a list of likely positions; the chairman will appoint a committee to compose a list of qualified persons to recommend for appointments. Dr. Wheeler, Dr. Boulware, John Winter, and some college presidents were suggested as people to be on this committee. This committee should get together by June 1st to talk, and then a little later to work on this list.

The following reports on racial progress in various communities were made:

Chapel Hill: Dr. Bowers said that theatre picketing has been stopped for the time being in Chapel Hill, as Mr. Enloe of Raleigh, head of the chain of theatres, promised he would make some changes before the fall term starts if picketing were stopped. If he does not, action will be renewed in the fall. Mr. Bowers stated that three liberal people have been elected to the school board.

Durham: Dr. Boulware said he thinks Judge Stanley has used delaying tactics in deciding a suit against the school board. Mr. Hughley said picketing of theatres has continued and that there may be some action in the fall. In the last few weeks Duke students and faculty have joined in the picketing, and during the weekend the attack has been made on grocery stores for an increase in job opportunities. He said that 30 or more jobs have been created here recently. He also said that there have been many groups coming to Durham to see what is being done there, and that a community or project showcase is being set up to promote ways and means of giving direction to these groups. There is hope for some kind of permanent control group.

Charlotte: The building of two separate colleges, Charlotte and Carver, continues in Charlotte, although two Negro doctors have filed suit for an injunction to halt the building of Carver. The feeling is that Judge Susie Sharp will not grant the injunction, and that the State Supreme Court will not do anything.

Greensboro: Several integrated groups of high school students have been getting together this winter to discuss mutual problems, with a good deal of success.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Chase H. Benson
Secretary

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."
—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

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LAURINBURG

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SALISBURY

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RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

May 30, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am enclosing my quarterly financial report. The rest of the report will be sent later, for the reason that I am leaving today for a meeting in New York of the General Committee of the Department of Race and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches. Following this, I am taking a few days off, and will be back in the office on June 8th.

We will need our matching funds before the 15th. You will note that we fell short of raising the required $4800 by $236.45. However, the Charlotte Council owes us $300 as of June 1st and this is as good as in the bank. The money is earning interest in a savings account, so we don't call for it until we need it. I hope you can count this on the matching fund requirement so we can get the full $2100.

Incidentally, Harry Golden, who said some time ago--who wrote me, in fact--that he would give us $2500 this year hasn't given us anything yet.

I plan now to attend the last week of the institute at Fisk University, so will see you there.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:reb

Enclosure

RECEIPTS OF THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS FROM WITHIN THE STATE FROM DEC. 1, 1960 through MAY 31, 1961.

	Membership	Contribution	New South	Miscellaneous
Dec.	$554.50	$480.50	$212.00	$272.00
Jan.	$ 16.00	$439.50	4.00	$417.09
Feb.	$363.00	1160.00	220.00	17.50
Mar.	$272.00	322.50	82.00	none
April.	$118.50	640.00	50.00	none
May	$133.50	555.00	76.00	
totals	$1,457.50	$3,597.50	$644.00	$706.59

Total amount

$6,405.59

Miscellaneous includes $478.00 raised for Prince Edward County and expended at the VCHR's direction.

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March - May '61

Alabama Council on Human Relations, Inc.

ROOM 1224 COMER BLDG. - - BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA
PHONE AL 2-2722

"AN ORGANIZATION TO ATTAIN, THROUGH RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL PEOPLE OF ALABAMA."

May 26, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Due to the fact that I do not know exactly when I will be out of the Office, presumably sometime between next week and June 12th, I have written checks for the rest of this month in order that I can close out our financial record for May as far as possible and get our quarterly report in to the SRC. The total Bank Balance in the report is correct unless service charges are made and, of course, the bank statement will not be received until sometime around June 5th or 6th.

I am sure you have been reading about the events in Alabama, but things are normal here at the office.

The SRC may go ahead and forward the quarterly grant here to the office since someone will be in every day to check the mail, but any questions which might need answering immediately should go to Father Foley at Spring Hill College in Mobile after June 1st.

Sincerely,

Annette Cox

(Mrs.) Annette Cox
Office Secretary

ac

Encl:

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SRC Quarterly financial Report

For the Months March, April, May, 1961

613
329
942

INCOME

Contributions	$ 613.34
Memberships	329.00
SRC	487.50
Sale of Literature	0
Refunds	0
Miscellaneous	0
TOTAL	$ 1429.84

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 772.38
Housing Allowance	0
Social Security	34.58
Travel	289.67
Rent	239.00
Electricity	1.57
Office Supplies	92.36
Telephone	75.93
NEW SOUTH	138.00
Miscellaneous	148.60
TOTAL	$ 1792.09

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North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, North Carolina

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: MARCH 1 to MAY 31, 1961

Balance, March 1, 1961			$ 301.62
INCOME:	Contributions	$ 1,022.10	
	Membership Dues	1,415.50	
	New South Subscriptions	208.00	
	Sale of Literature	3.00	
	From Charlotte Council	200.00	
		2,848.60	
	From Southern Regional Council	900.00	3,748.60
	TOTAL FUNDS Available		$ 4,050.22
DISBURSEMENTS:			
	Rent	$ 150.00	
	Postage	230.00	
	Telephone & Telegraph	105.11	
	Office Supplies	272.30	
	Travel	299.34	
	Books, pamphlets, newspapers	21.90	
	Retirement Fund	54.00	
	Subscriptions to New South	178.00	
	Miscellaneous	1.54	
	Payment to Social Security	76.50	
	Audit	75.00	
		$ 1,463.69	
	Salaries	2,550.00	4,013.69
BALANCE, MAY 31, 1961			$ 36.53

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Harry S. Jones

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Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

Phone MI. 9-0872

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DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

May 31, 1961.

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Paul:

Enclosed please find statement of our receipts within Virginia since December 1, 1960.

I have been in conference with the Norfolk people and they feel that they should hold on to their "dowry" from the Women's Interracial Council and dole it out to us in memberships. After definitely having promised it to me both by letter and personally I was somewhat disappointed.

However, I feel that the VCHR will ultimately get the most of it and it will be welcome when it comes.

I am glad that we could meet our goal without it.

I am recommending that Happy Lee go to Fisk in June. Am hoping that we will be able to send him at Council expense. Can you give us any money to help? I hope you can. I tried to call you on this matter last week but you were out. I'm spending next Wednesday with Happy. He was also here two days last week.

Let me know if there is anything further I can do for either him or Zimmerson. Will you be up this way before June 15th? I will make the quarterly report and forward to you before I leave.

Sincerely,

Dan

Daniel A. Bowers

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Report

March 1961 - May 1961

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Report
March 1961 - May 1961

Pattern of Defiance

So-called leadership in South Carolina has consistently used the pattern of defiance announced in the summer of 1955 by the Committee of 52. However, this quarter an attempt has been made to determine the readiness for laying a ground work for changes, the necessity for which should have become clearly evident by now.

The executive director, under the direction of a special committee, has interviewed a selected group of status leaders across the state to learn of their willingness to confer with the Governor of South Carolina, to issue a public statement, and/or to set in motion organization to preserve the public schools. Concomitant results have been valuable, but none of the proposed goals were reached, nor was there evidence that a turning point in the pattern of total defiance could be expected prior to specific court orders for desegregation. Impetus which hopefully, with further SCCHR staff effort, may bear fruit, has been given to interest in preserving the public schools. Another outgrowth has been a proposal for a conference between Negro educators and the S.C. Advisory Committee on Higher Education.

In this regard it is interesting to note that there have appeared a few short editorials in the Charleston News and Courier which strike a positive note regarding the nature of change; e.g., "Changing times, changing customs, changing economic and educational standards may bring the races together in new relationships. The salesman-customer relationship, for example, frequently replaces the former attitudes of master and servant."

New Patterns Not Yet Evident

Negro students have expressed concern at the lagging interest of their

respective student bodies -- when the novelty wears off for sit-ins, picketing and boycotting, "What next?" they ask.

On March 2 a state-wide demonstration at the State House in Columbia, planned and directed by the S.C. Conference of NAACP branches, made a definite contribution to reviving interest and to keeping the spotlight turned on students' discontent. Reactions revealed no change in the State's policy, or in the blurred image of students' objectives seen by the general public.

"How can we know whom to follow in the adult community?" is another question being asked by thoughtful students. Unfortunately, little progress has been made in developing smooth working relationships between new and older organizations, which are too often competing to "capture the student movement." Confusion and difficulty have arisen in several critical situations in S.C. because of this problem.

Challenges to segregation by Negroes are being stepped up. However, it is not yet clear how soon action may be taken in the three situations most likely to produce court orders.

Confirmed reports of applications by Negro students to attend "white schools" in Charleston have been publicized. Similar applications previously made were refused on the basis of failure to comply with the requirement that applications be made four months prior to opening of schools. Current applications were made in time to overcome this objection. It is believed that the caliber of the applicants is high. No action by the school board has yet been reported.

No public announcements have been made officially by Clemson College concerning the two Negro applicants from Charleston who are seeking admission for the 1961-62 school term. However, it is known that applications have been made and that they will doubtless be acted upon shortly. SCCHR staff is following developments closely.

Latest reports indicate that applications to Winthrop college by Negro students at Friendship Junior college (Baptist, and located at Rock Hill also) are still incomplete, but it is believed that they will soon be bona fide.

Previously announced plans for applications at the University of South Carolina by Negroes have been cancelled, at least for the time being.

Several students in private S.C. Negro colleges are known to have participated in freedom rides.

Happily, little violence has occurred in South Carolina in the wake of the freedom rides. However, publicity has been given to reports by a freedom rider, a Morris college student (Sumter) of being blind-folded and subjected to bodily abuse, including having the letters KKK cut on his back. The Governor of S.C. declares that investigations have disproved the student's story.

Two out-of-state white students at Wofford college (Spartanburg) demonstrated with Negro students at Orangeburg in May. This produced a near-riot on the Wofford campus. The students involved were quietly taken from their dormitories by concerned faculty before they suffered bodily injury, and promptly returned to their respective out-of-state homes, before completing their academic work for the year. In reporting the riot and reactions of the administration, faculty and students to the SCCHR executive director, student members of SCCHR expressed shock at the mob psychology and predominantly weak administration leadership demonstrated. These SCCHR members believe that progressive faculty and students may withdraw from Wofford as a result of these events.

Reports of growth of Black Muslim groups in both Orangeburg and Columbia have been confirmed. Mr. W.C. Bethea, long-time member of the State College Trustee Board, told the SCCHR executive director that he and other "responsible" community leaders are helping to keep a check on the group in Orangeburg.

Recurring reports of the organization and growth of rightist groups in S.C. are being made by the news media. Leadership for the John Birch society is focused in Greenville. Operations Alert, a state-wide movement, and a local organization have been set-up in Columbia.

Desegregation and Rumors of Desegregation

The April 14 issue of THE STATE carried a front page five column headline and a story over a Washington dateline: Kennedy Order Seeks Textile Race Mixing. (See enclosure). The NAACP lost little time in scheduling a statewide conference to implement the order. The conference was held in Spartanburg on May 20-21 and lead by Herbert Hill of New York. Unconfirmed reports are that a plant in the Miliken chain at Pendleton, S.C. has desegregated. Details as to whether the state's outmoded law governing employment in textile establishments is applicable are not yet known.

The public library in Florence may now be added to those in Richland, Greenville, Charleston and Spartanburg counties, previously reported as dedegregated. Because the Florence library was set up under the public school system, it was deemed wise to sever the connection and place it under a separat e board before desegregating. Thus, the strategy counsel was able to avoid the consequences of S.C.'s resistance legislation which provides for the closing of schools in which desegregation occurs.

Confidentially, it is reported that in the process of arriving at a solution, contact was made with state officials and token integration, pupil assignment laws etc. advocated. The unwillingness to consider any modification of South Carolina's official position of total resistance by state officials was vehemently criticized by the Florence committee members privately to a reliable SCCHR member.

Unpublicized reports by Negro students who were served at the Greyhound bus terminal during the spring have been confirmed by press reports that both

the Columbia and Charleston lunch and rest rooms have been used by a few Negroes without incident, since the freedom rides have taken place.

The Charleston municipal golf course has been desegregated by court order and bi-racial use of the facility has been reported as proceeding smoothly.

The way is being paved for further desegregation of the Roman Catholic schools in South Carolina. St. Anne's elementary school in Rock Hill has been desegregated for several years.

A priest, member of SCCHR, recently told the SCCHR executive director that bi-racial groups of Catholic women have been served meals by both the Poinsett Hotel in Greenville and the Jefferson Hotel in Columbia.

Organizational and Program Highlights

Administratively progress is being made which is due largely to able leadership and to the monthly meetings of the SCCHR executive committee.

Membership and Finance efforts have been productive of encouraging results. New members are being added gradually in spite of the continuing reluctance of many status white persons to join SCCHR.

Pledges not yet paid bring the total raised since December 1960 to approximately $125 more than needed to claim the $2,300 grant promised by the Southern Regional Council. However, outstanding pledges are being paid slowly and requests for delayed payments are being received.

Local Councils affiliated and/or associated with SCCHR are showing evidence of growth primarily through efforts to develop more effective programs, geared to the maturing situation in South Carolina and in their respective communities. SCCHR president, Fred Reese has met with SCCHR members and friends in Clemson and the executive director has met similarly in Orangeburg in the interest of forming local councils. (See PERSPECTIVE, attached, for further report of local council activities).

The executive director has attended many of the local council meetings held this quarter and assisted, as needed, in tense situations.

Speaking Engagements and Field Trips have been unusually numerous this quarter. New groups contacted have been the student body of the Boylan- Haven- Mather Academy in Camden, Hillel at the University of S.C., and the Temple Sisterhood at the Tree of Life Synagogue in Columbia. The executive director found potential allies in each of these groups.

The following places have been visited during the quarter and field trips to several of the towns listed have been made monthly: Greenville, Rock Hill, Sumter, Beaufort, Ridgeland, Orangeburg, Camden, Hartsville, Newberry and Spartanburg.

A program innovation was intensive use in the Columbia area from April 13-16 of a former SCCHR Board member, Mr. A. J. Clement, who has since his visit gone to California as the first manager of the California office of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. A native of Charleston, Mr. Clement has a remarkable record of service and achievement. As president of the Charleston branch of the NAACP for five years, prior to going to Newark, N.J., he earned the reputation of being a fearless and effective leader for Negro rights. Mr. Clement was asked to work with SCCHR from April 13-16 with individuals and groups to encourage interest in seeking solutions to some of the long-ranged problems of S.C., in line with his personal conviction that this needs to be done. He did an excellent job, and stimulated much discussion and some controversy. The following groups were addressed by him: An area bi-racial student meeting, Columbia Negro leaders, progressive Negro Baptist ministers (state-wide group), and SCCHR members at a state-wide educational meeting.

The state-wide meeting of SCCHR members held on April 16 was addressed jointly by Dr. Leslie Dunbar, recently named SCR director, and Mr. Clement. The finance committee under the chairmanship of Dr. J.M.Dabbs launched the annual finance campaign at this meeting also.

A Workshop on Non-violence held at Penn Center, Frogmore May 10-12 and financed by SCCHR from a foundation grant for program activity was ably lead by the Rev. James Lawson of Shelbyville, Tenn. (See PERSPECTIVE, a copy of which is enclosed.)

A pilot project on registration and voting with which the SCCHR executive director is assisting was initiated cooperatively near the end of Ma y. It will be conducted in a suburban area of Columbia largely inhabited by Negroes. Findings will be used to extend the project to other Columbia wards and precincts, if results and interest warrant. Already the lack of properly established precinct lines in areas outside of Columbia has been found, and problems related thereto have been identified.

Mrs. T. J. Ledeen, as director of program services makes the following report of her special activities for this quarter:

The Columbia Intercollegiate Group, comprised of representatives from Benedict College, Allen University, Columbia College, Lutheran Theological Seminary and University of South Carolina has continued to meet regularly. The group provides a channel for genuine communication. Meetings during the spring semester have afforded opportunities for forthright, frank and sometimes heated discussions on the aims, objectives and methods of the Student Non-Violence Movement. The group itself is an educational rather than a direct-action group. From this confrontation, however, individual students in the white colleges have participated from time to time with the Negro students in sit-in demonstrations. It is evident on the basis of the few attempts at direct action on the part of white students in the S.C. colleges that immediate and punitive action will be forthcoming on the part of the college administration and fellow-students. The question remains for the concerned white student in our state as to the most effective way of witness and work in the midst of the tensions and changes taking place in our state.

The State-Student Program of the S.C. Council continued during this quarter, culminating in a week-end conference held on May 5-7 at Penn Conference Center. Planning for the conference was initiated by a state committee meeting on March 25 with representatives from six colleges present in Columbia to consider formulating a more definite on-going student organization and to crystalize plans for the spring conference. Detailed conference planning was delegated to the Columbia Intercollegiate group which held two subsequent meetings for this purpose.

The conference brought together 38 students from 7 colleges (4 Negro and 3 white.) From the beginning of the meeting there was an honest confrontation of ourselves in our existential situation as we discussed the Role of the Negro Student, the Role of the White Student and Processes of Change. The conference was informal with the major work of the meeting being done in small groups. A more structured student organization emerged from this conference-- the S. C. Student Council on Human Relations with elected student officers and representatives chosen from each college to serve on a council for future planning. The student organization will attempt to increase bi-racial communication in S. C. colleges, to evaluate emerging leadership in our state, to prepare students for college desegregation and to work unitedly in ways which seem possible (such as write-ins-- letters to the editor, which have already begun).

In summary, this year our student program has included in some phase of its work, approximately 100 students from 6 Negro colleges, 8 white colleges and one Theological Seminary (white). This phase of the work of SCCHR takes on added significance when one realizes that none of the normal student groupings in S.C., i.e., Church or Religious groups, Student Government, etc., are integrated in any phase of their work. We serve as the only channel whereby students may come together to share in any way in study, discussion or work. It is apparent,

furthermore, that students are having a dynamic role in affecting change on a broad front. Many persons related to the colleges believe that desegregation in state-supported white colleges is imminent. In order to prepare for this process our group is working with Miss Constance Curry of the NSA Southern Human Relations Project in planning for a conference for student leaders from the four white state colleges in S.C. This will be held as early in the fall as possible.

Conference Leadership and Participation. In addition to the student program of the Council Mrs. Ledeen participated as a leader for a Human Relations Workshop at the spring meeting of the S. C. Student Christian Association at Camp Long, April 12-14. It is interesting to note that for the first time in the approximately 30 years of the life of this conference there was a real challenge to the pattern of segregation which prevails in the conference. A group of concerned students were ready to propose, on the basis of their Christian committment and the nature of the Christian fellowship, that Camp Long be desegregated immediately. This was changed to a resolution calling for study of this issue by all Y or SCA groups in the state. Many of the students are hopeful and determined that this process of confronting ourselves in Christian perspective will continue until the conference is in reality an inclusive fellowship.

In April also Mrs. Ledeen attended a number of sess ions of the state Baptist Student Union Conference.

Relating Students to Already Existing Conferences and Projects. It is felt that one of the most valuable ways of work would be that of relating S.C. students to various opportunities and experiences which are designed to broaden understanding and develop respon ible citizenship. This is especially important in view of the provincial and insulated life of most of the colleges in the state. With this purpose in mind a group of 11 students from the Columbia

Intercollegiate group attended a Southern Student Conference at Highlander Folk School the first week-end in April.

The Director of Program Services also mailed publicity material with a covering letter concerning the Encampment for Citizenship to key faculty members in most of the colleges of the state. The Encampment had granted board and room shholarships in the amount of $320 to S.C. students whose applications were accepted. At last notice five students from our colleges will be participants this summer, in the excellent Encampment program.

Attempts through correspondence with National Student Christian Federation, Student YMCA and YWCA, have also been made to secure summer conference scholarships for students who would otherwise be unable to attend. This effort has not proved fruitful but we hope that we shall be able to renew our requests earlier another year.

Religious Workers Conference. In answer to an expressed sense of need to discuss the role of the religious group on campus in this whole area of race relations with specific emphasis on possible desegregation, a one-day conference for Campus Religious Workers was planned by SCCHR and held at the Baptist Student Center in Columbia on April 13. In answer to our invitation 18 student religious staff members from three state colleges, and the Dean of Students from Clemson met together for a consideration of student needs, problems and attitudes concerning race with some discussion concerning the role of the religious group in desegregation. As resource leaders from University of Georgia we had invited the Rev. Hardin King, University Presbyterian Pastor and Rev.W.H. Edwards, Wesley Foundation Director. They were of great value in conveying to the group positions of strength and weakness emerging from the University of Georgia experience. All of us recognized that the problems in conjunction with desegregation may arise in varying ways in different places, and will be continuing ones for a long period of time. The opportunity, however, to share our problem s,

to voice our concerns in an atmosphere of understanding seemed to be of real value to those participating. This meeting, we hope, was the beginning of a continuing program.

Program Group In Columbia. Since last fall the Director of Program Services has carried major responsibility for a small, informal study-discussion group in Columbia which has brought together for the most part younger business or professional people who have been able to share informally some of our concerns and problems and come to know each other as persons. The development of the group has been a slow process. It represents varying points of view; that of the new militant Negro, the cautious, somewhat conservative yet concerned white person; the more middle-of-the-road Negro (no Uncle Toms); the direct-action people and those who believe that our role is that of education. There has been honest confrontation in the group; some lack of trust with the result that certain individuals have dropped out. We hope that the group is ready to carry out a much more serious program of study in the coming year and that possibly we might do a survey of certain aspects of community life which need more careful analysis. Continual cultivation and interpretation of the role of such groups is necessary if this is to be a valid and meaningful experience.

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

Travel Directions

Two Aspects of Conference

LOOKING AHEAD WITH THE SOUTH

SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL CONFERENCE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

June 1 - 2, 1961

Little Rock, Arkansas

Mailing address:
1220 W. Capitol, Little Rock
Phone: FR 4-4521

Conference Costs

Seminar Participants:

Registration—$2.50

(single session $1.00)

Two dinners—$2.50 ($1.25 each)
(make reservations for dinners on registration form)

Professionals (persons employed as intergroup workers):

Registration—$5.00

Lodging (2 nights) and meals (5)—$8.00

Avocationals (those doing voluntary or indirect intergroup work — churchmen and professors):

Registration—$2.50

Lodging (2 nights) and meals (5)—$8.00

(Reservations can be made for Wednesday night, May 31.)

Use enclosed forms for registration and travel plans.

Make checks for registration payable to Herbert L. Tyson, Treas.

Mail registrations to 1220 W. Capitol, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Travel Directions

Two Aspects of Conference

I. Citizens' Seminar

—Three sessions — 2 hours each — address, panel and audience responses and questions.

—For forward-looking citizens, including the professional and avocational workers in group relations.

- "Looking Ahead with the South" Marion A. Wright Thursday 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
- "Some Non-Economic Barriers to Economic Development"— C. Vann Woodward Thursday 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.
- "The Role Ahead for Local Leaders"—Thomas F. Pettigrew Friday 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

II. Conference of Professional and Avocational Intergroup Workers

—Participation in citizens' seminar

—Sessions on the following topics—

- "Role of the Federal Government in Southern Progress"
- "Strengthening Agencies for Intergroup Relations"
- "Getting Local White Leaders to Lead"
- "Role of Negro Leadership in Southern Progress"

Speakers and Resource Persons

- MARION A. WRIGHT

  attorney, Linville Falls, N. C., former chairman of the Board of the Southern Regional Council, graduate of the University of South Carolina, former President of the Alumni Association of that school, member of the North Carolina Advisory Committee on Civil Rights.

- C. VANN WOODWARD

  native Arkansan, alumnus of Hendrix College, Professor of History at Johns Hopkins University, author of *Strange Career of Jim Crow* and *The Burden of Southern History*.

- THOMAS F. PETTIGREW

  native Virginian, Associate Professor of Social Psychology at Harvard University, author of *Christians in Racial Crisis* (a study of white Protestant ministers in Little Rock in 1957-58)

- JOHN LASSOE

  Executive Secretary of NAIRO.

- LESLIE DUNBAR

  Executive Director of Southern Regional Council.

- HERMAN LONG

  Executive Secretary, Race Relations Institute of American Missionary Association, Fisk University.

- MATHEW AHMANN

  Secretary of Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice.

- JOHN FEILDS

  recent president of NAIRO, native of Little Rock, Assistant to U.S. Senator Phillip a Hart.

(Not all agency representatives have given final confirmation.)

Travel Directions

CAMP ALDERSGATE:

—well equipped, year-round camp, seven miles west of Little Rock

—need bring only linens

—wear sports clothes

GETTING THERE:

Those driving take 12th Street extension west. Three miles west of University Avenue (a north-south freeway on western edge of city) turn left at sign on left: "Aldersgate Camp entrance ½ mile." For thrift and pleasure arrange a car pool.

Persons arriving on public conveyances come directly to office of Arkansas Council on Human Relations (1220 West Capitol) for transportation to camp. Persons arriving after 3:00 p.m. Thursday, call camp for transportation—CApitol 5-1444.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

President, George W. Culbertson, Commission on Human Relations, Pittsburgh.

Chairman, South Central Region, Wade Mackie, American Friends Service Committee, Baton Rouge.

Conference Treasurer, Herbert L. Tyson, Urban League, Little Rock.

Conference Program, Nat R. Griswold, Arkansas Council on Human Relations, Little Rock.

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Narrative Quarterly Report
April-June, 1961

I. Significant Events

A. In Organizations

1. In its April meeting in Little Rock the Official Board of the First Methodist Church acted on the unanimous resolution from its Commission on Social Concerns. The resolution called on the church through its ministers and Board of Education to prepare the membership of the church "educationally and spiritually" for the increased integration in the public schools in September. The full-dress discussion, interrupted by parliamentary manuevers, resulted in a division of forty to twenty-five against the resolution. Interpreters for the commission felt the vote came not on the merits of the resolution but on "the disasterous effect on the unity in dear old First Church." An attorney, member of the Governor's and the School Board's law firm, gave the closing appeal <u>for</u> the resolution!

2. Implementation of the resolution (March 27) of the Little Rock Ministers Association in regard to "preparation" of the students and parents, the membership of the churches, and the community has been delayed in the planning committee. Some in this committee take the resolution to mean "preparation" to the degree and in the manner recommended by the Board of Education. These would meet with the Board members to seek their advice on implementation in the churches, Others interpret the resolution to mean "preparation" of the members of the churches for desegregation and integration on the basis of moral principles which the churchmen themselves properly should implement without the limitations set by the Board through its purely legal orientation.

3. The ministers' breakfasts continued during the Quarter. On May 2, as an integral part of their discussion of the resolution (above) of the Ministerial Association, the ministers present discussed the desirability of the election of a Negro president for the Association in this its sixth year since its integration. After thorough consideration concensus was reached that this was desirable and practical.

4. The Ministerial Association at a special meeting, June 12, did elect the Reverend Rufus King Young, Minister of Bethel A.M.E. Church as President for 1961-1962. The story of the travail by which this change was effected is to long to tell here. In it would appear all the old fears, subconcious racial feelings, as well as the newer motivations and liberated forces for change.

5. Mrs. Edna Anderson of the Student Christian Association enlisted ACHR's help in holding a student workshop on human relations on April 15 at the Little Rock YWCA. Hendrix, Philander Smith, A.M.& N. were represented by more than forty students in the all-day session.

6. On April 22, the American Friends Service Committee held its third high school seminar at Aldersgate. Small interracial groups of students interviewed leading citizens on the topic: The Relation of Race Relations in the United States to International Relations.

7. On April 28-29 James M. Dabbs was featured by the Presbyterian Church Retreat at Ferncliff. Non-Presbyterians participated.

8. In May the Hendrix College Board changed its decision about not admitting Negro students to one of "open attitude" and a pledge to give leadership to the church in this problem. This matter was pushed by some young

ministers, supported by Mr. Graham Hall and Bishop Pope in the Board. (See ACHR activities below)

9. NAIRO regional conference was held on June 1-2 at Aldersgate Camp. (See detailed report)

B. In the Schools

1. In Little Rock on May 25, forty-nine Negro students were assigned to formerly white schools - twenty-five to four junior high schools and twenty-four to senior. Eighty-four students requested admittance to the junior highs and thirty-two to the senior. Last school year only eleven Negro students were enrolled in Hall and Central.

2. Two first grade Negro students appeared at Dollarway School to register for the new year. Both applicants were rejected by the Board because they made low test scores. Three Negro students have asked for "lateral transfers" to Dollarway. The Board has not ruled on these: it has been the policy to deny such requests.

3. In Little Rock fifteen colored students have asked for reassignments. Some of these are on the basis of lateral transfers. Hearings before the Board are set for June 28.

4. The Little Rock School Board in an effort to relieve overcrowding in Dunbar Junior High have voted to change Rightsell School, three blocks away, from a white to a colored elementary school. (See events in the community)

C. In the Courts

1. Judge Gordon E. Young of Pine Bluff, U.S. District Court, on May 2 took over the Little Rock desegregation case (Norwood vs Tucker). Judge Miller of Fort Smith last had the case.

2. On May 12 Federal District Judge Henley gave tentative approval to the newest version of Dollarway's desegregation prodedure. The new plan would admit first grade colored students if they score average or better on two tests and provided such assignment would not be "clearly contrary" to the criteria of pupil assignment law.

3. Judge Young has ruled against Attorney Branton's request that the Little Rock School Board be required to make anew the assignments made May 25. The pleas was on the ground that no advance notice was given to parents that the junior high schools would be open and that improper questions appeared on the request forms.

4. Three laws enacted in 1958 to hamper operations of the NAACP were struck down by Chancery Court. The Acts 12, 14, 16 were declared unconstitutional by Chancellor M. O. Reed of Little Rock. The laws had never been used.

5. At the request of the federal government the case against Emmet E. Miller was dismissed by Judge Kirby. The charge was a misdemeanor, attempted dynamiting. (Miller was arrested by FBI in the act of lighting the fuse of an intricate bomb under the entrance to a building of Philander Smith College.) In the letter of transmittal of its request the District Attorney indicated conviction on a misdemeanor was not worth the disclosure of the methods used by the FBI in the detection of the plot and the arrest.

6. The Arkansas Supreme Court reversed the conviction of Maceo A. Binns,Jr., accused of dynamiting the home of a Negro student, Carlotta Wall, February 9, 1960. The Court held the confession used to convict Binns was not voluntary, that it came after an "inquisition" by the police. Without the confession the state admitted it had no case.

7. The Arkansas Supreme Court in a 4 to three decision declared the "omnibus" bill of the 1961 legislature unconstitutional. This was the Governor's own measure, "a political grab-bag" for many groups.

D. In the Communities

1. The report by a Peabody research team has been given to Pine Bluff, including its recommendations for school plants and program during the next ten years. Protests were aired at the public meeting by Professors Phillips and McClellan of A.M.& N. College on the ground the report ignored the most important factor for school development - the fact that segregation is now illegal. The team's response was that they could not concern themselves with social reforms.

2. White residents in the Rightsell School area objected strenuously to the School Board's plan to change the school from white to colored. They asked the board, if a change is necessary, to desegregate Rightsell (an elementary school). They pointed out the change would leave an area in the south-southeast area of Little Rock thirty five blocks long and thirty blocks wide without a school for white children. The residents indicate they will seek court relief to stop the change.

3. Two Negro students, "testing", ate at the Little Rock Greyhound Bus terminal without incident in early June. On June 1 a semi-pro Negro golfer played nine holes on a municipal gulf course in Little Rock before park officials could convince him this was against policy. The officials gave his fee to his caddy!

4. A Committee for Community Unity became an organized "movement" at its meeting on June 16 at Aldersgate Camp. An executive committee was named with powers to act in intergroup relations problems and to project program and committees. This basically is the group which has sponsored four previous conferences for community unity under the stimulation of Thelma Babbitt, AFSC.

E. Political

The political forces of the state aligned themselves in strange patterns around the Governor's 60 million dollar bond issue. Spearheading opposition are the public school forces personalized in Forrest Rozzell, Secretary of the AEA. The money was for buildings at all state colleges, state hospital, children's colony, blind and deaf schools, the Negro TB sanatorium. The Governor used all his levers and powers for passage. The maneuver seems to have divided effectively the public school forces from the administrators of high education, colored and white. The college presidents, alumni officers, and public relations officers spoke out for the bond issue.

The vote was taken June 27 in a special election. Result: Defeat of the Faubus bonds by 2 to 1 majority.

II. ACHR Activities

A. School assignment project in Little Rock

Charles Davis of the staff of the American Friends Service Committee, High Point, N. C., again came to assist in education work with parents and students who wish to enroll in formerly white schools under the pupil assign-

ment law. He was here April 27-May 10.

Herbert Tyson, Secretary of the Little Rock Urban League, worked with Mr. Davis in meetings for parents and students in various neighborhoods.

Two parents of children continued to work in these neighborhood services under guidance of Mr. Tyson after Mr. Davis left. ACHR provided expense money for these two mothers. The Director participated, on invitation, in a number of these sessions.

The opening session with Mr. Davis and Tyson was with Negro professional and business men with J. M. Dabbs as featured speaker on April 27.

Again this year, the school officials asked parents to indicate school preference for next year. This year blanks were sent to parents of sixth grade students as well as ninth. Each Negro child was given the blank at close of school Monday with the stipulation it should be returned by school opening Tuesday. White parents were given the blanks on Tuesday.

The blanks contained this question among others - name of employer of mother or female guardian and name of employer of father or male guardian. The Negro parents reacted strongly to this question as did their attorney when our office furnished a copy of the blank. (He apparently had not seen it!)

Although no policy announcement about desegregation of junior highs was made before the request blanks were given, eighty-four colored students of the sixth grade requested admission to a white junior high. Thirty two ninth graders asked to be admitted to the three formerly white high schools bringing the total requests to 116.

Fifteen colored students have now asked for reassignment.

B. The NAIRO Regional Conference (special report attached).

C. Organizational activities.

1. The membership effort headed by Mrs. Joe R. Brewer is showing results. Forty-two new members have been obtained. These touch entirely new strata and groups in the Little Rock area - including the former president of the Chamber of Commerce.

2. The Personnel Committee screened some ten applications for the job of Associate Director, interviewed four, and recommended Mr. Ozell Sutton to the Board on June 2. He was elected and started work June 12.

3. The finance committee with the staff is giving special attention to fund raising during July and August.

4. The chairman of ACHR Board, Reverend C. C. Walker, was named alumnus of the year by Oberlin College at commencement in June.

Mrs. Vivion Brewer, vice-president of ACHR, was guest speaker to the alumni at commencement at Smith College and was given the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

D. Miscellaneous

1. On March 2 Karr Shannon, a columnist for the Arkansas Democrat, using the report of SRC, "Executive Powers and Segregation" as an occasion, branded SRC as designedly working "to force race-mixing in all avenues of life". In his effort to defame he used the ancient discredited charges linking it with Communism and Communist fronts. From ACHR he received and in his column acknowledged receipt of copies of editorial from Richmond Times Dispatch (August 21, 1958) refuting the allegations about communist connections.

2. The Executive Committee enjoyed the helpful experience of holding its session in May with John Lassoe of NAIRO present. Lassoe was helping

set up plans for the Regional Conference of NAIRO.

3. At ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ his request Patrick Owens, editor of the Pine Bluff Commercial, had lunch with James M. Dabbs in Little Rock on May 27, arranged through ACHR.

4. ACHR was host in Little Rock to a research team of the International Student Conference on May 14-16. The team of three (Singapore, Uganda, Norway) are to write a report on segregation in education in the U.S. for ISC. General arrangements for them have been handled by U.S.National Student Association.

5. Out-of-state visitors still find their way to ACHR office. On May 17, David Warner of Foreign Policy Association's office in Atlanta conferred on plans for Little Rock.

On May 23 Harry Fleischman, American Jewish Committee, visited Little Rock. ACHR was asked by the regional office of AJC to make certain appointments for him with Labor and with editors.

On June 20-22, Bjorn Kumm, post-graduate student of Oregon University, a Swedish citizen, made Little Rock a point of serious study. He saw all factions, including a conference with President Benson of Harding College.

6. On June 6, G. W. Foster, Jr., Professor of Law at the University of Wisconsin, came for the day following up certain exchanges and correspondence with ACHR. He saw attorneys of the Little Rock School Board and Mr. Wiley Branton. He plans to return in July to pursue his interest in getting some shift in the rigid posture of the school officials. Subsequently the information he conveyed personally to the U.S. Attorney General resulted in a phone call to Mr. Branton and opened the way for a visit on June 12 in that office by Mrs. Brewer, Vice-president of ACHR. Mr. Foster who was born at Helena, Arkansas, has in mind some very promising additional projects as an integral function of the School of Law, Wisconsin.

7. Professor Ferris Baker, Sociology, Hendrix College, conferred on June 7 about a study of Negro churches in racial crisis in Little Rock.

8. Distribution of literature and communications reached a high peak during the quarter. (A Little Rock Board member received three communications one week! He even acknowledged them.) Mrs. D. D. Terry is paying for copies of Creger's <u>This Is What We Found</u> to be mailed by ACHR to all public libraries of the state.

9. ACHR was involved with an alumnus of Hendrix College and a Board member in the action of that group in changing admission policies. (See Events in Organizations, above) The Board member, a Little Rock Republican, even presented a worthy Negro student applicant for 1962-63!

10. The Southwest Conference of the Central Jurisdiction (Negro) held its annual session in Wesley Chapel Little Rock, June 15-18. ACHR Director was invited to bring greetings for the organization. (Interesting is the fact that greetings for the Urban League were brough by C. C. Walker, the Chairman of ACHR's Board, and that greetings for the Arkansas Council of Churches were conveyed by C. S. Cartwight of the Executive Committee of ACHR.)

III. Some Interpretations

1. The inner wrestle with conscience and among members of the Ministerial Association over election of the Negro President brought before one's eyes

the new level being reached in the transition. For this moment the older leadership of status ministers simply lost its status and new leadership, white and colored, rose to strength. Noteworthy was the conduct in the open session of two younger Negro ministers - Reverend Wesley Geary and Reverend N. Charles Thomas. One of the older Negro ministers with a maimed ego behaved shamefully in trying to block the election of a Negro president. Too, frightened by the intemperate ~~XXXXX~~ verbal goings-on of this minister, two other older and "well-meaning" Negro ministers lapsed into silence and avoided association sessions. Enough younger white ministers had thought through their affirmative position before the issue was joined that the real objectors to the change were always on the defensive and never strong except in manuevers.

2. Events seem to have softened attitudes of officials toward the NAACP, as witness the favorable local court actions (see above). Some evidence indicates the threat of real militant organizations (Black Muslim and CORE) is beginning to penetrate the impervious brains.

3. The attorney for the School Board expressed to a visiting lawyer surprise that the assignment of 49 Negro students to white schools had brought no protest from racists. To us it seems to substantiate the fact that the Board's actions have been shaped to keep racists calm, that they "listened to bigots" more than the moral forces, and that fear of bigots is fear of a shadow in Little Rock.

4. What the defeat of the Governor in the bond election means one can scarecely guess. One can but think he is greatly weakened politically. The fact that he called the opponents to his measure "the same old gang of integrationists" who tried to get him to "force integration on Little Rock in 1957" is bound to have a negative response from strong segregationists who opposed the bond issue and also from the recognized white liberals and Negro leaders who supported the issue but were classified by the Governor as "us red-necks".

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Financial Report

April - May - June 1961

Balance brought forward March 31, 1961			$ 2,467.96
INCOME			
Grant-in-Aid via SRC			800.00
Transfer from savings (borrowed)			1,500.00
Local Receipts			
Memberships		$ 119.05	
NEW SOUTH		97.00	
Contributions		196.15	
Literature		155.80	
Registrations for NAIRO Conference		241.45	809.45
*(Meals & Lodging for NAIRO Conference)	(318.80)		
*(NAIRO Contribution for Conference)	(200.00)		
*(Travel for Wright from SRC)	(130.08)		
TOTAL			$ 5577.41
EXPENDITURES			
Salaries			
Executive Director (1624.98)		$ 1,369.17	
Associate Director (284.11)		258.69	
Sec'y & Program Asst. (847.88)		670.05	
Payroll taxes (84.88)		543.94	2,841.85
Program			
*(Meals & Lodging for NAIRO Conference)	(318.80)		
*(Expenses paid by NAIRO)	(200.00)		
*(Travel for Wright)	(130.08)		
General expenses paid by ACHR for Conference		258.93	
Travel		223.86	
Activities		767.01	
Literature		295.51	
NEW South		103.00	1,648.31
Office			
Rent		195.00	
Telephone		100.26	
Supplies		125.09	
Printing		346.00	
Postage		66.50	832.85
TOTAL			$ 5,413.01
Balance on June 30, 1961			$ 164.40

Report
NAIRO Conference
South Central Region
June 1-2, 1961
Little Rock, Arkansas

I. Conference Planning

Origins

The idea of a regional NAIRO Conference to be held in Little Rock evolved in May, 1960, in an informal conference of Thelma Babbitt, Barbara Moffett, Garnet Guild and Nat Griswold (The first three are staff members of the American Friends Service Committee.) Its purposes would be for "enthusiasm and morale building" among isolated IGR workers and for confrontation of the region's citizens with the grim alternatives before them now. Realization of both these purposes would be furthered by having the conference in Little Rock - the symbol of disaster in intergoup relations and failure in leadership.

The idea was quickly supported by Wade Mackie (Baton Rouge), NAIRO chairman for the region and John V.P.Lassoe, Jr., NAIRO's Executive Secretary. (Questions were raised early by some staff persons of other agencies about the proposed "public" aspects of the conference.)

Changes came as to date and the planned leadership for the conference. The date moved from November, 1960 to April, 1961 to June, 1961. The major program planning responsibility, correspondingly, passed from Wade Mackie and Thelma Babbitt (stationed in Little Rock through November, 1960) whose responsibilities to their agencies did not allow adequate time, to Nat Griswold and the Arkansas Council on Human Relations. This transition was fairly well completed by October, 1960. Nat Griswold was formally designated as Chairman for Program in January, 1961 by Wade Mackie.

Program

In September, 1960, Thelma Babbitt conferred with John Lassoe and others in New York as to the broad outlines of a program. At the annual meeting of NAIRO (Cincinnati) in November, Nat Griswold had the advise of John Lassoe, Fred Routh, John Hope II, Wade Mackie, John Feild, Garnet Guild, Alexander Miller and others.

Locally, Herbert Tyson of the Urban League and a few knowledgeable young leaders in addition to staff and Executive Committee of ACHR conferred on program and plans.

In december check sheets on preferred speakers for specific topics were circulated to a widely representative group through the assistance of key persons in various groups. In January ten local leaders, young for the most part, went over these preferences and made decisions about order of preferences. Some of these individuals continued in helpful advisory relations throughout subsequent trials, failures, and successes.

On January 21, 1961, a committee of college teachers and workers with students met to plan about subjects, speakers, and promotion among professionals. In February members of NAIRO and "eligibles" in the region were polled as to subject preferences for conferences among IGR workers. In February and March conferences were possible with Irwin Schulman and Gustav Falk of the region and Mr. Murray of National Staff of AJC.

Above average changes in choice of speakers for public sessions became necessary. For key-note speaker the change moved from ex-Governor Collins to Harry Ashmore to Secretary of Commerce Hodges to Barry Bingham to Marion Wright! Diligent and careful approaches were made in each case. For another spot on the program three rejections were received. This despite the fact that regional and national agencies and friends all gave a helping hand.

It became apparent that with the change in the character of the key public speakers - from nationally prominent and political figures to knowledgeable organizationally-related men - that the appeal for an audience shifted.

The conference leadership finally was composed of this unusually able list: Marion A. Wright, C. Vann Woodward, Thomas F. Pettigrew, Herman H. Long, John Feild, Leslie Dunbar, John Lassoe.

Promotion

The process of planning the program as described above involved quite a number of regional and local persons who were indispensable in promotion of attendance.

For compiling lists of prospects in the region, help came from NAIRO and the Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice as well as the regional and local agencies. Professors in universities suggested other professors. Some agencies mailed out programs and invitations to their friends. Locally, the mailing lists of ACHR; the published names of officials and filed names of persons in business, professional and civic groups were used. More than six hundred invitations to the conference were sent out. Many of these were followed by second notices.

The visit of John Lassoe May 11-12 gave an occasion for a news interview and story about NAIRO and the conference. From this news story which reported NAIRO worked "for interracial equality" came a rumor to the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce that CORE was holding a conference! This provided an occasion for a full conference with Chamber of Commerce officials about the conference and its nature and program. It prompted also a news release to the papers on May 29.

The publisher of the Arkansas Gazette with whom Lassoe had talked agreed to stimulate regional offices of Newsweek, Time, New York Times to cover the conference. SRC in Atlanta was requested to follow-up with regional news offices there. Local news media were informed that the "seminar" sessions were open to the press.

II. The Conference

(Programs attached)

In all, one hundred and twenty-four individuals participated in the conference. 103 of these were from Arkansas. Eight other states and the District of Columbia account for twenty-one.

The executives from the Kentucky and Missouri Commissions on Human Rights (Relations) attended throughout. The following indicates the participation by staff and/or board from private IGR agencies: SRC, ESCRU, regional office of the National Council of Churches, the Arkansas Council of Churches, Little Rock Catholic Interracial Council, one Urban League, one local NAACP, three councils associated with SRC, regional office of AFSC, three independent city councils on human relations, regional FOR, one city YWCA, and a regional Student Christian Association. Therefore, a total of eighteen separate units of agencies participated. Eleven of these were outside of Arkansas. Five colleges in Arkansas and three from outside the state were represented.

Three state dailies and two local TV stations covered the seminar sessions. Two resource leaders appeared in local TV live interviews. AP and UP released stories to wire services. The New York Times, June 18, carried an interesting report of the speech of Dr. Woodward. NY Times Magazine has requested a copy of this speech.

III. Evaluation

(A committee of seven Little Rock participants met on Friday, June 9, to evaluate particularly the effect of the conference locally. The following incorporates the views of this committee for the most part.)

Program

Leadership for the conference was of an unusually high order, well balanced as between theory and practice. The three seminar speakers supplimented each other remarkably.

In the conferences of IGR workers participation was good and progressed well in clarification of differences and delineating helpful actions.

Panels after each seminar did not "get-up-and-go". This was perhaps due to the character of the addresses, which elicited an amen rather than a question. Having panels, however, was a useful technique: it identified to the group the variety of agencies and persons in the region.

Participation

Agencies participating were fewer than had been hoped. Seventeen individual units in the area did participate. Enumeration of those not participating quickly reveals that a majority of those elegible did not participate. So, the undeniable values named below might have accrued to a much wider company for the benefit of the region. Oklahoma and Louisiana were not represented.

Local participation in the seminar and the conference was creditable. From Little Rock twenty-three colored and sixty-seven whites participated meaningfully. Elsewhere in Arkansas one colored and twelve whites participated fully.

The earlier expectation of having local business and professional "name" persons at the seminar sessions lessened when "name" speakers (nationally public or political) were not obtained. So absence of scores of professional and business leaders who had every reason to be interested was not too surprising. One discerning participant assessed it thus: "You should not have expected 'moderates' to come to be clobbered by the speakers."

News

The news reports were professionally objective in the Arkansas Democrat, the Arkansas Gazette, and the Pine Bluff Commercial. The several reporters and cameramen evidenced considerable and growing respect for the speakers and the conference as they listened and interviewed.

The news reports reached a wider circle of local persons than were able to participate in the sessions. Some of the addresses will be published in a regional journal and, perhaps, in a national one. This will add to the total impact of the conference.

The Arkansas Gazette's only editorial entitled, "The insufferables", aimed at discrediting Dr. Pettigrew's description of the Southern moderates. The Arkansas Methodist publication followed this same line editorially. The local committee members felt this ill-founded negative response was itself helpful: any reaction is good because it calls for interaction and clarification of positions and understanding.

Values

The conference strengthened greatly the agencies and individuals in organizations, especially in Little Rock. These felt the sense of group support and enthusiasm. "Most stimulating experience I ever had," was the phrasing of one highly educated young white clergyman. Not only did the inevitability of change become clear, but also present was the sense of the power now gathering in these forces for desirable change.

This was the first such conference fully open to the press in this area since 1956. It was held without serious static and carried such a climate of national support and intrinsic sanity that local acceptance

could but issue.

The conference and its overtones pulled more of the peripheral persons nearer the center of ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ discussion and decision. It created some troublesome doubts in the minds of the "moderate" decision-makers. The subject matter and tone spilled over into the community. Voices of other areas came clearly through all curtains.

Suggestions

1. If possible ~~XXXXXXXX~~ the principal speakers should stay through the conference. This multiplies interactions and establishes new lines of dialogue.

2. A local task force on attendance should be formed to follow-up mailings, especially to those persons "who ought to participate."

3. Make clear to local persons that they can pay at the door for a single session.

4. A conference in a region and in a city with more staffed inter-group agencies would increase geometrically the local and the regional values. Nevertheless, for Little Rock in 1961 this conference was "It".

NAIRO Regional Conference

Sessions of Avocational and and Professional Workers

Looking Ahead with the South

Thursday, June 1

10 a.m. - 12 m. "Role of the Federal Administration"

Presentation: Leslie Dunbar, Southern Regional Council

Discussion

12:30 p.m. Lunch

1:30 - 3:30 p.m. "Role of Negro Leaders in Southern Progress"

Presentation: Herman Long, Fisk University

Discussion

4:00 - 6:00 p.m. Seminar Session - Marion A Wright

6:30 p.m. Dinner

7:30 - 9:30 p.m. Seminar Session - C. Vann Woodward

Friday, June 2

8:30 - 10 a.m. "Unfinished Business"

10 a.m. - 12m. "Getting Local Leaders to Lead"

Presentation: Thomas F. Pettigrew

Discussion

12:30 p.m. Lunch

2 - 4 p.m. "Strengthening Regional Agencies for Intergroup Relations"

Round Table Discussion

4 - 6 p.m. Problem Clinic

6:30 p.m. Dinner

7:30 - 9:30 p.m. Seminar Session - Thomas F. Pottigrew

Saturday, June 3 The Road Home

COMMITTEE ON OPEN PARKS
108 Bennett Lane
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

June 3, 1961

Dear Friend:

On Memorial Day, May 30, 1961, a test of the Tennessee State parks took place at Big Ridge State Park (Union County). This demonstration occurred without fanfare or ceremony. The participants actually had a "picnic-in."

The original plan was to execute a surprise test but a last minute strategy change prompted us to send a telegram to Governor Ellington, informing him of our intentions, and requesting some action from his office. (Acopy of this telegram is enclosef for your information.) We are certain that this communication accounted for the cordial, careful and tactful reception given us by the park attendants.

The demonstrating group consisted of four Negroes who had been active in non-violent protests in Oak Ridge. Although a picnic basket with all the trimmings was carried along they were fully prepared for anything to happen. A group of observers arrived at the park early (before the test group) so that witnesses would be on hand if needed. Another group of observers followed the car carrying the emonstrators by a few minutes. This arrangement provided for observation from the front and rear. All of the observers were white persons who had also participated in previous non-violent protest actions. Observers were instructed not to fraternize with the demonstrators beyond that which would normally take place in a public park. The gradual fraternization between participant and observer appeared quite normal and at least one stranger to the whole group joined our ranks.

Upon arrival at the park we asked an attendant for directions to the picnic area. "Do you mean the colored area?" he replied. "No, thanks, we'll find our own way, " came our reply. "Thank you sire," the attendant called out as we drove away. We followed another car to the main picnic area. After selecting a table we played bridge, badminton and strolled areound the park. The commissioner of the park (a ranger) met two of the demonstrators as they walked around the park. A warm friendly, cogenial discussion resulted from this meeting. It was with surprise that we listened to the ranger as he related that a policy of segregation exists in Tennessee state parks. We firmly, but tactfully, informed him that we would not voluntarily leave the park. Upon discussing this policy with other members of the group it was affirmed that we would not voluntarily leave and that we did not mind being arrested. To this the ranger remarked that he would not want to arrest someone with whom he had been so friendly.

Convinced that we would not be arrested, the ranger was then asked to give us a written statement citing the authority that restricted Negroes from certain state parks signed by him or one of his superiors. The ranger left to secure a statement of such authority and/ or a supplemental statement from his

immediate superior. When he returned, an hour or so later, we gathered on the lawn under some shady trees to hear his report. He informed us that our request could not be met. So we asked if he was real anxious for us to leave the park, to which he replied, "no, stay as long as you like; enjoy yourselves." And so we talked, played and subsequently brought an end to a very nice picnic.

We are sending this report to you in that we would like to solicit the CO-OPeration of your group in our future plans. This is not a news release. The Oak Ridge group has named itself the "Committee On Open Parks" (CO-OP). A CO-OPerative effort on the parts of all human relations and social action groups may insure the opening of all publicly owned parks and facilities to all citizens. The CO-OP plan is outlined in a letter to the governor (excerpts of which are enclosed). Please read this ultimatum carefully and respond to its intent at the proper time by holding an integrated picnic at a state park. (This includes all state parks.) Wide response across the state is needed for this effort to be successful.

Feel free to contact us on this matter and inform us of your plans. Should difficulty be met, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Committee On Open Parks
Co-Chairmen

Miss Georgia Guinn
Mr. Washington Butler
Mr. Nelson Stephens
Mr. George Walker

Enclosures

COMMITTEE ON OPEN PARKS
108 Bennett Lane
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

THIS IS NOT A NEWS RELEASE
(Please restrict dissemination of this information to your group until June 14, 1961)

Telegram to Governor Buford Ellington, dated May 29, 1969 (a copy):

Honorable Sir:

As our Nation faces the most challenging problem of eliminating un-democratic practices within its borders and of protecting the rights, privileges and opportunities of all citizens, many milestones have been reached, especially in Tennessee. In light of the statement in the "Tennessee Blue Book," encouraging all citizens to fully use state park facilities, a group of Oak Ridge Negroes have planned a Memorial Day picnic at one of the state parks. We hope, with the assistance of your office, to firmly establish that state parks and facilities are fully accessible to all citizens regardless of religious, ethnic or racial considerations.

Excerpts from a letter to Governor Ellington, dated June 3, 1961 (direct quote):

"As stated in the telegram of May 29th, our objective is to firmly establish that state parks and facilities are fully accessible to all citizens regardless of considerations based on religious, ethnic or racial designations. Therefore, we are requesting that you issue a statement by June 14, 1961, affirming that state parks are truly open to **all citizens**. Absence of such a statement, to our knowledge, by the above date will be assumed to mean that affirmative action has been taken, and that park officials have been so notified. With this we will proceed to inform and encourage Negroes across the state to use those state parks previously thought to be closed to them.

It is earnestly hoped that you will take the initiative to inform all Tennesseans that a policy of segregation does not exist in our state parks and facilities."

THIS IS NOT A NEWS RELEASE

To: Paul M. Rilling

From: Katherine Jones

Quarterly Report: March, April, May 1961

Board of Directors Meeting, April 17, 1961

This was a half-day meeting, attended by 23 of the 57 members. Most of the board members attending were from the Nashville area and included a number of leaders who have not previously attended with regularity. It was regretted that we had no representation from Chattanooga and only our Vice-President from Memphis and West Tennessee. From responses to this call we had anticipated wider representation. A copy of the minutes is attached.

As a result of board direction several things have been done. We wrote to the Civil Rights Commission and the following is excerpted from the reply:

> "Thank you for your letter of May 8 concerning the problem of displaced Negroes in Fayette and Haywood Counties. Mr. Falise, upon his return to Washington after the February 14 Tennessee State Advisory Committee meeting, briefed me on the problem as it was then discussed. Subsequently, the Staff Director's office found occasion to raise the matter at a White House conference. I am not at liberty to discuss the trend of conversation at that conference. However, I can report to you that there was every evidence of Administration interest in the problem of displaced Negroes in Fayette and Haywood Counties; and I should not be at all surprised if some action were shortly to be taken.
>
> As you know, the Commission on Civil Rights is not an action agency and is in no position to do anything toward ameliorating the condition of these people as indicated above. However, we have, largely at your instigation, discussed the problem with those who are in a position to act."

While we have had no direct communication, we have heard that representatives from U.S. Department of Agriculture ~~representatives~~ have made inquiries in Fayette & Haywood Counties. (Other information on Fayette and Haywood Counties in another section.)

Establishment of a state human rights commission has been discussed quietly with a high state official and others. Since the meeting with Vice-President Johnson there has been considerable change in the Governor's posture in regard to segregation. He has been receptive to a Negro group who met with him regarding additional utilization of Negroes in state employment at all levels, and shared frankly with them his recognition of the validity of their request and his interest in an effective strategy. I am almost sure the he will not appoint such a commission and I believe we would jeopordize the main stream movement that is taking place. President Glasse and I are in a quandry about this, since it was Board action which we believe unwise to implement at this time.

<u>Membership and Finance</u> - See attachment I and II

Since a considerable portion of our over-due membership payments were in the Nashville area, original letters were written to each member who had not paid 1961 dues. The response has been less than overwhelming. With this group

we sent postage - free envelopes for their return. Mrs. Hugh Morgan and I visited 4 Negro physicians, each of whom gave us $25.00. We recognize that the Nashville Negro community has borne a heavy financial load in the desegregation efforts on several fronts. My direct attempts to obtain new memberships from persons otherwise unknown to me have not been fruitful. Evidently, I don't know the technique.

In reviewing quarterly reports from 1959 and 1960, I find we are in a repeat performance. The enclosed financial report is misleading, since it does not include the payment of May expenditures. We really have only about $1500 in our account. No finance chairman has yet been named. We still lack $1200 to meet the SRC requirement of $4100 in order to obtain $2100. We are assuming that SRC is still willing to give us some additional time. We lack $5000 of our total budget.

The constitution and by-laws have had considerable review. All board members were sent drafts of proposed changes, and another draft of the by-laws was made following receipt of board member comments. The purpose of the proposals is to give more autonomy to loacl groups as we encourage their affiliation. Adoption of changes must wait for a membership meeting.

Meeting with Vice-President Johnson.

As you know, the participants in this meeting were very encouraged. Since then, a number of small break-throughs have occurred. There have been no public announcement, but Negroes have been employed in Federal positions not previously open. I was invited to participate in the preparation of the presentation for the Vice-President and the Governor, and am serving on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission on government employment.

Nashville

Although no public announcement has been made, the downtown movie houses are open to all persons a non discriminatory bases, and are being well patronized by Negroes. Recently, signs have reappeared saying they reserve the right to admit persons of their own choosing, but their current choices are not based on race. This was tested this week. One of the neighborhood church-supported community centers desegregated in March without public announcement. There is a gradual but continual burgeoning of desegregated facilities all over the city. When a delegation of international students were in Nashville on May 20, we ate in one of 10¢ stores, and evoked no interest from the shoppers or employees. By comparison with Montgomery, Alabama from whence they came to Nashville, they were pleasantly impressed!

Since you were present at the Nashville Community Relations Workshop on April 24, this will not be described. The summary has now been written, but has not been printed. The Executive Committee of NCRC is recommending that the Nashville group become a chapter of the State Council, and a new constitution has been drafted. Changes in the state council constitution have also been drafted, but cannot be voted on until the annual meeting in October. The Nashville annual meeting has not been held, because of disappointments about speakers. Both Ralph McGill and secretary Goldberg agreed to come, but later declined.

The current project of NCRC is to open all the downtown area without discrimination and its leverage is the desire of the city to bring conventions here.

It is signifigant, however, that we could not get a single merchant to appear at the workshop as a speaker, and the general business and civic clubs plus the local Bar Association remain segregated.

Students at Tennessee State (Negro) were put on probation (but the terms were expulsion) for participation in Freedom Rides. A group is working on this. This action results from infriggement of a rule of the State Board of Education resulting from the 1960 sit-ins.

Knoxville

Both President Glasse and I were in Knoxville in May, and met with members there. The Knoxville Area Human Relations Council has voted to continue, but has no assurance of Unitarian financial support after October. Mr. Crutcher is urging the Council to form a chapter there, and a meeting of our membership is set for June 16. President Glasse will attend. The situation is somewhat complicated by the existence of Fellowship House and the Round Table, plus the Unitarian sponsored group, all with overlapping memberships. Knoxville has had theatre stand-ins, but no success in getting theatre managers to negotiate. Thus far, they have been unsuccessful with their attempts to open the 3 private church sponsored hospitals.

June 13 - The Knoxville Area Council has written protesting the June 16 meeting saying that a chapter is unnecessary, and organizational efforts on the part of TCOHR are unethical. Dr. Glasse is in Maryville, Tennessee this week, and plans to attend the meeting. Knoxville Area Council announces it is reorganizing add may be interested in affiliation.

Oak Ridge

My first visit to Oak Ridge was in late May. The city, geographically and in citizen make-up, is wholly unlike other Tennessee cities. Segregation in housing is complete carry-over from patterns which grew out of its formation, but is not legally restricted. While we discussed the possibility of a chapter there, I doubt that it will develop. The local Council feels no need of state membership. Most real activity, although spearheaded by CRC, takes place through the Oak Ridge Federation for Equal Public Service to which civic clubs, churches and dissimilar groups belong. The swimming pool, Holiday Inn, hospital facilities, etc are open. The movie theatres and self service laundries are segregated. The assault on segregated state parks by an NAACP group was under discussion when I visited, and the change in strategy described in paragraph 2 resulted from my visit. (See attached)

Jackson - Visited April 20 and May 30.

The Jackson group, still informally organized, invited Nashville representatives to talk with them in April. The meeting, attended by 60 persons was held in the Court room, County Court House at 8 P.M. College personnel, ministers, two white physicians, etc. were present. The sit-ins are still being negotiated; counters are closed. While not generally known, they are to open soon with white citizens from the group acting as observers. The group is now makigg an employment survey, other than retail merchants, to determine the openings for Negroes, and training required for current and future employment. I gave them a draft of a chapter constitution, (on their request) but I doubt they feel strong enough for affiliation. They probably will organize an independent group. The State Council plans to give continued support in visits and materials since this county is

adjacent to Fayette County and in the center of the cotton growing area.

Fayette - Haywood Counties

Communication in this area has been continued through the Memphis Chapter. The chapter president has not made reports, but from another member, representing the Friends, we have kept partially informed. Tent City had only 2 families in mid-May. Families facing eviction are working on the farms have moved to other farms, or obtained work elsewhere. The informal association of national organizations decided to discontinue relief June 1. The breach between John McFerrin and other leaders is deep and bitter. There seems to be justified fear that he is being encouraged by the Black Muslem movement our of Chicago. He wants to continue Tent City because of its national appeal; other leaders feel it is not needed, and is demoralizing. A summary will appear in our next Newsletter.

Memphis

The chapter has been weakened by lack of leadership, although it has worked successfully on wider use of libraries, and has a determined nucleus of members, the limited success of student and adult demonstrations in Memphis have weakened the chapter. The Negro membership in particular, has fallen off. A variety of activities were suggested when I met with a small group on May 31. Stimulation of equal employment opportunity and satisfactory job training would be good chapter projects. They need to perform some concrete service for the community and for their own self-image. Rev. John Mickle is acting president following Rev. Luening's departure from Memphis on June 1.

Other Areas

Visits have also been made to Cookeville & Crossville Tennessee but recruiting efforts of new members have not been successful. I have also offered to visit other small towns, but with the pressure at the close of school (college and otherwise) invitations have not been extended. Stimulation and organization of groups in small cities is an area in which we have done little, and in which I lack knowledge.

Chattanooga Visited April 4,5, and 6

This was not at the time of a council meeting, but a meeting with a number of members was arranged. The following 2 days I met with individuals both members and non-members of TCHR. Chattanooga is an extremely conservative Tennessee city, with considerable regid control exercised by a small number of citizens - possibly not more than 5. Negro demonstrations for open theatres have not had the support of white citizens nor in fact of any large group. The school board, which has vaccilated so in its attitude and proposals, for desegregation, look with suspicion on the CRC which criticized its plan for desegregation. In general, the community does not understand the Court's refusal to accept the plan as presented, and is backing the Board in their legal appeal. From news reports, the CRC seems to have taken on new life, and in their role playing sessions are learning new ways of meeting resistence and prejudiced attitudes.

Comment on Financial Statement

The financial picture is not as hopeful as the attached report appears. After our May bills were paid our total funds (both savings and checking accounts) amounted to $186.55. Some additional funds have since been received.

Katherine Jones

Katherine Jones

June 15, 1961

Board of Directors Meeting
April 17, 1961
Vanderbilt Divinity School
Nashville, Tennessee

The mid-year Board meeting of the TCOHR was called to order by the president at 1:15 p.m. The following members answered to the roll call: Atty. George Barrett, Rev. Will Cambpell, Dr. John Compton, Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Maclin Davis, Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Mrs. Raymond Ferris, Rev. James Glasse, Mrs. Robert Harwell, Mrs. J. C. Hull, Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Dr. Herman Long, Mrs. John T. McCall, Rev. John C. Mickle, Mrs. Hugh Morgan, Rev. Robert Palmer, Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Clifford Seeber, Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Mrs. James M. Todd, Mrs. Matthew Walker, Miss Louise Young.

The minutes of the October 18th Board meeting were read and approved.

The minutes of the January 24th Executive Committee Meeting were read and approved.

I. Special Activities

1. Re: Haywood and Fayette Counties

Miss Louise Young reported that the Tennessee Advisory Committee had granted an audience to representatives of the TCOHR who placed before the committee the request for federal assistance for "Tent City" and other farm families in the area. Mr. Robert Falise who met with the Tennessee Advisory Committ e advised the Committee that the request would be put before the United States Commission on Civil Rights. Miss Young further reported, that of this date, no formal response had come from the U. S. Commission.

Upon motion by Dr. Long, seconded by Rev. Crutcher, the body agreed that--a letter be sent to the U. S. Commission (with attention being directed to Cornelius Cotter) seeking information as to what action was being taken by the federal government. Reference should be made in the letter to the fact that Robert Falise had met with the Tennessee Advisory Committee. Copies of the letter are to be sent to Seantors Kefauver and Gore.

2. Re: Meeting with Vice-President Johnson

Dr. Long reported that a group of interested citizens from several organizations had ha a very fruitful meeting with Vice-President Johnson concerning employment opportunities for minority groups. They were impressed with his sincerity and willingness to talk directly to the issues. It was the first time such a discussion had been held in the presence of the Governor. The Governor stated that Negroes are in white collar jobs in the Revenue and Agriculture Departments.

Since the report of the meeting with Vice President Johnson had evoked interest in the area of equal employment opportunities, the board at this time, took under discussion the resolution proposed at the October Board meeting concerning the establishment of a Tennessee Commission on Human Relations.

It was moved by Rev. Crutcher and seconded by Mrs. Peelle that the Board move in the direction of establishing a Tennessee Commission on Human Relations as outlined in the esolution presented in the October Board meeting. An amendment was proposed that the commission be inter-racial. Both amendment and original motion carried.

A full discussion as to procedure and methods in presenting this proposal to the governor was engaged in. Most members agreed that there should be no specific listing of items presented to the governor.

Upon motion by Atty Barrett, the group agreed the matter of procedure in the establishment of the Tennessee Commission on Human Relations be given to the Executive Committee for immediate action.

II. Foundation Appeal

Miss Young reported that the request to the Danforth Foundation for financial assistance in working with college students of different r racial backgrounds had been regretfully denied by the Danforth Foundation. In looking to other sources, Miss Young stated that she would check the Foundation Directory. She asked Board members to investigate in their respective localities to determine what foundations are chartered. Mrs. Fensterwald will check in Nashville. Chattanooga was reported as having the wealthiest foundations.

III. Southern Regional Council Request

(A) J. J. Brewbaker, former Norfolk School Superintendent and Educational Consultant for the SRC was seeking the aid of the TCOHR as to recommended localities where he may speak. Suggested areas were: City of Murfreesboro, Clarksville and Memphis.

(B) SRC desire to have names of persons whom they could contact in the local communities. It was suggested that the president of the local group and one other person be so designated as the contact persons. Local groups will be contacted for permission to use the names.

IV. Personnel Policies

It was moved by Atty Barrett and seconded by Rev. Campbell that the Personnel Policies be adopted with item under Holidays being amended to read..."if holidays fall on Saturday, Friday or Monday should be observed at the option of the Executive Director." The motion carried.

V. Reports on Local Communities

(A) Nashville - Atty Barrett

1. Nashville Symphony - Atty Barrett with Mesdames Morgan and Fensterwald met with the Executive Board of the Symphony seating has been desegregated. Anyone who has ability will be allowed to audition. No statement or publicity concerning the audition policy will be given.

2. Movies - The Stand-ins have stopped. Progressive negotiations are underway with theatres.

3. Other - Atty Barrett had met with the Mayor who had expressed the hope that hotels and restaurants would open up in order that more

conventions could be accommodated. (particularly conventions catering to Negroes)
(b) The Nashville Community Relations Conference goes out of existence in May. A group will meet with Miss Jones to discuss the hope of becoming a chapter of the State Council.
(c) The NCRC is planning a workshop for April 24th

B) Knoxville - Rev. Crutcher
1. The University of Tennessee has opened to undergraduates
2. A city-wide committee is working on the hospital situation. There is still a problem in nurse training. If nothing comes of the Committee negotiations, then perhaps Stand-ins or Sick-ins may be planned.
3. The theatres will be considered soon
4. The school board submitted a program for integrating the vocational schools, but attorneys for the plaintiffs rejected the proposal becuase it left too much of a decision in the hands of the principal.
5. Miller's has purchased Rich's Department store and have desegregated the lunch counters and restaurant.

(C) Oak Ridge - Mrs. R. W. Peelle
1. The Mayor's Committee was made permanent last month (March)
2. The Equal Public Services Group has had many programs and a fairly successful year.
3. The local group (Community Relations Council) sponsored an Employment Study Group
4. Five lunch counters and restaurants have desegregated.
5. No desegregation in movies; bowling

(D) Memphis - Rev. J. C. Mickle
1. St. Jude Hospital, operated by a Board, is completely desegregated. Paul Williams, Negro architect of California, gave his services free.
2. Public School Case has been appealed
3. The local group has had excellent monthly meetings at the public library.
4. The Board of Education employes no Negroes as carpenters
5. Negroes are being considered for membership on various boards.
6. Prof. Blair T. Hunt Negro has been recommended for membership on the County Board of Education.

(E) No representatives were present from Jackson and Chattanooga

VI <u>Report of Executive Director</u>
1. Price Waterhouse & Co has audited the records. A copy is available
2. Quarterly reports are sent to Southern Regional Council
3. Sent letters to all Board members of University of Tennessee requesting desegregation of undergraduate school. Thank you's were also sent after the board action
4. Visited Fayette County. Visited Tent City and talked with the McFerrin family
5. Visited Jackson and persuaded some United Church women to attend the trials there. (a) Small groups are meeting together (b) Jackson has invited representatives from Nashville to visit on April 27th to speak to a bi-racial group. (c) The boycott by Negroes has been successful. (d) Negotiation teams are now at work.

6. Visited Crossville, Cookeville and Chattanooga
7. Tennessee Polytechnic Institute is open to all, but there is not any integration at present.
8. Nashville is planning a summary of the 5 year activities of Nashville Communtiy Relations Conference.
9. Paul Rilling was glad to get the report from Oak Ridge as he felt it was meaningful to write the background of interracial work.
10. The Unitarian Committee in Knoxville has withdrawn its support, so Knoxville is concerned about its future organization.
11. The Executive Director felt there is a need to clarify participation of affiliate organizations.
12. The Executive Director listed the following as thing to be determined:
    (a) What should our real program be?
    (b) How do you want the Executive to spend her time?
    (c) How much time should be spent on travel?
    (d) Is there an overall state program?
13. The personal opinion of the Executive was that more effective work can be done when local groups make their own choice on program.

Comments from Board members concerning questions raise by Executive

1. Local groups ought to know the Executive well, therefore, it would be helpful for her to travel
2. There is need to involve more organizations in the TCHR, such as United Church Women
3. Article IX dealing with bhapters and affiliates should be studied
4. Suggested sending a proposed amendment on the section of the constitution designed to spell our more definitely the activity of local groups desiring to affiliate with the state organization.
5. Perhaps the Executive could use her influence to build up a periphery group which would aid in setting a climate for the kind of work the TCHR desires to do among people who are not an active part of the organization
6. Groups will be more effective working on local things in which they are interested.

VII Board Vacancies

The following names were submitted for consideration:
Mr. Horace Raper, Cookeville; Rabbi Falk, Nashville; Mr. Washington Butler, Oak Ridge; Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville. Elected to fill the three vacancies on the Board were: Mr. Raper, Mr. Butler and Mrs. Hembree.

VIII Nominating Committee

The president appointed Mrs. R. W. Peelle of Oak Ridge and Rev. W. T. Crutcher of Knoxville. Already elected by the membership are: Arnold Slater, Will Campbell and Eugene Cox.

IX Membership and Finance

According to the records as of April 14, the TCHR has 487 single members plus 94 joint members makeing a total of 581. All of these had not paid dues for the year. Total income from membership through April 14, $2,119. Approximately $2,100 need to be collected in dues and contributions by June.

The name of Mrs. H. Olin Tory was suggested to conduct a membership drive in Knoxville.

X. Newsletter and Office Equipment

The poor quality of the Newsletter attributed to a 20 year old typewriter and substandard mimeograph paper. To multilith the Newsletter would cost $34.10 per month. By mimeographing the Newsletter costs about $5.64.per month. A new typewriter would cost between $157.50 and $159.50.

XI. Date and Program Emphasis for Annual Meeting

Friday, October 27th and Saturday, October 28th were selected as first choice for dates of the annual meeting. The alternate choice was Friday, October 13th and Saturday, October 14th.

Program Emphasis

Dr. Freshley agreed to serve as program chairman for the state meeting.

Suggested areas of emphasis were Job Opportunities, Public Accommodations and Education.

Adjourned 5:15 p.m.

Rev. James D. Glasse, President
C. R. Hull, Secretary

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

April 17, 1961

To: Chairman and Discussion Leaders
Nashville Community Relations Conference Workshop
7:15 P.M. Monday, April 24, 1961
Belmont Methodist Church 21st & Acklen Avenue

From: George Barrett, President

The 1961 Workshop will follow the general pattern of the 1960 workshop, but will be limited to one night. Dr. Robert Harris of Vanderbilt University will serve as moderator for the three panelists.

Following the panel presentation the audience will divide into 20 assigned discussion groups - each group having a nucleus of chairman, discussion leader, recorder and 2 resource persons. The recorder (group secretary) will make notes on significant proposals or group conclusions. This summary, not to exceed one page, is to be submitted at the registration desk before leaving the church that night, and will form the basis for a composite summary to be printed and sent to each person registered.

The chairman's responsibility will have general responsibility for the discussion group, and should see that his assigned resource persons are present. While we do not anticipate any disruptions, he should be prepared to protect and clarify the purpose of the workshop - the assessment of the human relations climate of the community and our progress toward overcoming all forms of racial discrimination.

The discussion should lead the participants to react to the panel and then consider what they can do personally through groups to which they belong - such as civic and social clubs, P.T.A., church groups, business associations and within family relationships.

The officers and members of the planning committee for the workshop appreciate your interest and offer to serve. Miss Katherine Jones, Miss Louise Young, and others will meet you at the Registration Desk at 7 P.M., April 24.

ATTACHMENT II

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

March 28, 1961

You have demonstrated your conviction and concern about the need in Tennessee for improved human relations by your membership in the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. The Council, with a total of 485 members, has been an effective tool in alleviating injustice and discriminatory practices, but our job is far from complete.

There is one specific thing you can do, now. You know at least one other person who believes as you do in the effectiveness of individual support of the Council's goals. Will you write that person a letter, asking him to join the Council? The following letter is suggested:

"Dear

The enclosed brochure will tell you something of the goals of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations of which I am a member. Membership in the Council is open to all persons interested in working toward a Tennessee which is free from unjust discrimination and in which all citizens have equal rights, opportunities and privileges.

The Council sends a regular monthly Newsletter to its members and a yearly subscription to "New South," the monthly publication of the Southern Regional Council. Local councils may be formed whenever members of a particular area desire it. Most important is the opportunity to be a part of a state wide organization working solely and daily for better human relations."

Tennesseans give generously to eradicate physical illnesses and handicaps, and we believe there are many Tennesseans equally concerned with the illness of racial fear and prejudice which undermines our political, economic and moral well-being.

Very truly yours,

Washington Butler

Washington Butler, Jr.
Membership Chairman

J. Glasse

James D. Glasse
President

Our membership files show that your 1961 dues
( ) Have been received
( ) Have not been received. Please notify us if our books are in error.

ATTACHMENT L

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Geographic Distribution 4-14-61

	Member Single		Joint			Officers	Board Members
Nashville	232	+	43	=	275	4	19
Memphis	115	+	23	=	138	1	12
Knoxville	27	+	4	=	31		7
Chattanooga	24	+	3	=	24		5
Oak Ridge	25	+	6	=	31		2
Jackson	13	+	0	=	13		2
Murfreesboro	6	+	2	=	8		1
Other	36	+	11	=	49	1	3
Out of State	12	+	2	=	14		
	487		94		581	6	51

December 1 - April 14
262 single memberships have paid dues
21 new members added (1 in December 20 in 1961)

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Financial Status

	Income			
	Membership	Contribution	SRC	Total
December	424.00	144.24	875.00	568.24
January	735.00			1610.00
February	374.00			374.00
March	399.00			399.00
April 11	187.00		875.00	990.00
	2119.00	144.24	1750.00	3941.24

Funds on Hand April 14, 1961

In Checking Account	420.63
Cash on Hand	57.00
In Savings Account	1114.50
	1592.13

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Rev. James D. Glasse, Nashville
President
Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary
John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

Vice-Presidents
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Herman H. Long, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TERM ENDING 1961

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
Mrs. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
Dan May, Nashville
Rev. Robert C. Palmer, Nashville
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence B. Robinson, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Rabbi James A. Wax, Memphis

TERM ENDING 1962

Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
John J. Compton, Nashville
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Hugh J. Morgan, M. D., Nashville
Mrs. John C. Osoinach, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Saamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Russell B. Sugarmon, Jr., Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Harold D. West, M. D., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TERM ENDING 1963

George E. Barrett, Nashville
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Rev. R. P. Richardson, Memphis
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville

APRIL 15, 1961

SUGGESTED VACATION-SICK LEAVE POLICY FOR TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1. The EXECUTIVE (professional staff member/s)shall accumulate 1 2/3 working days per month employed toward annual leave. A maximum accumulation of 30 working days may be accumulated.
2. The SECRETARY (secretarial staff member/s) shall accumulate 5/6 working day per month employed toward annual leave. A maximum of 15 working days may be accumulated. At the end of three years of employment, an increase shall be made to 1¼ working days per month employed.
3. The Executive shall present the proposed vacation schedule of the staff to the Executive Committee each year for their approval.
4. Each employee shall be allowed 1 working day each month employed for sick leave, with a maximum accumulation of 30 working days.
5. Vacation time may be transferred to sick leave time, but sick leave time may not be transferred to vacation time.

PROPOSED PERSONNEL POLICY TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

HOLIDAYS

1. The Council office shall observe the following holidays: New Years Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, Friday afternoon before Easter.
2. Two additional days shall be allowed for Christmas holidays, one before and one after Christmas day.
3. When a holiday falls on Sunday, Monday shall be observed as a holiday. When a holiday falls on Saturday, Friday shall be observed as a holiday.

SPECIAL LEAVE

4. Requests for special leave shall be made to the Executive Committee for their consideration.
5. Accurate and current records shall be kept of all sick leave, vacation and compensatory time for overtime work, and made available to the Executive Committee.
6. Overtime work may be compensated by time off at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

TRAVEL

7. Travel compensation shall be made on actual expenses but not to exceed the amount allowed for travel in the actual budget.
8. Seven cents (7¢) per mile shall be allowed for travel in personal car. Use of common carrier shall be encouraged where practical; if cheaper.
9. Accurate and current records shall be kept on all travel expenses with vouchers on file. Travel expenses shall be submitted monthly.

OFFICE HOURS

10. Office hours shall be 7 working hours per day, (9 A.M. - 4 P.M.) Monday through Friday.

APPROVED BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS. APRIL 17, 1961

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR JANUARY 1, 1960 - DECEMBER 31, 1960

EXPENSES		
SALARIES		
Executive Director		$6,000
Office Secretary		2,100
TRAVEL		
Executive		500
Board members		500
OFFICE		
Rent		500
Equipment		100
Supplies and Maintenance		200
Telephone and Telegraph		400
Postage		400
Books and Subscriptions		150
MISCELLANEOUS		
Annual Membership Meeting		200
Contingent		150
New South subscriptions		2,300
	TOTAL	$ 13,500

INCOME		
Membership Dues		4,500
Contributions		4,500
SRC		3,500
Balance from 1960		1,000
	TOTAL	$ 13,500

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE

[redacted]
Nashville 4, Tennessee
2011 Grand Avenue

George Barrett
President

Vivian W. Henderson
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Nelson Fuson
Secretary

Mrs. Jack Yulman
Treasurer

Robert S. Anderson, M.D.
Rev. Thomas C. Baker
Leonard B. Beach
Henry Cartwright
Mrs. Russell M. Crawford
John H. Cheek Jr.
J. Isaac Copeland
Amos Christie, M.D.
I. T. Creswell
Mrs. Charles Cook
John J. Compton
Maclin P. Davis
M. W. Day
Rev. Sam R. Dodson
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald
M. G. Ferguson
Alfred C. Galloway
Alma E. Gault
Rev. James D. Glasse
Mahlon Griffith
Mrs. Dewey W. Grantham Jr.
Mrs. Irving Hand
W. D. Hawkins Jr.
Mrs. C. M. Hayes
Mrs. Andrew F. Henry
John Hope II
Rev. J. Philip Hyatt
Rabbi Jerome Kestenbaum
Herman H. Long
N. T. Lowry
Dan May
Mrs. John T. McCall
Helen Noyes
Mrs. Flem Otey
Rev. Robert C. Palmer
Mrs. David Price Jr.
Bernard R. Schweid
Walter Sharp
Lou H. Silberman
Florence Teague
Mrs. John Thomas
Judge Benson Trimble
C. J. Walker, M.D.
Mrs. Charles H. Warfield
Harold D. West,
Avon N. Williams
Mrs. Stephen J. Wright
Louise Young

To: All individuals and groups concerned with the health of our community

From: The Nashville Community Relations Conference

Subject: Forthcoming Study Meeting, April 24, 7:00 p.m., Belmont Methodist Church

Any community needs periodic stock-taking. The past year has seen many events of significance for human relations in our city. Where are we now? How far have we come? What are the tasks and opportunities which lie ahead? A serious and honest self-study seems called for.

In order to help meet this need, the Nashville Community Relations Conference has planned a community-wide meeting, under the general title NASHVILLE COMMUNITY INVENTORY: 1961, to be held at Belmont Methodist Church (21st Ave. So. at Acklen), April 24, at 7:00 p.m. We cordially invite you, your group, your friends and associates to participate.

The evening's program will consist, first, of a panel of distinguished Nashvillians moderated by Dr. Robert J. Harris, who will assess our present situation in human relations. Following their analysis, small Discussion Groups will be organized, staffed by able resource persons, to encourage thorough and informed discussion by everyone. A final summary session, chaired by Dr. Herman Long, will close the meeting.

The essence of community is communication. We cannot improve or even continue our traditions of inter-group respect and cooperation without thinking together about our community problems and how they may be met. We most warmly invite you to take this occasion to do so.

Yours very sincerely,

George Barrett
President

Louise Young
Program Chairman

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

June 6, 1961

RHA
SM

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Dear Paul:

For the period December, 1960 through May, 1961, I make the following FINANCE REPORT:

Contributions.....	$ 968.99
Membership.....	1,726.62
New South.....	470.00
Total.....	$3,165.61

The quota you set for us is.....$4,300.00
Less amount raised to date..... 3,165.61
Balance to be raised by Septamber.....$1,134.39

You may be interested to know that we now have in unpaid pledges $1,162.25, which is $27.86 more than the amount required to meet the quota of $4,300. Frankly, I am sure that we shall be able to raise this quota by "hard scrambling." However, I do not feel as confident of collecting some of these pledges as I was last year, but we should pick up a few new members and contributors to offset any unpaid pledges.

paid 6-7-61

I believe that you told us that Southern Regional Council would match by June 1st on a dollar-to-dollar basis any amount in excess of $2,000. raised by us. We shall greatly appreciate it, therefore, if you will send us at your earliest convenience, a check in the amount of $1,165.61. You may prefer to make this a round figure, and any adjustment you make will be agreeable with us.

please pay
undersigned
pers!

Thank you in anticipation of receiving this part of the matching grant earned by us to date.

Yours appreciatively,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/cah

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place, Atlanta, Georgia

June 8, 1961

QUARTERLY REPORT: March 1, 1961 - June 1, 1961

TO: Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities, SRC
FROM: Georgia Council On Human Relations
Frances Pauley, Executive Director

The work of the Council has progressed remarkably well. There is a definite change in the climate in most of the places in the state where our councils are located. With the exception of Columbus there is greater interest and less fear. Now IS the time for us to organize and provide program guidance. We found the old councils much stronger than we had anticipated. They meet regularly with rather interesting programs. The attendence is good, in fact, the attendence at Macon and Augusta far exceeds the total number of members we have in our file. The programs of activities are increasing in direct correlation with the activities of the Negroes in each community.

AUGUSTA

Augusta has 24 members on our roll. They have 95 members on their roll---and have an average attendance at meetings of 30. The membership is heavily Paine College and Doctors from the Medical School. The proportion of Negroes is too great for the white. However, with the new chairman, Dr.Victor Vaughan there seems to be an increase of white members. They have a close working relationship with the student movement

on the campus of Paine. The boycott is under way. The library has recently been desegregated.

MACON

Macon has increased vigor since their statement of principles which they sent to city and county officials was so well received. They have fine newspaper support. The NAACP is getting more firmly organized and enthusiastic. Some of their enthusiasm seems to be helping our Council. Forty-eight were present at the meeting I attended in April. Although we have only 36 on our roll. They decided at their May 22 meeting to meet regularly through the summer. They have much enthusiasm and I believe with some program help they will move in a meaningful way.

COLUMBUS

Columbus has held together in the face of great pressure. The press, the radio, the TV are exceedingly unfriendly. HOPE and the League of Women Voters have failed. But our little closely knit group continues to meet regularly and are doing a useful bit of work on equal employment opportunities. They have had a few new members in the last few weeks. There is a possibility that the Episcopal church will allow them to meet in their church. This will be a great help. No meeting place has been available except Negro Club rooms and homes. Here, as in Macon and Augusta, there is a large predominance of Negroes. I was able, however, during my visit, to encourage a few new white members.

ATLANTA

There is great growth in the Atlanta membership, as a result of increased activities in asking for renewals and as a result of the heavy brochure mailing in the Atlanta area. Their membership is now 254 paid memberships. At the moment there has been much questioning of the recent program activities. This seems to be in part, a healthy development. More board members are wanting to assume responsibility. More members are waking up a bit also. It is hoped that the new members and the new interest can be channeled and a fine program of activities proceed. It will be helpful when the change in directors takes place, and work can go ahead. There is some difference of opinion as to the true purpose of the Council, but it seems to me the majority are ready for a program--well planned and timed--geared to achieving definite goals. There are new procedures necessary since the membership and total board will need to take a more active role in planning and action, if the program is successful.

SAVANNAH

This is our first venture in organization and we had beginners luck. The Council has 40 paid members, with at least another 15 participants. They have had four regular meetings since my first visit the latter part of March. The membership is representative of a good cross section in the city. They are under way. With the right guidance they can be very helpful in a city that is filled with tensions. The boycott is still under way, after over one year. The buses, golf courses, and one park have been desegregated. Several interracial groups have been active. The political leaders are exceptionally good for Georgia. Savannah may lead the way in Georgia.

BOARD TRAINING WORKSHOP

Members of the Boards of all the Councils, as well as the Georgia Board, were invited to a training session held by John Hope and Kenneth Moreland on May 19-20. Fofty-eight people attended, representing all our Councils including our new Savannah. group. There was much enthusiasm and the beginning of a feeling of working in the state as one unit with groups lending assistance to each other. A successful occasion.

NEW ORGANIZATION

A first trip to Athens is bringing results in Athens. The group at the moment prefers to go ahead as a local group. We hope they will later see the benefits of joining with us. We are aiding them.

Rome, Dublin and Albany are in view as fall objectives with a few contacts made during the summer.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Financial Report is attached. We hope to operate through the summer with no drastic fund raising efforts. Then in the fall we hope to have a new short finance drive.

MEMBERSHIP

We have 563 on our mailing list--113 of these are new members since March 1. One-hundred eight (108) are delinquent in dues.

OFFICE

The office has moved to 41 Exchange Place, Room 309. New equipment was purchased--mimeograph, two typewriters (all second hand). Two desks were donated by Harry Adley.

STAFF

Mrs. Luesta Knox has retired. Our new secretary, Mrs. Willibelle Lee Harris is exceedingly competent.

PUBLICATIONS

Our new quarterly bulletin is at the printers. A mimeographed letter is planned for in between months. It is hoped the new quarterly will bring in enough returns financially to help pay for itself. If it does not, it will be discontinued.

ROME

Again the director had beginners luck. We were called in consultation by the President of Berry College after a segregationist student demonstration on the campus. We have plans for continued help in the fall. In the meantime we hope to get the beginnings of a much needed Council in the town.

PROGRAM

Our greatest weakness has been in the whole program field. We hope the Fisk Conference will offer concrete help. By fall, with the help of the SRC field staff, perhaps we can pick up in this area.

P. S. Please be brutal in your criticisms.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date June 8, 1961

THE South Carolina COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING May 31, , 1961

INCOME

From SRC	$ 925.00	
Memberships	1545.62	
New South Subscriptions	414.00	
Contributions	677.69	
Other (specify)		
Refunds	49.30	
	$ 3611.61	$ 3611.61
TOTAL INCOME		

1 1
1546
678
2224

925
2686 61

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 1750.63	(SCCHR:1370.52)(F.F.:380.11)
Travel	2243.95	(SCCHR: 269.15)(F.F.:609.26)(S.F.: 1365.54)
Rent	126.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	75.62	
Postage	75.00	
Office Supplies	44.52	
New South subscriptions to SRC	412.00	
Other (specify) Fed. & State Taxes First Quarter:	424.04	
Audit (1959 & 1960)	265.00	
Miscellaneous	66.41	(SCCHR: 5.62)(F.F.: 34.69)(S.F.: 26.10)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$5483.17

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 1952.72
Income for quarter Total	5564.33
Expenditures for quarter	5483.17
BALANCE	$ 81.16

EXPLANATION OF TERMS:

SCCHR: S.C. Council on Human Relations Expanses

F.F. : Field Foundation Grant Expenses

S.F. : Schwartzhaupt Foundation Expenses

copy G
Zwd 6-9-61

NEWS *from* THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

June 9, 1961

3605 FANNIN STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
JACKSON 4-5084

On June 2nd--the last day of school--six young mothers sat down to talk about their childrens' experiences in the first grade.

> The first year of desegregated schools in Houston was over. What had happened? How did the children fare?

The Houston Council on Human Relations had invited the mothers of the twelve Negro youngsters attending desegregated schools to tell what had happened. More than half the mothers accepted the invitation, and they readily talked:

> They were asked: if you had it to do all over again, would you willingly place your youngster in this kind of a situation? The answer--unanimously--yes!
>
> Would you encourage other parents to enroll their youngsters in desegregated schools next year? Again unanimously--yes!

Had the children been accepted? their parents?

Well, said one mother, I was elected an officer of our PTA. Another mother reported that her six year old daughter had been elected the most popular child in her class. They felt accepted!

There had been PTA projects and programs, school festivals and parties. Negro parents had participated willingly, and without difficulty: certainly without major incident. Parents had exchanged visits in each others' homes. Similarly with the children.

> The situation had been at least normal--perhaps some people had made an effort to be a bit more considerate than usual--but nothing more than that. This is the way the mothers had wanted it to be.

In one school, where there had been no PTA, mothers said that it might have been helpful if one were created. Mothers from this school seemed not quite as happy as the others.

> All the mothers concurred: the school principals and teachers had been more than helpful. Some mothers were enthusiastic about <u>their</u> principal!

There had been problems: one mother said that her little boy had been seated too far from the blackboard, and from the rest of the class. She had talked to the teacher but nothing had been done. Another mother had objected to her child's six week report card: she spoke to the teacher, and the problem was worked out.

More

Contrary to widespread rumor: the mothers said there had been no segregation in the lunchrooms. Games of physical contact had been permitted. Water fountains had not been segregated.

One point of irritation: restrooms had been segregated.

There had been few incidents: some name calling, during the early days of the school term; some mothers seemed to feel that their youngsters had not been graded fairly. This kind of complaint seemed to stem from the one school without a PTA.

Some of the youngsters had difficulty with certain subjects; but teacher consultation, resulting in recommendations carefully followed by parents, seemed to have solved them.

What is the conclusion shared by these mothers: Houston school desegregation has worked; it has been good!

The mothers wished that more youngsters could have had the benefit of desegregated schools. One six year old had been instructed by her teacher to refer to them as "American" public schools.

The mothers hoped that the excellent experience this year would encourage school authorities to expand desegregation next year, and to speed up the process--at least a little bit.

They also urged parents who wanted their children in desegregated schools next year to check carefully, and immediately, the long list of special requirements and qualifications. They offered to help anyone who was interested.

There was one question they all asked: how can we let people know what has actually happened this year--the first year of desegregated schools in Houston?

Perhaps the Houston Council on Human Relations might be of important help!

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
Chairman

Mrs. George Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date June 12, 1961

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING May 31, 1961

INCOME

From SRC	875.00	
Memberships	895.00	
New South Subscriptions		
Contributions	145.00	
Other (specify)		
NCRC	85.00	
		$2000.00
TOTAL INCOME		

895
145
1040

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	2010.00	
Travel	125.22	
Rent	187.50	
Utilities	4.70	
Phone & Telegraph	103.90	
Postage	55.00	
Office Supplies	147.89	
New South Subscriptions to SRC	246.00	
Other (specify)		
Federal Taxes	60.30	
Memphis Chapter	33.00	
Printing	118.97	
Subscriptions	7.00	$3099.48
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		

- * - *

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	2225.26	(1314.50	Savings
		(910.76	Checking
Income for Quarter Total	2000.00	(814.50	Savings
		311.28	Checking
Expenditures for Quarter	3099.48		
Balance	1125.78		

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North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

June 12, 1961

PROGRAM REPORT FOR MARCH-APRIL-MAY, 1961

1. Information-Education Mail Program

March: Human Relations Bulletin No. 34. Feature article: "More Southerners Conceding to Integration."

April: To Members: A Southern Point of View by Eliza Paschall
To VIP's: This I Believe by Haywood N. Hill, M.D.

May: Human Relations Bulletin No. 35. Feature article: "Token Compliance Not Enough in Little Rock."

Mailings went to over two thousand persons.

2. Raleigh Council

Regular meetings were held each month. In March, a panel of leaders discussed the status of race relations in Raleigh. In April, John Wheeler talked about the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and about employment opportunities in the state; and in May, Reed Sarratt, editor of the Southern School News, talked on "School Desegregation, 1954-1961." The latter was a dinner meeting.

Meetings of the Council will be suspended during the summer months, but the steering committee will continue to meet, and to make plans for the fall. It is anticipated that a program of monthly meetings and two or three practical projects will be carried on.

3. Charlotte Council

The annual meeting of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations was held on May 17, with Reed Sarratt as the main speaker. His topic was: "School Desegregation, 1954-1961." Dr. Luther Kelly, Jr., was re-elected as chairman of the Council.

A summary of the Council's project on Carver College was distributed at this meeting. It is included with this report. The law suit against the college trustees to halt the construction of new Carver College was dismissed on a demurrer by Judge Susie Sharp on May 31. It will be appealed to the State Supreme Court.

Two members of the Council met with about thirty Negro Baptist ministers on April 24 in an effort to stimulate leadership in the area of civil and human rights, and to establish a closer working relationship between the Council and the Negro ministers of the city. Meetings will be held with the ministers of other denominations for the same purpose.

4. Executive Committee Meetings

The executive committee (board) of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations met in Greensboro on April 22 and in Southern Pines on May 20. Copies of the minutes of these meetings are attached to this report (unless already mailed).

5. Memo to Governor Sanford

Our Chairman, Rev. Henry Ruark, had a conference with the Governor in March, and the Governor agreed to receive a delegation from the Council with a statement and a list of recommendations. This meeting was scheduled for May 2nd. A committee appeared at the Governor's office on that date. The memo to the Governor had been mailed two days earlier. Unfortunately, the Governor was running behind in his appointments and was unable to see our delegation. Instead, the group spent about three-quarters of an hour with Hugh Cannon, the Governor's assistant. This was by no means a waste of time, and may possibly be an advantage in the end. Another appointment will be set up with the Governor in July.

In the meantime, a committee of the Council will draw up a list of qualified Negroes for possible appointments to State Committees and Boards. There are about 190 of these committees, and we have picked out 45 for special consideration.

6. Membership and Finance

Our financial statement shows that we began the quarter on March 1st with a balance of $301.62 and ended on May 31 with $36.53 (less $1.27 bank charge for May). However, we have a credit of $300 with the Charlotte Council, so our balance is really $335.26. We met the requirements for $2100 in matching funds, and these will be forthcoming early in June.

During the quarter, we sent out approximately 450 solicitation letters and recruited 43 new members. As of May 31 our membership stands at 508.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STATE

The North Carolina Medical Society has again denied full membership to Negro physicians. Meeting in Asheville in May, the Society reaffirmed its stand on limited "scientific" membership for Negroes. So far, only four Negroes have applied for membership.

A committee of the Charlotte Medical Society has asked that Negro students be admitted to the school of nursing at Memorial (city) Hospital. Memorial officials earlier had suggested that Negro nurses be trained at Johnson C. Smith University.

An ordinance aimed at regulating (?) demonstrations against racially segregated institutions or businesses was passed by unanimous vote by the Charlotte City Council on March 6. The action followed demonstrations at two downtown theatres. The ordinance limits demonstrators to ten in a block, and

requires demonstrators to walk fifteen feet apart. (It also protects demonstrators from heckling and abuse from crowds or spectators.)

One hundred and fifty white people living in the Harding High School area in Charlotte have petitioned the school board to maintain Harding as a "white" school even if it has to be desegregated. The Harding High students and faculty are being moved to a new building in Ashley Park. It was rumored that the old Harding building would be used for a Negro school.

Three eating places at Charlottetown Mall were closed on April 18 when Negroes asked to be served. However, it was announced two days later that Eckerds' Drug stores all over Charlotte have been serving Negroes for some time. On April 24, two Negro students were convicted of trespassing (but not sentenced). They were among a revolving line of demonstrators that tried to buy tickets at the Carolina Theatre box office.

The "Freedom Riders" had no difficulty in getting service at the restaurant in the bus station in Charlotte, but one was arrested and jailed when he attempted to get a shoe shine in the barber shop. The case against him was later dismissed.

Thurgood Marshall said at a news conference in Raleigh on May 7 that Negroes should make a massive assault on North Carolina's segregated schools. He said that "the state should hang its head in shame for the racial situation in the schools."

F. Sadler Love said in Charlotte on May 10 that far more Negroes are employed as skilled labor in Southern textile mills than people may think. Mr. Love is executive vice president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute. He spoke of one firm with 10,000 employees in which one Negro is on the payroll for every three whites. He said that some--but only some--of the smaller manufacturers are worried about government contracts which require non-discrimination in employment.

A Charlotte Negro joined the local Chamber of Commerce, but only for a few weeks--until they discovered that he is a Negro! Mayor Brookshire, who was the 1960 president of the Chamber of Commerce, said he saw no reason why the Chamber's bylaws should not be changed to admit qualified Negro business organizations.

Charles M. Lowe, prominent business and civic leader, and former chairman of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council on Human Relations, was appointed to the Board of County Commissioners on May 15 to fill a seat left vacant by the death of Ernest K. Brown. He was not among those supported by political groups, and has never held a political office.

The Charlotte School Board, and presumably school boards all over the state, have again disregarded the law and have assigned pupils to schools on the basis of race. There had been a rumor that some integrated assignments would take place but it didn't happen. At least one editor is worried about the situation. An editorial in the Charlotte Observer on June 5th asks the question: The Pupil Assignment Laws: How long can they survive?

The editorial says some of the same things that the Council has been saying for several years and in almost the same language. The full text of the editorial will be found on the next page.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry S. Jones

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

EDITORIAL from THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER, June 5, 1961

THE PUPIL ASSIGNMENT LAWS: HOW LONG CAN THEY SURVIVE?

This is the season when school boards across the South are assigning pupils to the schools they will attend next fall.

The bulk of these assignments will be made under "pupil assignment laws" adopted in the wake of the Supreme Court's school decision of 1954. And it is safe to say that the vast majority of these assignments will be made as though that decision had never been rendered.

White pupils will be assigned to white schools, by and large, and Negro pupils to Negro schools. These assignments will be made as a matter of course, with little respect to the racial makeup of particular school districts and with little respect to where pupils live or where schools are located.

In some cases Negro parents will request that their children be reassigned. In those cases there will be hearings and interrogations and investigations. Children will be asked why they want to change schools and parents will be asked why they permit such a thing. The burden will be upon the applicant, and practically all of these requests will be treated as extraordinary or even critical affairs.

* * *

That is the standard procedure in practically every hamlet and city of the South, and it raises big questions: How long will the Supreme Court allow such laws and procedures to stand: How long will it be before the Court comes to the conclusion that these laws--as now administered--may be a cloak to hide discrimination?

Such a decision may come next year, or the year after, or five years from now. But it is relatively safe to predict that even a tolerant court, even a court fully aware of all the difficulties, may reach such a decision at some point.

Alabama is one of the states with a pupil assignment law. That law was not intended to comply with the Supreme Court decision; it was passed in order to obstruct that decision. The law has been upheld "on its face" by a Supreme Court that was perfectly aware of its intent, but the fact remains that several years have passed and no Negro child has been allowed to enter a white school under its workings.

Alabama is buying time, to be sure, but the fact remains that nothing is being done to make the blow any easier if it ultimately comes.

* * *

One effect of these laws is to require Negroes to come, hat in hand, and petition for rights that the courts have said are already theirs. They must petition in an unfriendly atmosphere; they must expose themselves to economic and other harassment. They must assume a burden that should be the burden of the school board.

Few Negroes have been willing to run such a gauntlet, and few have been willing to expose their children to it. That is only a human reaction.

Thus, more than seven years after May 17, 1954, there has been a minimum of compliance amid the obstruction. Good faith has been rare and the meaning of the Supreme Court decision has been largely screened and sifted away. It is easy to believe that this is one of the big reasons why the struggle is shifting to new grounds--to sit-ins and freedom rides and to the violence they have often bred.

The Supreme Court is not ignorant of the problems that were raised when the decision in Browne vs. Board of Education was read to the country. Until now it has tolerated the pupil assignment law which was such a big part of the South's answer to that decision. But it must be obvious to every thinking person that those laws must be administered in good faith.

March April

FINANCIAL STATEMENT May 1 thru June 15, 1961

2
835
87
12
370
1304

INCOME:	Contributions	$ 835.47
	Memberships	87.00
	New South	78.00
	Sale of Lit.	11.75
	Dade Dinner	370.00
		$ 1382.22

DISBURSEMENTS:	Office supplies	$ 4.28
	Phone	34.60
	Net payroll	795.34
	Travel	299.31
	New South	117.00
	Broward fund raising	46.48
	Dade Dinner	474.30
	Bank charges	2.37
		$ 1773.68

Balance May 1	$ 408.01
Income	1382.22
	1790.23
Disbursed	1773.68
Balance June 15	$ 16.55

* *

That extra $2,000 from SRC - - -

Apparently our bookkeeper added in one of the checks from SRC in the last report she did for me, so that I've been assuming we were much closer than I now find us to be. We still must raise $ 2,500 to make the grade.

There should be a substantial gain through the organizational meeting in Tampa next month- perhaps half of what we need.

Caxton Doggett brought us in $100 from a small, family foundation, with a promise of another hundred later. At the Exec. Comm. meeting it was recommended that I furnish y'all with information about such foundations in your own areas- now that I am back home again I shall dig out that information and get out to you.

We have an extension on the time- until the end of July.

HELP !

Bill Williams

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

4241 S. W. 109TH COURT
MIAMI 55, FLORIDA

PHONE CA 1-8521

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Miami
DR. H. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
Miami

June 19, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St N W
Atlanta 3, Ga.

QUARTERLY REPORT - for March, April & May, 1961.

Perhaps the outstanding clue to the mood of Florida during this period was the regular session of the Legislature. The last time it met, in special session, there was a veritable storm of legislation proposed dealing with many aspects of race relations- almost all of it rabidly segregationist. This time there was an obvious effort to steer a wide path around the whole subject, and the session concluded with very little having been said or done in this regard. Another contrast is found in the role of the governor in these two sessions. Governor Collins played a major role in stemming the tide of anxiety and bad temper in the prior session. Governor Bryant played almost no role in this one. Members of the legislature were themselves responsible for the outward calm.

No doubt there are many reasons for this shift, and lack of activity. However, major ones must be the frightful results of the negative approach in other states on the one hand, and the realization that a token accommodation was apt to gain more time on the other.

During this same period we met our most enthusiastic response to workshops held in three different locations of the state. Two of these- Daytona Beach and Tampa- had standing room only, with participation of public officials, very friendly and helpful press coverage, and almost no negative comment whatever. In Daytona Beach our local council has a membership of some 60 people. In Tampa we have no organized council, but about 40 members. In both cases the workshops were sponsored with colleges, and community groups. The Tampa effort concluded with an attendance of 700 people who unanimously requested the FCHR to establish a local chapter there. This is in great contrast to the response to our previous nibbles to get something going there. Thus it would seem reasonable to assume that there is increasing interest in the more rational approach to race relations in Florida.

Two threatening situations developed during this period to remind us, however, that the threat of real trouble continues to lurk ever close to the surface.

In Ft. Lauderdale hospital facilities for Negroes were almost closed in an offhand manner by the all white commission administering hospital facilities in that area. Coming after months of discord between a Negro physician and the commission, without consulting a single Negro leader, there was an immediate reaction of anger and dismay. Our local council stepped into the breach, helping to moderate the situation through providing some communication between key people, alerting police to the need for a sensitive and sensible handling of the situation as a public hearing was shaping up, and doing some delving and interpretation along the way. Abrupt action was stalled, and a more reasonable approach mapped out.

In Cocoa a strong rumor went the rounds that beaches would be closed to Negroes if they tried to participate in the general program of "wade ins" projected by

the Florida NAACP. With newsmen from all over the world moving in and out of the area as they look in on our missle program this had special implications. Some investigation indicated that this was simply a rumor, but also that there was need for some of the leadership to get together on an interracial basis. There was considerable suspicion and hostility expressed. Thus our local council invited the mayors of the four municipalities to come together with their chiefs of police, the county sheriff, some civic leadership, and, of course, Negro leadership which included the local NAACP. This meeting layed the ghost of the rumor, and gave opportunity for a general airing of some of the things which had been on the minds of both groups. The discussion was quite frank, and the meeting most worthwhile. It establishes a helpful precedent,too, since all who attended expressed appreciation for our council taking the initiative in getting them together.

Two fund raising efforts during the quarter garnered some much needed money, but leaves us still struggling to meet the quota established for the extra grant from the SRC. Development of the Tampa chapter plus some continued personal efforts for gifts of $100 may yet enable us to climb aboard.

The Executive Committee met during this quarter to wrestle with the decisions of where we go from here. Prior agreement on continued emphasis on workshops was recognized as a wise judgement, reflected in the rising success of these ventures. Concern about the possible development of more than one county beginning desegregation of its schools next Fall, with some quandry about whether to concentrate on the most optimistic or pessimistic situation, was debated at some length. Final decision was deferred until the Summer Board meeting, with general directions being given the Executive for the interim period.

Next steps for the FCHR include-

1. Board of Directors meeting in July. We hope to have Paul Rilling on hand for a general evaluation of our situation as we select a plan of action for the Fall. Within the next three weeks a clearer picture of the various situations will become drawn.

2. Some planning of the next two workshops projected- one at the University of Florida, and one at the Presbyterian College in St Petersburg.

3. Organization of the Tampa Chapter, with planning for the next few months operation.

4. A final effort for more funds before the Summer doldrums capture us.

W. K. W. Stokes

FINANCIAL STATEMENT March, April, and May, 1961

INCOME:	Contributions	$	1248.47
	Memberships		203.50
	SRC		850.00
	New South		138.00
	Dade Co. Dinner		355.00
	Sale of Lit.		11.75
	total	$	2704.72

DISBURSEMENTS:	Office Supplies	$	43.72
	Phone		86.39
	Rent		50.00
	Postage		42.85
	Net Payroll		1586.45
	Travel		458.09
	Books, etc.		77.13
	Printing		46.97
	Equipment		39.74
	New South		117.00
	Audit		25.00
	Internal Revenue Serv.		326.72
	Dade Dinner		474.30
	Misc.		77.67
	total	$	3451.63

Balance Feb. 28	$	758.48
Income		2704.72
		3463.20
Disbursed		3451.63
Balance May 31	$	11.57

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 955 PHONES: JUniper 3-5265 — JUniper 4-4624 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

June 28, 1961

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Joseph Rosenbloom, Member

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G. D. Wilson
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Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Rilling:

After much tribulation in this turbulent area, I have received the audited accounts of the Council which is here enclosed. Dr. Brimm is in North Carolina for the summer and I am headed out next week for a much needed rest.

In a quiet way we have considered ourselves a paddle wheel and the ballast in the present upheaval in Kentucky. We have cautioned against violence, helped to keep the newspapers at center to left and most of us in numerous committee and group meetings have quietly molded sentiment in favor of the ideals of the minorities here. As you can guess, our activities have not been overt but certainly dynamic in every sense of the word.

The Executive Committee oked $500 to the project "Quakers" in Louisville. Mr. Tydings will be the wheel horse in that project.

This report I hope will give release to the check withheld.

Quarterly Grant-in-Aid July 1 through Sept. 30 1961 $187.50, forwarded July 5

Sincerely yours,

Aurelius D. Pinckney

Aurelius D. Pinckney

ADP/h

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

From September 1, 1959 to May 31, 1961 Inclusive

P. H. BUFKIN, JR.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
2825 LEXINGTON ROAD
LOUISVILLE 6, KENTUCKY

June 12, 1961

Kentucky Council on Human Relations
Frankfort, Kentucky

I have examined the records of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations for the period from September 1, 1959 to May 31, 1961 inclusive. My examination was made by tracing receipts to the bank statements and examining all available data with respect to disbursements. The cash balances at May 31, 1961 were certified direct to me by the bank depositaries.

In my opinion the accompanying statement presents fairly the cash receipts and disbursements of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations for the period from September 1, 1959 to May 31, 1961 inclusive.

Yours very truly,

P H Bufkin Jr

P. H. Bufkin

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AS RECORDED

September 1, 1959 to May 31, 1961, Inclusive

CASH BALANCE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1959		$3,715.10
CASH RECEIPTS:		
Contributions--Southern Regional Council, Inc.	$3,000.00	
Interest	123.82	
Other contributions and memberships	530.50	
Total receipts		3,654.32
Total		7,369.42
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Printing	$ 134.63	
Clerical services	122.00	
Workshop scholarships	990.00	
Office expense	111.22	
Subscriptions	40.00	
Audit	55.00	
Research	600.00	
Conference and council meeting expense	793.72	
Total disbursements		2,846.57
CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1961		$4,522.85

The above balance is represented by the following:

Farmers Bank and Capital Trust Co.	$2,375.70
Greater Louisville First Federal Savings and Loan Association	2,147.15
Total	$4,522.85

TREASURER'S REPORT January through June, 1961

Florida Council on Human Relations

INCOME:

Contributions	$ 2027.17	
Memberships	688.00	
New South	454.00	(we have raised $ 3593, need to raise $ 5700 for SRC special grant.)
Sale of Literature	51.84	
Miami Dinner	370.00	
SRC	1787.00	
Total	$ 5380.01	

DISBURSEMENTS:

		Budgeted
Office supplies	$ 136.96	250
Phone	269.85	600
Rent	115.00	250
Postage	123.70	250
Net Payroll	3799.53	7000
		800
Travel	876.83	2000
Books, etc.	76.73	100
Printing	176.24	400
Equipment	131.02	300
Payroll taxes	66.01	200
Audit	25.00	25
Misc.	71.19	150
Consultant Program		800
New South	281.00	
Miami Dinner	474.30	
Broward fund raising	46.48	
Total	$ 6540.32	

BALANCE JANUARY 1	$ 1194.61
INCOME	5380.01
	6574.62
DISBURSED	6540.32
BALANCE JUNE 30	$ 34.30

PERSPECTIVE

from the
SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street Columbia, S. C.

Number 1 June, 1961
Issued occasionally to share news and views. Readers are encouraged to send in items suitable for inclusion in the bulletin.

THIS NEWSLETTER: There has been a felt need for communication between SCCHR members across the state. Limited funds and personnel have been problems. However, now this effort will be made in the hope that it will help to strengthen the ties that bind us in common concerns.

WORKSHOP AT FROGMORE: About 45 persons attended the workshop on the philosophy of non-violence held at Penn Conference Center on May 10-12. The workshop sought to bring dimension to the current efforts across the nation to end discriminatory practices in public places. Participants were challenged and stimulated by the thoughtful and careful presentation of the leader.

COUNCIL FINANCES: The budget for the present year is almost in hand. This includes sufficient pledges to receive maximum matching funds from the Southern Regional Council. We still need about $500. You can help by renewing your membership before September, enlisting new members, or by making an additional contribution, tax-exempt, of course.

LOCAL COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

Greenville: SCCHR President Fred Reese met with the Greenville Council for its annual meeting in May. This group is increasing in interest and activity. Among varied activities during the two-year term of office of Dr. E. L. McPherson as president, has been a survey about merit employment opportunities in South Carolina.

Beaufort-Jasper: This Council met while workshop on non-violence was in session and welcomed several visitors from the workshop, including Dr. J. M. Dabbs, President of the Southern Regional Council. Informal discussion pointed up ways by which local councils might work constructively.

Sumter: An outstanding guest speaker at the Sumter Council recently was Mr. Kannaiah Konuri, a distinguished Indian leader, who stressed the stake which both India and the United States have in setting in order their democratic systems of government and life.

Rock Hill: Interest is keen in helping to effect negotiation of the sit-in controversy. Several recent meetings have been devoted to gaining insights and information and planning constructive actions.

SUMMER OPPORTUNITIES: Two opportunities are available to persons desiring enrichment and better understanding in human relations: The Fisk Institute of Race Relations, June 19 - July 1 for which scholarship help is available: a conference-retreat at Gould Farm in Massachusetts which offers at little expense a vital experience in exploration of racial tensions and community problems.

S. C. HIGHLIGHTS: The South Carolina Legislature ended its 1961 session without altering its segregation laws, but censured Dr. Frank P. Graham for making anti-segregation statements at a state college.

The lawsuit brought by Sumter county "Turks" for admission of their children to white elementary schools was on its way back to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals despite agreement of Sumter county school authorities to admit the children to white schools.

The Governors of South Carolina and of Mississippi separately spoke out against federally-forced desegregation.

A group of Negro parents in Charleston continued their efforts to have their children transferred to white schools.

At least two Negro girls have applied for admission to the state's white college for women, Winthrop College at Rock Hill. Clemson College, a white men's college, is reported to have received applications from two Charleston Negroes already in college out of the state. --Southern School News, Vol. 7, No. 12

MERIT EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK PROMISING - .....The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities has been set up with considerably more teeth and enforcement powers than were either of its predecessors in the Eisenhower administration.....
This would be a most propitious time for state and local councils to pull together existing material on employment practices, to stimulate or initiate surveys where needed, to begin to contact those responsible for employment practices of field offices, of federal agencies and of government contract businesses.
--SRC Newsletter, May, 1961

VICE-PRESIDENT QUOTED - As chairman of the President's Committee, Lyndon Johnson told a news conference recently:"We mean business. We intend to eliminate discrimination in government employment and in the training, recruitment,employment and promotion of personnel engaged in the performance of government contracts."

DISCRIMINATION OUTLAWED IN 28 STATES -- Twenty-eight states have laws banning racial discrimination in public places, according to a national survey of civil rights legislation that was made public recently. The survey also revealed that nineteen states have set up Fair Employment Practices Commissions, and five now prohibit discrimination in private housing.

DISCRIMINATION FOR AMERICANS ONLY -Recently, a distinguished U.N. official from an African State was refused service in a Virginia restaurant. One of our State Department officials in discussing the case, quoted the cafe manager as saying that if the colored visitor had made it known he was a U. N. diplomat he would have been served. This was a damning confession, however naively made. What the manager was saying, in effect, was that only American citizens are subjected to such discrimination. If foreigners will identify themselves they will be served. This story is a popular one at the U. N. and already has appeared in many newspapers around the world. --from an Article by Ralph McGill

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE FREEDOM RIDE, May 1961 - Issued by the Southern Regional Council, Inc., 5 Forsyth Street N.W. Atlanta 3, Georgia, this report may be ordered directly, or borrowed from SCCHR headquarters. Contents are: The Freedom Ride, The Legal Background, Relation to the Sit-ins, Press Reaction, Conclusion, and a Chronology.

QUOTED FROM THE PRESS - As the Charlotte Observer said (May 23): .....the people of the South will continue to live under tension and suffer anguish and tragedy until they support a different and a better kind of public official. Our region has been led by false prophets since the Civil War and especially since the 1954 Supreme Court decision. By their policies, by their own angry emotional statements on race, they have contributed substantially to building the kind of climate favorable to raw, ugly violence.

The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) News said: "Our politicians have led us to this! ..... Failure of public officials to provide intelligent, courageous leadership is the principal reason for the current crisis in our state."

A letter signed by 26 Auburn students to the Montgomery Advertiser (May 24) got off a good line: Governor Patterson referred to the freedom riders as "rabble rousers." He is entitled to his opinion, but is Alabama to glory in the fact that it furnished sufficient rabble to be roused?

Miss Eleanor Anderson
Mather School
P.O. Box 230
Beaufort, S.C.

For your Info

CENTRAL BREVARD COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
C/O P. O. BOX 63
COCOA, FLORIDA

17 July 1961

Dear Member:

The Florida Council on Human Relations (of which we are members) will not be able to continue its valuable service to the Florida community unless we are able to raise within a very short time a rather large sum of money. This letter is to acquaint you with the facts; we hope you will respond.

Actually, the situation is at least twice as bad as it may at first appear to be. We not only lose dollars we fail to raise --- we lose matching dollars, too. As you may know, our State Council program is financed with a large, healthy grant obtained through the Southern Regional Council (our grandparent organization). These monies are secured only by our ability to match the grant sums, dollar for dollar. No matching dollar --- no grant dollar.

We need to raise in Florida right now $2000.00. This represents, of course, much more than $4000.00 in operating funds. If we raise our share, it shows our willingness to at least half-pay for services we are receiving. More than that, we continue to pledge our support of the program so ably begun, and, show our gratitude for what the SRC has given Florida.

Please do not put this letter aside. It should have your immediate attention. On Saturday, July 22, the State Board meets in Daytona. Dr. Hugh Brockington and the Rev. Robert McCloskey (Cocoa residents) serve as members of the State Board. The members of the Central Brevard Council, in session on July 16, moved that this appeal be made to you now; that Dr. Brockington and Fr. McCloskey could go to Daytona on Saturday with a sizeable sum of money for transmission to the State Council. Again, this sum being a tangible sign of our willingness to at least half-pay for a program that is 100% Florida's.

Make checks payable to The Florida Council on Human Relations. Use the return addressed envelope for your very early convenient reply. Remember, a five dollar check actually secures ten dollars in working funds. Of course, the support is income tax deductible.

Most sincerely yours,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Per: H. Brockington
R. McCloskey

CENTRAL BREVARD COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
C/O P. O. BOX 63
COCOA, FLORIDA

17 July 1961

Dear Friend of the Central Brevard Council,

Greetings!

The enclosed letter is for your information only.. Because you are not members of the Council, we would not want to be presumptuous in making a direct appeal to you for funds.

However, we do know that many of you are vitally concerned with the good work begun by the Council; that you are deeply concerned that it continue. Because of this fact, we make bold to share this Council's affairs with you at this time.

Cordially yours,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Corrected Copy
Rec'd. 7/19/61

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

March 1-June 1, 1961

On Hand March 1, 1961		$1,318.68
RECEIPTS:		
SRC	$3,875.00	
Memberships	889.00	
Contributions	1,267.00	
New South	46.00	
Miscellaneous	295.15	
		6,372.15
		7,690.83
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	$1,881.84	
Travel	247.22	
Rent	280.50	
Telephone	191.26	
Refunds to locals	329.76	
Office Supplies	210.63	
Office Equipment	460.31	
Printing	600.34	
Postage	242.69	
Miscellaneous	304.99	
New South	16.00	
S. S. & Withholding Taxes	282.34	
		5,047.88
ON HAND JUNE 1, 1961		$2,642.95

889
1267
2156

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

December 1, 1960-June 1, 1961

On Hand December 1, 1960		$1,104.89
RECEIPTS:		
SRC	$4,750.00	
Memberships	1,605.00	
Contributions	2,340.65	
New South	78.00	
Miscellaneous	295.15	
		9,068.80
		$10,173.69
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	$3,239.04	
Travel	383.14	
Rent	401.25	
Telephone	276.90	
Refund to locals	441.84	
Office Supplies	243.09	
Office Equipment	460.31	
Printing	722.63	
Postage	322.94	
Miscellaneous	513.46	
New South	56.00	
S. S. & Withholding Taxes	470.14	
		7,530.74
On Hand June 1, 1961		$2,642.95

Eligible for matching------	$1,445.65	
Balance on hand December 1, 1960		$1,104.89
Income for 6 months		9,068.80
		10,173.69
Expenditures for 6 months		7,530.74
Balance		2,642.95

Paul Rilling

O.K.
RHA

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

December 1, 1960 - June 1, 1961

On Hand December 1, 1960		1,104.89
Receipts:		
SRC	$4,750.00	
Memberships	1,605.00	
Contributions	2,164.00	
New South	78.00	
Miscellaneous	209.15	
	$8,806.15	8,806.15
		$9,911.04
Expenditures:		
Salaries	$3,239.04	
Travel	383.14	
Rent	401.25	
Telephone	276.90	
Refunds to locals	441.84	
Office Supplies	243.09	
Office Equipment	460.31	
Printing	722.63	
Postage	322.94	
Miscellaneous	322.52	
New South	56.00	
S. S. & Withholding Taxes	470.14	
	$7,339.80	7,339.80
		$2,571.24

Eligible for matching--$1,269.00

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

March 1- June 1, 1961

On Hand March 1		$1,142.03
Receipts:		
SRC	$3,875.00	
Memberships	889.00	
Contributions	1,267.00	
New South	46.00	
Miscellaneous	209.15	
	6,286.15	6,286.15
		$7,428.18
Expenditures		
Salaries	$1,881.84	
Travel	247.22	
Rent	280.50	
Telephone	191.26	
Refunds to locals	329.76	
Office Supplies	210.63	
Office Equipment	460.31	
Printing	600.34	
Postage	242.69	
Miscellaneous	114.05	
New South	16.00	
S.S. & Withholding Taxes	282.34	
	$4,856.94	4,856.94
On Hand June 1, 1961		$2,571.24

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

March 1- June 1, 1961

On Hand March 1		$1,142.03
Receipts:		
SRC	$3,875.00	
Memberships	889.00	
Contributions	1,267.00	
New South	46.00	
Miscellaneous	209.15	
	6,286.15	6,286.15
		$7,428.18

2,500 - 4,500

2,156.00

Expenditures		
Salaries	$1,881.84	
Travel	247.22	
Rent	280.50	
Telephone	191.26	
Refunds to locals	329.76	
Office Supplies	210.63	
Office Equipment	460.31	
Printing	600.34	
Postage	242.69	
Miscellaneous	114.05	
New South	16.00	
S.S. & Withholding Taxes	282.34	
	$4,856.94	4,856.94
On Hand June 1, 1961		$2,571.24

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

March 1- June 1, 1961

On Hand March 1		$1,142.03
Receipts:		
SRC	$3,875.00	
Memberships	889.00	
Contributions	1,267.00	
New South	46.00	
Miscellaneous	209.15	
	6,286.15	6,286.15
		$7,428.18
Expenditures		
Salaries	$1,881.84	
Travel	247.22	
Rent	280.50	
Telephone	191.26	
Refunds to locals	329.76	
Office Supplies	210.63	
Office Equipment	460.31	
Printing	600.34	
Postage	242.69	
Miscellaneous	114.05	
New South	16.00	
S.S. & Withholding Taxes	282.34	
	$4,856.94	4,856.94
On Hand June 1, 1961		$2,571.24

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
December 1, 1959-May 31, 1960

RECEIPTS:

Receipts from memberships	$ 566.00
Receipts from contributions	3,120.00
Receipts for New South	66.00
Miscellaneous	41.50
TOTAL	$3,793.50

May, 1961

Balance on hand May 1, 1961		$3,708.29
RECEIPTS:		
Memberships	$317.00	
Contributions	181.00	
New South	14.00	
Workshop	32.50	
		544.50
		$4,252.79
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	604.00	
Travel	115.19	
Telephone	122.59	
Refunds to locals	100.00	
Workshop	64.47	
Office Supplies	168.99	
Postage	46.00	
Office Equipment	460.31	
		1,681.55
On Hand June 1, 1961		$2,571.24

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46.00	
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2.571.24	CR
	CR

AGENDA

Board of Directors
Florida Council on Human Relations

Unitarian Church, Ormond Beach July 22, 1961

MINUTES (distributed)

TREASURER'S REPORT (January through June, 1961)

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Public school prospects-

Pensacola proposal- that we concentrate on Pensacola during the month of August, with them footing local bills.

Tampa Chapter- some hurdles to overcome.

Research project with SRC- Employment opportunities available to Negroes, Miami, Dallas, Atlanta, Chattanooga. Ruth Ann Perlmutter, Miami Sociologist, our member of team.

Next workshop- St Petersburg, with Florida Presbyterian College. Dr. Bailie representing us on this one.

Information on local Foundations ready.

DISCUSSION OF THESE ITEMS

INVITATION FROM RABBI TAXAY FOR ANNUAL MEETING

OTHER BUSINESS?

REPORT of the Executive Director

Florida Council on Human Relations

For May, part of June, 1961

SUMMER BOARD MEETING - Date July 21+22 (FRI. EVE + SAT. MORN)

Place Perhaps St Pete
More information shortly

This will be an important meeting. Please make note now- more information a bit later.

* *

We hit the TOP and scrape BOTTOM in the same month!

1. The TOP was in Tampa, where response to the workshop at the University of South Florida exceeded all expectations. In all more than a thousand people attended the four evening sessions, with seven hundred packed in on the final evening alone. Some five hundred of these signed cards asking us to establish an ongoing chapter there.

Our newest member of the Board, Charles Cowl, has consented to chair a steering committee and the next general meeting has been projected for July 20th. This has been most exciting!

2. The dinner in Dade County hit BOTTOM as this event which was expected to boost the bank account at least modestly failed to even pay its own way. However, it did fill a vacuum of a long overdue function for the Miami area, and our President, Mrs. Reese really wowed 'em. Actually it was worth whatever it cost us to do this kind of thing, and we're counting on collecting some money because of it. It just means we have to work harder, and it will take a bit longer.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the FCHR met in Daytona during May, and reveiwed where we are and where we need to go. A primary question discussed at some length was the picture shaping up for next Fall, with schools opening in Pensacola, and possibly elsewhere. The idea of concentrating our resources on the most logical spot was evaluated, and is to be finalized at the Summer Board meeting.

Since then I have been in Pensacola and am a bit disturbed by the picture there. I shall be reporting in full at the Board meeting next month, where we will be receiving a request from the Pensa. council.

In May I also met with a group of folks in Clearwater who are interested in doing something for their own area. Out of the meeting came a steering committee to further explore the situation.

From Clearwater I went on to Jacksonville to speak at the end of the year meeting of our council there- Mr. I.H. Burney is to continue as chairman for the next year. Met with the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee which has been meeting with Negro leadership, working out the desegregation of lunch counters there. This is an interesting and helpful development.

Next- West Palm Beach to meet with that council, making some suggestions for programming for the next year.

Then an SOS from Cocoa- rumor of possible trouble involving use of the beach by Negroes. After investigation I was convinced that it was pure rumor, but that it demonstrated a need for some key folks to meet. Helped Rev. Brockington set up a meeting of local government, law enforcement and civic leadership which was held on June 12th. Went very well, clearing the air considerably and providing a very healthy exchange between these people on some other concerns. The mayor of Cocoa Beach met the rumor head on and verified that it was purely gossip. All three mayors, their chiefs, and others attending were grateful to us for taking the initiative in calling the meeting, felt it a beneficial session.

SUMMARY - From May 1 thru June 15th I was on the road a total of 22 days. I drove more than 1800 miles, flew another 2200.

During that period we had our most successful workshop, an Exec. Committee meeting, a major project in Miami, two important local council meetings, an exploratory session in Clearwater and one in Pensacola, plus the Cocoa emergency which required two trips.

If I'm behind with the mail, and I am, and we are still shy of meeting that quota for the $2,000 from SRC, and we are, then there is the reason.

Incidently, we've lost our part-time bookkeeper, since she became a full-time mother of another child, so that some new arrangements in that quarter must be made.

As more doors open to us, and some of you are doing a sterling job in opening them, our Board meetings and Exec. Comm. sessions are going to become increasingly interesting and important. Your assistance on your local scene will become more and more vital. We already have several situations which ought to be receiving full time attention, and more are rapidly developing. This is happily frustrating, and calls for increasingly judicious use of our resources.

Your peripatetic executive,

Bill

Wm K Williams

Paul Rilling

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

JULY, 1961

On Hand July 1, 1961		$1,583.36
RECEIPTS:		
SRC	875.00	
Membership	158.00	
Contributions	143.00	
New South	8.00	
		1,184.00
		2,767.36
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Refunds to Locals	58.00	
Office Supplies	90.51	
Salaries	614.48	
Postage	21.00	
Telephone & telegraph	73.21	
Rent	100.00	
Travel	27.36	
Books & Subscriptions	7.35	
New South	10.00	
Withholding Tax, Ga.	40.20	
Withholding Tax, Fed.& SS	526.90	
Bank charges	.14	
		1,569.21
ON HAND AUGUST 1, 1961		$1,198.21

December 1 - August 1, 1961

Memberships	$1,915.00
Contributions	2,696.65
	4,611.65
	2,500.00
	$2,111.65

We have met our matching fund!

QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE SRC

Program Development of the Alabama Council on Human Relations

For the Months June, July, August, 1961

I. NEW DIRECTOR COMES TO THE ALABAMA COUNCIL - Norman C. Jimerson became the director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations on August 1st and began the process of getting acquainted with the State Office. He also began a process of getting acquainted with the Board of Directors and members of the Council in Birmingham and other cities. He also made initial efforts to get acquainted with the liberal people in the state not affiliated with the Council.

II. HUNTSVILLE - On Monday, August 7th, the Director went to Huntsville to see if there was any action that could be taken by the Council regarding the firing of Julian Hall from the co-ordinating council of social activities. Julian Hall claims that he was dismissed from his post because he refused to resign from the Huntsville Chapter of the Human Relations Council. In June the Director had been in Huntsville for a few hours and talked with the chairman of the local group. She stated that the local council had made a public statement condemning violence shortly after the Freedom Rides of May, '61. There is a possibility that the publicity regarding this statement speeded up the action accommodating in dismissal of Mr. Julian Hall. On August 7th the Director met with Mr. Duncan Hunter and Rev. Emory Burton of the Highlands Methodist Church. The Director discussed at length the aims of the Alabama Council with Mr. Hunter. No one in Huntsville was able to come up with any ideas of action that could be taken regarding the Julian Hall incident. The Director did attend the District Meeting of the Huntsville Chapter on August 30th. The group discussed Mr. Hall's request that the local chapter apply for membership in the co-ordinating council with the thought that they would be refused and this would add to the embarrassment of the Board of Directors that fired him. The Director suggested to the group the possibility of writing a letter to the Board of Directors of this agency to protest the hasty firing of Mr. Hall and to also acknowledge the deliemna that they faced in trying to raise the funds in the United Givers Drive if there was public resentment concerning the private activities of the Director of the co-ordinating council. The group decided to have such a letter drafted to be presented at their next meeting.

III. TRI-CITIES AREA - On Thursday, August 31st, the Director visited some members. On that day the Director talked with Mr. Louis Eckl and six members of the Tir-Cities area Council. All of the people in the Tri-Cities area spoke of real progress that had been made recently. The library and the schools are desegregated. It was reported that a higher percentage of the Negroes eligible to register were voters than of the whites. The climate in the Tri-Cities area is much better than in any other area in the state with the possible exception of Mobile. This is partly due to the fact that the number of Negroes in the area is relatively small.

IV. DECATUR - The Director met with one white person and two Negro leaders on the evening of August 31st to discuss the reactivation of the Decatur Council on Human Relations. On the following morning the Director was able to talk

with two other Negroes about the Alabama Council but was unable to make an appointment to see a Roman Catholic priest who has been extremely active in promoting better conditions for colored people in Decatur. It was affirmed that the political leaders in Decatur are somewhat interested in promoting desegregation.

V. BIRMINGHAM - The Director attended the Birmingham Council Meeting on August 22nd. There were about 22 people present to hear a panel of the local discuss Freedom Riders. The meeting closed with the question "What can we do to follow up any possible gains made by the Freedom Riders." The question remained unanswered. The Director was involved in getting acquainted with people in Birmingham.

VI. MATCHING FUND DRIVE - During the month of August the Director conferred with Mr. Nat Welch and others in carrying out the campaign to raise funds for the Alabama Council.

VII. TUSKEGEE - On August 23rd the Director talked with Mr. Bill Irby in Sylacauga on his way to the meeting of the local chapter at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Bill Irby spoke of his efforts to bring to trial the ones who were involved in flogging cases in Sylacauga. Later that afternoon the Director met with Mr. Paul Rilling of Southern Regional Council in the office of Mr. Nat Welch. The Director met briefly with Mr. Neal Davis, Editor of the Lee County Bulletin. There is a very active bi-racial group in Auburn that has operated very quietly and apparently has been of real assistance to the members of the Negro community without making any frontal assault on segregation. The Director spoke for just a few minutes at the meeting at Tuskegee Institute and heard Paul Rilling describe the preparations made in Atlanta and Georgia for desegregation of the public schools. The following day the Director got acquainted with Mr. Welton Gregory and talked with Mrs. Frank Anderson of Montgomery.

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SRC Quarterly Financial Report for June, July, August, 1961

INCOME	
Contributions	$ 2161.50
Memberships	441.00
SRC	975.00
TOTAL	$ 3577.50

EXPENDITURES	
Salaries	$ 720.51
Housing Allowance	150.00
Social Security	16.48
Travel	21.14
Rent	246.00
Office Supplies	30.42
Telephone	69.32
Miscellaneous	738.52
	$ 1992.39

- * - * - * -

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, 1961

ON HAND JUNE 1, 1961		$2,642.95
INCOME:		
Grants-In-Aid	$2,875.00	
Memberships	378.00	
Contributions	366.00	
New South	24.00	
		3,643.00
TOTAL		$6,285.95
EXPENDITURES:		
Auditor	$ 100.00	
Refund to Local Councils	208.00	
Printing	339.70	
Office Supplies	200.00	
Salaries	1,844.16	
Postage	151.80	
Telephone	230.68	
Rent	300.00	
Travel	111.13	
Equipment	14.18	
New South	46.00	
Miscellaneous	28.05	
Taxes	567.10	
		4,140.80
On hand September 1, 1961		$2,145.15

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

AUGUST, 1961

ON HAND JULY 31, 1961		$1,198.21
INCOME:		
Grants-In-Aid	$2,000.00	
Memberships	68.00	
Contributions	10.00	
New South	10.00	
		2,088.00
		$3,286.21
EXPENDITURES:		
Auditor	$100.00	
Refund to Local Councils	36.00	
Printing	11.33	
Office Supplies	50.79	
Salaries	614.48	
Postage	53.00	
Telephone	68.21	
Rent	100.00	
Travel	83.77	
Equipment	14.18	
New South	6.00	
Bank Charge	3.30	
		1,141.06
ON HAND SEPTEMBER 1, 1961		$2,145.15

QUARTERLY REPORT

TO: Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St N W
Atlanta, Ga.

FROM: The Florida Council on Human Relations
4241 SW 109 Court
Miami, Fla.

FOR: June, July, & August, 1961.

During this period the public school situation changed outwardly a bit, as Pensacola (Escambia County) was allowed to postpone desegregation until 1962, and Daytona Beach (Volusia County) moved to admit two Negro pupils to a formerly all white elementary school. Both were rather unexpected moves, though quite in keeping with the manner in which this picture has been unfolding. Most unexpected of all was the assignment of 28 Negro youngsters to formerly all white schools in Ft Lauderdale (Broward County) where the Catholic High School also admitted its first Negro. Less surprising was admission of a white student to a Negro Junior College in St Petersburg.

For some time now the County School Boards have been assuming the same posture in response to suits brought by the NAACP. It has consisted of maintaining that they are not now operating segregated schools, but rather following the dictates of the pupil assignment law. (Patterned after North Carolina's.) The Attorney General's (Fla.) office has repeatedly pointed to this law as the only hope of maintaining an orderly transition, urging its administration by the school boards in a manner which will not leave it open to attack- - as it has been primarily in the Daytona Beach suit. It is significant that the three counties which have admitted Negroes to formerly all

white schools have done so without a court order. Two of them (Dade and Volusia) held out until such an order was visible on the horizon, but moved "voluntarily". Dade County has begun its third school year now on a "desegregated" basis, with some 330 Negroes involved this time.v

All this has been received by the people of Florida without a ruffled feather showing. Those assignments which were announced earlier in the summer drew no fire from any quarter- in fact received unexpected support. This cannot be blithely accepted as an index into the current mood of Florida, but is significant in several ways. We shall return to this, but it can be generally said at this point that the extension of desegregation of schools to areas outside the Miami area has been achieved without causing excitement in the up-state counties, and that this is cause for quiet celebration. Florida may yet emerge with some dignity.

FCHR ACTIVITIES- -

Prior to the ruling giving Pensacola another year's grace, we were beginning to shape up steps of preparation which would be undertaken by the Pensacola Council, using the services of the staff of the FCHR. These plans have been temporarily shelved, but will be worked at on a more deliberate pace during the current year. All the prior consultation and planning will be of much help, of course.

At the same time we have been working at developing our Tampa Council, encountering some problems in local political leadership.

Having recruited a solid steering committee which is chaired by Charles Cowl, legislative representative of the United Steelworkers Union in Tampa, the strategy and actions are being developed by them. It is taking longer than anticipated, but so far seems worth it. Tampa being one of those areas which will surely begin desegregation of schools next year it is important that this council get firmly on its feet, and soon.

FCHR resources were concentrated on Daytona Beach when it emerged at the one known new area to desegregate this Fall. Happily, our local council has been steadily increasing in size and effectiveness, and had just finished sparking a three and a half day workshop which made a substantial contribution toward preparation of the area for this step. The current president is on quite solid ground with key community leadership, so that our efforts to help with last minute preparations were welcomed.

This consisted of doublechecking all foreseeable needs. The plans of those in law enforcement were most thorough, with the kind of liason established between city and county which is rarely found in Florida. The mayor and key civic leaders were calmly working to make certain this would be as "normal" and orderly as possible. There was some concern about the manner in which mass media might handle the story, so that we shouldered the burden of contacting all newspapers, radio and TV stations, to interpret the kind of effort being made by the community and to ask for

help. The plea was well received without exception.

In the school itself we found a principal who evidenced the same spirit found elsewhere in the community. He was moving thoughtfully, using normal procedures but taking second looks periodically just to make certain that all was being done that could be done to make this a harmonious experience. The faculty was in accord, and was being prepared to indicate this in the first homeroom sessions in a nice, helpful manner.

On the day schools opened our state president, Mrs. Reese, (editor of the Daytona Beach News Journal) was in the patrol car of the chief of police, and several influential members of both races were on a kind of "stand by" in case they were needed. The day proceeded without a hitch, as have the days since. Incidentally, the Negro parents were invited to join the PTA on the day they registered their children, and did.

One other rather urgent item occupied some of our time during this period. Rumored problems concerning beach facilities in the Cocoa area led our local council there to invite the mayors, chiefs of police, county sheriff, and some key leadership (including NAACP) to come together for a frank discussion of the situation. Response was quite good, and the discussion was quite frank. It made possible the airing of some additional problems by both public officials and Negro leaders, and all expressed appreciation to the council for taking the initiative. The mayor of Cocoa became a member shortly afterward!

We were pleased to have Paul Rilling on hand for our Summer Board meeting where much thought was given to this next year's programming.

FUTURE OUTLOOK-

With the definite shift in the situation following Atlanta's peaceful example and the extension of desegregation in Florida itself, it is reasonable to expect that several counties will be making their start next Fall. They are likely to be open to steps of preparation which have been rather difficult to take up to this point. Thus most of the FCHR emphasis should be aimed in this direction, expecially in Tampa and Pensacola. A concentrated effort in these two areas must be made.

The Jacksonville council is discussing the possibility of receiving support from the Unitarian Service Committee to enable us to have a paid staff person for that area for the next two years. This is our most difficult city, so that such an assist could be most valuable if it materializes.

In two areas- Miami and Daytona Beach- there is opportunity to do some intergroup education with teachers who are involved with racially inclusive classrooms. A member of the faculty of Stetson University (Deland) is now exploring the possibility of offering an extension course in race relations for the teachers in the Daytona area. We have not moved on it yet in Dade County, where it seems logical to explore the idea with the County Supt. and the Classroom Teachers Associations.

W K Williams

FINANCIAL STATEMENT - June, July, & August, 1961

INCOME:

SRC		850.00
		1487.93
Contributions	$	~~2337.93~~
Memberships		127.00
New South		98.00
Sale of Lit.		38.34
Misc.		15.00
Total	$	2716.27

EXPENDITURES:

Office supplies	$	13.73
Phone		125.40
Rent		50.00
Postage		79.00
Payroll (net)		1264.08
" taxes		233.84
Travel		266.12
Printing		10.82
Misc.		54.93
total	$	2098.02

Balance June 1	$	11.57
Income		2716.27
		2727.84
Expenditures		2098.02
Balance Aug. 31	$	629.82

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date September 11, 1961

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING August 31, 1961

INCOME

From SRC	875.00	
Memberships	363.00	
New South Subscriptions		
Contributions	220.50	
Other (specify)		
Interest on Savings	17.46	
		1475.96
TOTAL INCOME		

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	2010.00 -	(Executive's salary for July withheld until September)
Travel	36.40	
Rent	187.50	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	78.49	
Postage	26.00	
Office Supplies	77.48	
New South Subscriptions to SRC	82.00	
Other (specify)		
Memphis Chapter	29.00	
Auditor	125.00	
Federal Taxes	60.30	2712.17
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		

- * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - *

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	1125.78	(311.28 Checking (814.50 Savings
Income for Quarter Total	1475.96	
Expenditures for Quarter	2712.17	
Balance	292.77	

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

To; Paul M. Rilling

From: Katherine Jones

Quarterly Report: June, July, August 1961

Financial Picture

We appreciate the additonal time allowed to meet our goal of $4100 for the $2100 SRC grant. At the beginning of August we had raised $3061.74 in 8 months. In the last 4 weeks, the remainder of the $4100, or $1038.26 was raised, mostly in the Nashville area. Some of this came from sizable contributions, but the remainder came in small amounts of $5 to $10 in gifts and membership renewals. Very little money, or membership, has come from my direct mail solicitation based on names given into the Council, and otherwise unknown to me. It is the direct contact, by a person known to the donor, which is successful. The financial target now is to round up the outstanding "promises" in the Nashville area, and then push in other parts of the state. We will need a minimum $1500 additionally to get through the calendar year.

Attendance at Institutes

I attended the NAIRO meeting June 13, at Camp Aldergate, just outside Little Rock. This was my first brush with NAIRO, except through their publications, and I was especially pleased to participate. Presentations were both practical and philosophical. Especially valuable for the Tennessee Council were suggestions from John Feild about the role of local councils in implementing the President's Executive Order #10925.

The Fisk Institute, here in Nashville offered further opportunity. During the first week, I attended night meetings, and a few in the morning. During the second week I was there nearly full tiem. In addition to a sound program, it was valuable to discuss with other Human Relations executives our shared problems and possible solutions. The Tennessee Council released the time and I paid all direct expenses incurred.

I was on vacation from July 31 through August 10, and August 31 through September 5.

Nashville

A large part of June and most of July were spent on work with the Nashville Conference which became a chapter of the TCHR on July 28, 19611 This change-over involved a new constitution for the chapter and the tentative modification of the TCHR constitution and by-laws. An able and dedicated group of volunteers have carried much of the work of the Nashville group, but due to vacations and repeated changes in dates for the meeting, I was needed almost full time. Ralph McGill and Secretary Goldberg both accepted invitations to address the annual meeting and later both declined. Meantime, vacations took their toll, and we weemed to go from emergency to uncertainty. We were therefore especially grateful to John Feild for being our dinner speaker. Despite the date of the dinner meeting being on the last Friday of July, we had 145 in attendance at a downtown hotel. The two membership files have not yet been re-checked, but apparently, the chapter affiliation has brought about 170 new members to the Council. Under agreement on affiliation, these members will not be billed for dues until 1962.

Jackson, Tennessee

Two visits have been made to Jackson. On May 30, I met informally with white and Negro leaders of the discussion groups. At their request I had drawn a proposed constitution for the formation of a Council. They later decided against chapter status, but did become a local council, with elected officers, etc. The most active Negro and white leader in the earlier discussion groups do not hold office in the new council, but maintain their interest and community leadership. While this council cannot look to practical achievements, it seems established on an especially sound basis. Of the four officers, two are white business men, one is a Negro school principal and the fourth a Negro woman civic leader.

A workshop was held August 18 and 19 in Jackson, led by Paul Rilling and Dr. Eric Lincoln, with my participation. Attendance suffered from vacation schedules, but varied from 35 at the Friday evening session to 19 at the Saturday sessions. Local concerns included:

Education - location of a proposed new Negro Jr. High School, inequalities of Negro teacher pay scales, text books, methods of selecting teachers.
Recreation - inadequacy and segregation
Housing * need for public and private housing development
Courtesy titles - how to obtain use of titles by sales clerks, physicians receptionists, etc; how to get Negro customers to give their courtesy titles.
Problems of Communication - tp groups and individuals, how to encourage membership in the local council, methods of orienting new members.
Equal Job Opportunities - in government and private business.

Since our workshop, we have learned that the Commissioner of Education rejected all applications of Negroes to enroll in white schools. The president of the council and other business men requested approval of voluntary desegregation, but were not successful. Lunch counters were not open at end of August, but almost surely will be when Lane College students return next week. Reprisals have been taken by Commissioner of Education against 2 workers who attempted to register their children in white schools; they were dropped from approved list of substitute teachers. New organization has been form consisting of 2 representatives from each cooporating agency or club, (such as League of Women Voters, United Church Women, Men's Clubs, etc) to support various forms of desegregation. Billings by stores now carry courtesy titles.

Johnson City and Murfreesboro visits

Visit to Johnson City made at request of the Johnson City Council of Community Concern. About 20 persons present. This group grew out of a series of lectures a year ago. This is a "folksy", simple group, but with some successes to its credit. Johnson City has only 8% Negro, but has usual regional tradition of segregated recreation, eating facilities, schools etc. By quiet persuasion, some of this ended, including lunch counters in dime stores and grocery stores, drive-in-movies, and voluntary grade-a-year desegregation in September 1961. (This was successful.) At time of my visit, the council wanted practical suggestions regarding preparing for school desegregation and job opportunity. While this was a "one-shot" meeting, I felt the group was prepared for action, and the meeting was worthwhile.

The Murfreesboro meeting was on my initiative, and attended by college faculty people, and their peer group. They are personable, intelligent people but are not

really going to take the initiative in bringing about change. Through another leade I hope to do some work there in September.

Future Prospects

Lebanon, 40 miles south of Nashville has admitted 3 Negro children to white grammar schools. President Glasse has tried unsuccessfully to arouse some support through church people. The Nashville Christian Leadership Council has worked with Negro leadership.-----Athens, Tennessee has appointed a bi-racial commission. I asked to visit there in April, but they said they were not ready. Several other smaller Tennessee cities seem to be our next targets. On September 25 I go to Memphis. October 27 and 28 is annual meeting with emphasis on equal employment opportunity. We have assisted an Oak Ridge employee in filing information with the President's Committee. The Oak Ridge CRC is helping with the required complaint.

Katherine Jones

Katherine Jones

September 15, 1961

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

September 12, 1961

PROGRAM REPORT FOR JUNE-JULY-AUGUST, 1961

1. Information-Education Mail Program

June: Report on the Freedom Riders: Some Facts and Comments

July: Human Relations Bulletin No. 36. Feature Article: "Chapel Hill Board to Begin Compliance."

August: No general mailing; 400 copies of "The New Negro and Carver College" distributed in Charlotte.

2. Raleigh Council

Meetings of the Steering Committee were held in June and July. The main topics discussed were the organization of the Council and the fall program.

The committee agreed that they would try to find a person to act as secretary and coordinator to plan the meetings, send out notices, etc. If this can be done the Council will continue to operate with the Steering Committee as they did last year.

McNeill Smith, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, agreed early in the summer to speak at the September meeting of the Council. For October, the tentative plan is to have a one-day institute.

3. Charlotte Council

The Executive Committee of the Council met in July. The role of the Council with reference to the new Mayor's Committee on Human Relations was discussed. The suggestion was made that, in view of this new and promising committee, the Charlotte Council might disband. But this view was overwhelmingly rejected. It was agreed that the Council would hold open forums in the fall for the discussion of racial and other human relations problems, and that the Council would seek to cooperate with and aid the Mayor's committee as opportunities opened up.

In August, the Council distributed about four hundred copies of a statement entitled "The New Negro and Carver College." This was an effort to further inform and interpret the problem of segregated education, and to encourage students to enroll in Charlotte College. So far only two Negro students have enrolled in Charlotto College which will move into new buildings in September. The new buildings at Carver College will not be ready for occupancy until January.

Another project in Charlotte, not carried on officially by the Council, but by a few interested individuals, has been an attempt to get ministers to do something about segregated restaurants and hotels. The problem is made more urgent by the coming to Charlotte in October of the North Carolina Trade Fair which will, according to promoters, attract thousands of foreign visitors.

"A Proposal For Action Against Segregation" was first presented to a half dozen selected ministers. This has led to several discussions and it has been agreed that before presenting this proposal to all the ministers in Charlotte, an attempt would be made to get restaurant and hotel owners to desegregate by negotiation. Contacts are being made now, and on September 14 some 15 to 20 ministers will meet to decide next moves.

4. Meeting with Governor Sanford

The Sub-Committee of the Council was set up for the purpose of contacting the Governor and discussing with him all phases of the race problem. A memo was presented to him in May and a conference held with his assistant. Later the committee presented the Governor with an annotated list of over a hundred Negroes who were recommended for consideration as possible appointees to various state commissions. (So far the Governor has appointed three Negroes to important commissions.)

In July the committee had a half hour conference with the Governor, discussing mainly the matter of employment opportunities for Negroes. While the Governor made no specific commitments he did indicate certain areas where he is interested in making changes. The sub-committee will meet in September to consider some specific suggestions they can make in these areas.

5. Conferences and Institutes

On June 1 and 2, I attended a meeting of the General Board of the Department of Race and Cultural Relations of the National Council of churches in New York City. I felt that it was important to meet with the other members of this board, to get first-hand knowledge of their approach and strategy, and to be of whatever help to them that I could. This board maintains a Southern office in Nashville, with Rev. Will D. Campbell, a Mississippi born baptist minister in charge. Mr. Campbell is assisting the various denominations in dealing with the problem of race relations.

In the latter part of June, Rev. William Boyce, minister of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church in Charlotte, and vice-chairman of the Council, and I attended the Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University in Nashville. Mr. Boyce attended for the full two weeks; I was there the last week. The theme of the institute was "Human Value and Public Policy." We heard some of the outstanding leaders in the inter-group relations field, and had the privilege of meeting them personally and discussing problems with them. We wish that all members of the executive committee of the Council could have this experience.

DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE STATE

James B. McMillan of Charlotte, out-going president of the N. C. Bar Association, told members of the group in Asheville on June 28 that the lawyers of the state "have thus far failed to speak with clarity in the area of race relations." Referring to the states' Pupil Enrollment Act as one designed to "cushion the shock" of school desegregation, McMillan said: "After many years, these requirements (of the Supreme Court) remain more honored in the breach than in the observance. A fair question would be, McMillan added, "Have we done all we should to help create a climate of encouragement of school authorities?"

A Negro doctor has joined the staff of Charlotte's Memorial Hospital. He is Dr. C. Warren Williams, who now holds "scientific" membership in the North Carolina Medical Society. This membership entitles him to attend scientific and business meetings but not social affairs. Most Negro doctors have refused to apply for "scientific" membership and the Negro Medical Society of Charlotte last May voted to censure Dr. Williams for accepting this limited membership.

The Harnett County Board of Education admitted 20 Indian students to Dunn High School, including those who "sat-in" and picketed the school a year ago. Twenty elementary Indian children, however, were refused admission to Dunn Elementary School, saying that the school is already crowded, and ample facilities are available at the Maple Grove (Indian) School.

Indian children in Lumberton made their first application to white schools this fall. West Lumberton, with a large Indian population, was annexed to the city last December. The Indians said they would have to pay city taxes and were entitled to attend city schools. Heretofore they have accepted assignments to all-Indian schools without protests. Their applications for transfer to the city schools were turned down.

Dr. S. E. Duncan, president of Livingstone College and vice-chairman of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations has been appointed to membership on the State Board of Public Welfare by Governor Sanford. Dr. J. W. Seabrook, former president of Fayetteville State Teachers College, has been appointed to the State Employment Security Commission. (I believe that one or two other Negroes were appointed by the Governor, also, but I do not have their names or appointments.)

Monroe has been in the news because of racial disputes for several years, and usually the activities of one Robert Williams have been involved. This is not to say that Williams was the cause of the disturbances. The cause, of course, has been racial discrimination and segregation which Negroes are becoming less willing to accept without protest. But Williams has said on several occasions that he will fight violence with violence, and he made preparation for doing this by building up a small arsenal of arms in his home. Theoretically he would use violence only in self defense, but on August 27 Williams and his group took the offensive and kidnapped and held a white couple as hostages for several hours. This has proved Williams' undoing. He has been indicted for kidnapping and has disappeared. Things may be quiet in Monroe for a while but it must be remembered that the basic cause of the disturbances still remains.

In Charlotte, rumors had it during the summer that the building occupied by Harding High School last year was going to be made into an all-Negro

junior high school. The white faculty and students were being moved to a new set of buildings at the edge of the city. The community around the old building is about 50% Negro and 50% white.

Dr. R. A. Hawkins, Negro dentist and minister, told the school board that parents would not send their children to an all-Negro school in the old building abandoned by whites. But on August 1st the school board announced the assignment of 800 Negro pupils to this school, and Dr. Hawkins called for the boycott.

At this writing (Sept. 12) only about half the 800 Negro pupils have shown up at the school. The boycott has been far more effective than the school board anticipated. The board has threatened the parents with the school compulsory law. Dr. Hawkins replied that he would like to have such a case in court--pupils being compelled to attend a segregated school!

Judge Wilson Warlick ruled in June that the school board had not denied the constitutional rights of eight Negro students in refusing to admit them to Derita School in 1958 and 1959. Following this decision notice was filed of appeal, but the time elapsed before the appeal was made. T. H. Wyche, attorney for the eight children, said at the time; "We've got a better case--the one they (the school board) are developing at Harding High."

The new Mayor of Charlotte, Stan R. Brookshire, has appointed a Mayor's Committee on Human Relations composed of outstanding citizens of both races. He has asked the committee to study housing, recreation, education and employment, and to recommend measures of improvement in all these areas. He has made a number of speeches to civic clubs on the necessity of greater justice and progress in race relations.

The round-up of Negro students in formerly all-white schools in North Carolina, according to newspaper reports, is as follows: Chapel Hill 40; Charlotte 26; Greensboro 17; Winston-Salem 15; Durham 15; Yancey County 10; High Point 9; Raleigh 9; and Asheville 5. Schools on or near military reservations in Craven County and Goldsboro have 35 and 25 respectively. Dunn High School has admitted 18 Indian children.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, North Carolina

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: JUNE-JULY-AUGUST, 1961

Balance, May 31, 1961			$ 36.53
INCOME:	Contributions	$ 88.00	
	Memberships	373.00	
	New South Subscriptions	74.00	
	From Charlotte Council	400.00	
		935.00	
	From Southern Regional Council	3,000.00	3,935.00
	TOTAL FUNDS Available		$ 3,971.53
DISBURSEMENTS:			
	Rent	$ 150.00	
	Postage	170.00	
	Telephone and Telegraph	99.76	
	Office Supplies	159.53	
	Travel	226.40	
	Books, etc.	14.98	
	Retirement Fund	54.00	
	Subscriptions to New South	144.00	
	Miscellaneous	4.69	
	Payment to Social Security	76.50	
	Extra Office Help	8.50	
		1,108.36	
	Salaries	2,550.00	3,658.36
BALANCE, AUGUST 31, 1961			$ 313.17

Harry S Jones

A PROPOSAL FOR ACTION AGAINST SEGREGATION

It is proposed that white ministers and churchmen in Charlotte, as soon as a minimum number, perhaps a hundred, agree, stop patronizing restaurants, hotels, theatres and other places of public accommodation which are not open to non-whites. This would be done quietly, perhaps with no general announcement, at least no announcement that would list names. Each person would make his own explanation of his action whenever the occasion demanded, such as when he is invited by someone to eat at a segregated restaurant.

This would cost us something. It would be very inconvenient at times --as inconvenient as it is all of the time for our colored brothers! But if it is the right thing to do, should we shrink from paying the price?

Some of us who are genuinely concerned about inequalities in American life have cautioned Negroes to go slow--it takes time. But are we in any position to advise caution when all the time we are enjoying privileges that are denied to our colored friends? If we denied these privileges to ourselves, would we not be in a better position to advise--and probably in a much better position to understand the problem.

If a sizable number of persons agreed to this, it would certainly help to bring about needed changes. We could, if we wished, write to places we formerly patronized and explain why we are not there any more. The word would get around as our number grew, and particularly if prominent ministers and churchmen joined the group.

It is what people take for granted that sets the moral tone of the community. When ministers and church people, day after day, patronize public eating places where it is understood that Negroes are forbidden, it appears to be correct to do this. We give sanction to an injustice and an evil. Negroes have begun to protest vigorously against these inequalities. But why

should it be only Negroes? Is it because we white people are not ourselves subjected to these injustices, and we haven't enough imagination or enough concern to champion this cause for others?

In Charlotte, we are fortunate in that there is one downtown eating place--Ivey's Basement Restaurant--where we could eat, in addition to the lunch counters. There probably would be more places before long if more and more people refused to eat at segregated places. The airport restaurant has been desegregated for some time.

There is not nearly as much resistance to desegregation on the part of hotel and restaurant managers as many people think. The main fear is the loss of customers, and this fear has proven groundless in most cases. It would not take much pressure to cause other places to open their doors to non-whites.

Bishop Nolan B. Harmon said recently that the greatest problem facing America in this age is the problem of race relations. Maybe we ought to do something about it, in addition to expressing our concern. Here is a proposal for churchmen. Can we afford to do less?

September 20, 1961

RHA PR

Quarterly checks

Please issue quarterly checks for Alabama CHR, Tennessee CHR, North Carolina CHR, and Florida CHR.

Also, please issue a check for matching funds for the Florida Council on Human Relations in the amount of $1,602.03.

Thanks.

Ga. } Oct. 9
Va. }

Executive Director's Report to Board of Directors of VCHR
September 23, 1961

Having been your Executive Director for only seven weeks, I am in no position to give an over-all analysis, or comprehensive report, of the work of the Virginia Council at this time. However, if I had not been convinced that the Virginia Council has done, and is continuing to do, a worthy and effective job, I would not be in this position today. I am fully aware of the fact that I am following in the footsteps of three fine men who have served in this position as my predecessors. So whatever we shall be able to accomplish will be, in large measure, due to the effective leadership of John Marion, Paul Rilling and Dan Bowers.

My wife, Laura, is serving as Secretary in the State Office five days per week, Monday through Fridays. Since both the former Secretary and Executive Director left their positions on May 30 and June 15, respectively, naturally, Mrs. Lee and I have had to spend some time getting acquainted with the work from within the office. We feel that we have now become somewhat acquainted, and have adopted "efficiency" as our working motto.

Aside from learning the office from the inside, your Executive Director has filled the following engagements since August 1, 1961:

August 4 - Visited with the President of the Alexandria Council
August 4 - Had lunch with the President of the Richmond Council
August 9 - Met with the President of the Jefferson Council
August 10- Met with a representitive from William & Mary College
August 12- Attended the Fairfax County Council picnic
August 13- Preached at Tomahawk Baptist Church at 11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.
August15- Met with the Secretary-Treasurer of the Richmond Council
August 15- Entertained Paul Rilling of SRC for the night in our home
August 16- Spent the day going over work with Paul Rilling
August 17- Worked with AFSC representitive at Prince Edward County
August 22- Went over the witholding tax structure with tax consultant
August 22- Had lunch with Tom Henderson at desegregated Drug Store
August 24- Met with Executive Director of NCCJ, Peter Melette
August 24- Participated in discussion with James River Catfish Club
August 25- Spent the day in Prince Edward County meeting with various people
August 27- Preached at Baptist Church in Fredericksburg at 11:00 A. M. & 8:00 P.M. In afternoon, visited with members of the State Board and State Finance Committee in Fredericksburg
August 28- Had luncheon meeting with a group from Richmond Council
August 29- Met with president of Williamsburg Council
August 31- Had lunch with Membership Chairman of Richmond Council

Sept. 3 - Preached at a Baptist Church in Richmond at 11:00 A.M. and 8:00 P.M.
Sept. 4 - Attended Prince Edward County NAACP meeting, and visited with white leadership in late afternoon
Sept. 8 - Attended a meeting of the Richmond Baptist Ministerial Association at Dodsworth Farm
Sept. 9 - Met with State Finance Chairman in Annandale
Sept. 10- Preached at Mathews Baptist Church at 11:00 A.M. and 8:00 P.M.
Sept. 11- Was introduced to the Richmond Baptist Ministers at their first meeting
Sept. 11- Had lunch with the Program Chairman of the Richmond Council
Sept. 12- Met in Williamsburg with President of Council and Board Member. Also, visited with William and Mary College representitive
Sept. 12- Spoke briefly to Council on Human Dignity in Newsport-News

Sept. 13- Spoke to Executive Committee of Norfolk Council
Sept. 14- Had lunch with young millionaire from Catfish Club
Sept. 14- Met with the Mayor of Richmond, along with the President of Richmond Council and a member of the State Board, seeking a bi-racial Commission for the city of Richmond
Sept. 14- Attended a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Richmond Council
Sept. 18- Spoke to Richmond Pastor's Conference at the First Baptist Church in Richmond on the work of VCHR
Sept. 19- Spoke to the Lynchburg Council in Lynchburg
Sept. 20- Met with leaders of the Roanoke Council, and also the President of the Roanoke Commission on Community Relations
Sept. 21- Met with the Executive Directors of NCCJ and Anti-Defamation League

Future engagements include:
Sept. 28- Speak at Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary in Wake Forest, North Carolina, on Human Relations (Their expense)
Sept. 24- To preach at a Baptist Church in Fredericksburg at 11:00 A.M. & 8 P.M.
October 5 - Speak to Richmond Council
October 18- Speak to Williamsburg Council
October 22- Address Youth Conference at the Congregational Church in Annandale
November 30- Give Chapel address at Virginia Union University in Richmond
February 2,3,4, 1962 - Speaker and discussion leader at Youth Conference in Scarsdale, New York (Their expense)
Spring 1962 - Invited to speak to Macon, Georgia Council on Human Relations

I have attached to this report a sheet on the over-all school desegregation situation in Virginia, a report of our financial status, and reports showing where we stand within SRC as compared to other states regarding membership and fund raising.

My greatest areas of concern, after seven weeks, are:

A. We need to interpret our philosophy and role as VCHR to the Virginia Citizenry at large, but specifically to the elite and secure element of the white community.

B. We must avoid a let-down in our work and concern when there is no acute crisis at hand, but see our role as offering a positive and constructive rallying point for communication and discussion between responsible leaders of any and all groups, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, to bring about the desegregation of our society without violence or mob-action.

C. We need to strengthen the seventeen local councils to become more active in this interpretation through programs and activities relevant to their areas.

D. We need to bring the seventeen local councils into a closer relationship with VCHR and SRC, and to co-ordinate the local councils into a state-wide movement as well as local projects.

E. We need to establish new councils in every area of our state, and to increase membership as well as more membership participation in those councils already established.

F. We need to avoid the formation of other organizations within areas where local councils exist, which do the work that should be done by the local councils.

G. We need to investigate more carefully, and become involved more effectively, in helping remove from Virginia, and our nation, the blight of closed public schools in Prince Edward County.

H. We need to work as closely as possible, and offer encouragement whenever possible, to other organizations and agencies whose goals are the same as that of VCHR, but whose methods and techniques are different.

I. We need to remember that our's is a work concerned with primarily the intangibles, and that because of this very fact, it is a very complex work and one extremely hard to evaluate. Local Council leaders should remember that within our own membership there are those who would like to go faster, thus when there is no acute crisis or exciting project going, these members tend to complain or lose interest. Whereas, there are other members who belong because of conscience sake, and when there is an acute crisis, or an exciting project underway, these grow timid and tend to lose interest. Also, we should remember that the State of Virginia has many different and diversified communities, and projects and methods which work within one community will not, necessarily, work within all communities. However, our basic philosophy of offering a rallying point for responsible community leaders to come to grip with their own peculiar problems, will hold true for all communities.

J. I can see the possibility for the need of dividing our state work into geographic areas, such as, Eastern, Western, Northern, Southern and Central districts. Advantages for this might be district group meetings, workshops and even district Board Meetings held at intervals between General Board meetings.

K. The only apprehension, of any sizable concern, is that of financing our work. In order to do the things listed above, we must have better and more office space, better and more office equipment, and some increase of staff. The State Finance Committee is aware of these concerns and will recommend to you a budget which, if approved and subscribed, would take care of a part of these needs.

I offer to you, the Board of Directors, my sincere dedication in directing the VCHR into new and enlarged areas of service. I ask from you, not what VCHR can do for me, but what can I do for VCHR. I solicit your support, advice, constructive criticisms, and, MOST OF ALL, your concern in remaining involved and active in keeping our work before the general public of Virginia through the many influences which you hold over your respective constituency. I trust that you will share with me your information and make requests for my services at any time you feel I might be able to serve our cause.

Respectfully submitted,

Heslip M. Lee, Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations

REPORT ON SCHOOL INTEGRATION IN VIRGINIA

	1960	1961
Number of Negroes attending formerly all-white schools	211	537
Number of formerly all-white schools admitting Negroes	43	73
Number of localities with integrated schools	11	19

Localities admitting Negroes for the first time in 1961:

Falls Church----------	2 admitted to High School 1 admitted to elementary school
King William County------	3 admitted to West Point High School
Montgomery County-------	2 admitted to Blacksburg High School
Prince William County--	3 admitted to Occoquan elementary school
Roanoke County----------	1 admitted to Cave Spring High School
Stafford County---------	3 admitted to elementary school
Newport News----------	14 admitted to five schools
Hampton----------	1 admitted to Hampton High School

In addition to the above, the following localities show the number of Negroes admitted for 1961:

Locality	Number admitted 1961
Alexandria----------	26
Arlington County----------	144
Charlottesville----------	35
Fairfax County----------	103
Floyd County----------	16
Galax----------	24
Norfolk----------	51
Pulaski County----------	26
Richmond----------	34
Roanoke----------	29
Warren County----------	19

WHERE VIRGINIA STANDS IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER STATES

State	MEMBERSHIP Feb.1960	July 1961	Funds Raised 1959	Funds Raised 1960	No. Coundils July 1961
Virginia	1618	1950	$7704	$7747	16
Florida	800	700	7015	6178	11
Tennessee	336	581	1138	4714	6
N. C.	470	508	4145	6725	3
Alabama	500	500	4593	12,577	8
Georgia	400	455	3295	4599	5
S. C.	305	384	2537	4419	5
Arkansas	209	233	11897	2826	1
Kentucky	50	50	1000	550	-
Houston, Texas		160			2

Local Council Membership Of Virginia Council on Human Relations

Alexandria	197
Arlington	111
Blacksburg	53
Charlottesville	215
Fredericksburg	28
Fairfax County	439
Lynchburg	160
Penninsular	34
Williamsburg	16
Prince William Co.	9
Norfolk	108
Richmond-Petersburg	461
Roanoke	
Staunton	
Lounden Co.	
Jefferson	)
General Membership	119
TOTAL	1950

MONTHLY RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (New South not Included)
Virginia Council On Human Relations

1959 Month	Virginia Receipts	Special Contributions	SRC Receipts	Disbursements
January	$841.00	$1000.00	$1000.00	$1269.02
February	681.62	871.40 *	1000.00 *	1741.84
March	1280.00			1284.27
April	574.50		1000.00	1644.14
May	252.00			1338.50
June	362.00		1000.00	1148.94
July	658.80			1171.96
August	503.00			1326.20
September	509.00		150.00	1381.07
October	314.50		1000.00	1586.00
November	868.50			1127.18
December	412.51			1136.06
TOTALS	$7257.43	$1871.40	$5150.00	$16155.18

* Front Royal Educational Fund

1960				
January	369.39	750.00 **	975.00	1298.87
February	735.00		1500.00	1193.63
March	755.84			1306.55
April	593.50		975.00	1748.76
May	966.85			1255.93
June	427.50		1500.00	894.43
July			975.00	963.30
August	189.00			809.78
September	495.00			997.76
October	330.00		2475.00	1122.87
November		164.00 ***		1336.78
December	1057.00	250.00 +		1257.46
TOTALS	$5919.08	$1164.00	$8400.00	$14186.12

** Front Royal Educational Fund *** Dinner Meeting

1961 (First Eight Months)				
January	659.59	213.00 ÷	975.00	1361.89
February	1525.50	15.00 ÷		1381.50
March	668.29			1196.33
April	758.50		975.00	1163.99
May	688.50			1089.65
June	165.00		3375.00	1543.41
July	149.00			194.60
August	751.69			1174.99
TOTALS	$5366.07	$228.00	$5325.00	$9106.36

+ Prince Edward Fund

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
FINANCIAL REPORT
for
AUGUST 1961

August Income:

Membership dues	85.00		
Contributions	656.00		
New South	56.00		
Tax adjustment	10.69		
SRC	0	Total	$807.69

August Disbursements:

Salaries	562.02		
Housing and Travel	266.67		
Office Supplies	69.40		
Printing	1.44		
Telephone	71.56		
Literature	10.95		
Postage	100.00		
Rent	35.00		
New South	84.00		
Richmond Council	31.00		
Miscelleaneous:			
Finance Committee Dinner	26.95		
Bank Charges	6.07	Total	$1265.06

Income for August	$ 807.69
Bank Balance July 31, 1961	1449.62
Totals	$2257.31

Disbursements for August	$1265.06
Bank Balance Aug. 31, 1961	992.25
Totals	$2257.31

In the future, a report such as this one will be given each member of the State Finance Committee on a quarterly basis. Such reports will be given on April 1, July 1, October 1, and January 1 of each year.

AGENDA

September 23, 1961

10:30 A.M. Assemble in THE COLLEGE INN
Greetings from your President, and briefing on program.

10:45 A.M. Group meetings as follows:

Group one: Human Relations at the local Council level: Bert Seidman, Pres. of Fairfax Co. Council, Presiding.

a. Highlights of each local council given by the local council presidents.

b. Discussion of areas of work carried on by each local council, number of committees, etc.

c. Discussion of needed areas of concern.

d. Ways to get things done.

Group two: State Finance Committee Meeting, Dave Scull presiding

a. Discussion of budget for 1961-62
b. Discussion of ways to raise next year's budget
c. Discussion of membership on calendar year basis
d. Discussion of co-ordinating local council amount of dues sent to State Office
e. Adoption of 1961-62 budget by Finance Committee

Group Three: Human Relations from the State level: Tom Henderson presiding

a. Where Virginia stands in relation to the rest of the South
b. Trends, accomplishments and results obtained
c. Areas in Virginia where work is progressing
d. Areas in Virginia where obstacles are greatest
e. Goals, objectives and areas of concern
f. The role of the Board of Directors in VCHR's work

11:30 A.M. Coffee and Cokes will be served by VCHR
11:35 A.M. Discussion groups will continue
12:30 Lunch ($1.25 per person) - Time to get better acquainted.

1:30 P.M. General Meeting in THE COLLEGE INN, Tom Henderson presiding

a. Reading of minutes of last Board Meeting
b. Report of Executive Director, Heslip M. Lee
c. Discussion of time and place of Annual Meeting
d. Appointment of program committee for Annual meeting
e. Appointment of Nominating Committee, by President Henderson

(over)

f. Report on State Finance Committee
   1. Report of State Treasurer, Rev. H.G. Knight
   2. Presentation of proposed 1961-62 State budget, Dave Scull
   3. Discussion and adoption of the budget
   4. Discussion of fund-raising methods

g. General, new business

3:30 Adjournment

At 2:30 P.M. Coffee and Cokes will be served by VCHR

VCHR, STATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT
September 23, 1961

Members present:
Dave Scull, Fairfax County Council, Chairman
Joe K. Higdon, Richmond Council
M. H. Sublett, Fredericksburg Council
W. R. Walker, Peninsula Council
Lambert Molyneaux, Charlottesville Council
Kenneth Morland, Lynchburg Council
Harold O. DeWitt, Williamsburg Council

I. Financial Report:
A. Report of Income and Disbursements for 1959, 1960 & eight months of 1961.
B. Bank Balance as of September 23, 1961 showed $1,052.25.

II. The following recommendations were approved for presentation to the Board of Directors for adoption:

A. We recommend that each local council send to the VCHR State Office in Richmond a minimum of $2.50 per member per year from membership dues. (We suggest as a good practice, that each council consider $5.00, as annual membership dues, with $2.50 being sent to the State Office, $2.50 being kept by the Local Council, and that New South be an optional item at $2.00 per year, over and above the $5.00 annual membership dues).
B. We recommend that each counciladopt the calendar year as their fiscal year for membership dues. New members would pay the full dues if joining before July 1, of any year, and new members would pay one-half annual dues if joining after July 1, as membership dues for the remaining part of that year.
C. We recommend that all contributions, above membership dues, be divided 80% to the State Office and 20% kept by the local council, unless ear-marked or specified otherwise by the donor.

NOTE: (A, B, and C except the suggestion in parenthesis, were adopted by the Board of Directors)

III. There was a discussion, with full explanation, of a new duplicate form, which is now being printed, to be used by all local councils as membership receipts and records.

IV. The 1961-62 Budget was drawn up and approved by the Committee:
A. Budget of $19,500.00 for 1961-62 was approved by the Board of Directors as presented by the Committee. (Copy attached)
B. The Committee discussed at length the need of an Associate Director, and recommended an enlarged budget of an additional $6500.00, if, when subscribed, will provide this additional staff member. The enlarged budget, under provisions stated above, was approved by the Board. (Copy attached)

V. The Committee agreed upon a suggested quota for each local council to meet in raising the proposed budget for 1961-62. (Copy attached)

VI. The Committee received approval from the Board of Directors to explore the idea of VCHR offering an industrial consultant service to Corporate and Private Industries of Virginia.

Dave Scull, Chm. State Finance Committee

Q Rept

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DR. RICHARD HOCKING
CHAIRMAN

REV. LUCIUS PITTS
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

DR. TILMAN COTHRAN
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. DANIEL HOLLUMS
SECRETARY

MR. JOHN GLUSTROM
TREASURER

September 26, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is our quarterly report.

The comparison with last year is most interesting. For the preceding 11 months the amount collected is almost identical. However, this year the memberships have increased from $909 to $2,257 and the donations have decreased from $4030 to $2646.

Perhaps I am too optimistic but I can't help but think we are in better shape and that next year we can collect more money in donations if we plan better.

The Councils are all improving. Columbus has had a successful experience and when I go down in a couple of weeks I hope we can make some progress in getting more white members. Macon has had large enthusiastic meetings all summer. As as you know Savannah is thriving. Augusta has had its first fall meeting and has new board members, and is making plans for fall activities. They are working closely with the students who are planning their 'selective buying' campaign. Atlanta had a membership meeting this month and is planning various activities using volunteers-a church committee and a membership committee are being organized.

We are working in Rome and Athens as our next spots for Councils.

We have planned our annual meeting for November 2 and 3 in Atlanta. At this time we plan to make by-law changes and elect officers and board. The committee has the by-laws ready for approval. We hope that we will have better understanding of procedures and can then dismiss them from our worries and put more emphasis on program.

We have set a tentative date for an Employment conference November 16 and 17. Henderson from Fisk is available these dates. We are thinking of having this outside Atlanta. I would like to have three meetings this fall in three different cities. The third is not planned at the moment. We might consider one in Columbus or Rome in cooperation with Alabama--Subject? Time? The first week in December, perhaps. I hope to talk with Jimerson about this.

We hope this fall to make the first trips to Albany and Brunswick to begin the foundation for Councils.

Our travel schedule is filling up fast---And so it goes!

Frances

F/wlh
Enclosure

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, 1961

ON HAND JUNE 1, 1961		$2,642.95
INCOME:		
Grants-In-Aid	$2,875.00	
Memberships	378.00	
Contributions	366.00	
New South	24.00	
		3,643.00
TOTAL		$6,285.95
EXPENDITURES:		
Auditor	$ 100.00	
Refund to Local Councils	208.00	
Printing	339.70	
Office Supplies	200.00	
Salaries	1,844.16	
Postage	151.80	
Telephone	230.68	
Rent	300.00	
Travel	111.13	
Equipment	14.18	
New South	46.00	
Miscellaneous	28.05	
Taxes	567.10	
		4,140.80
On hand September 1, 1961		$2,145.15

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
September 27, 1961

To all those who made a PHILANTHROPIST'S PLEDGE for 1961:

I learned, at our Board meeting on September 23, that many of you who made a pledge for the financial support of the Virginia Council for 1961, are somewhat disappointed in not having received notices lately of your amount due toward your pledge.

As your new Executive Director, I was pleased to know that you expected our office to remind you of your pledges, and I apologize for not having done so before this time. I'm certain that you are aware of the fact that there was no Executive Director, or staff, in the office between June 15 and August 1. This no doubt explains why your notices got held up somewhere along the line.

Our records show that you pledged _____.

Our records show that you have paid _____.

You have a balance due of _____.

If, for any reason, these records are not consistant with yours, please inform us, and we shall be glad to set ours straight.

I might add that our Board of Directors, at their regular meeting on September 23, 1961, showed every sign of assisting me in enlarging the work of the Virginia Council. I am encouraged by every visit and contact which I have made since coming to this position. I offer to you my every effort to make our work felt and appreciated by every living person in our State. Please feel free to keep us informed on anything taking place within your community or Council. Also, please write us, visit us, call us on the phone, ask of us for services, and join us at our Annual meeting in Williamsburg in November. (Date to be selected).

Sincerely,

Heslip Lee

Heslip M. Lee, Executive Director

VCHR, BUDGET FOR 1961-62

NOTE: This budget was presented to the VCHR Board of Directors, by the State Finance Committee, on Saturday, September 23, 1961. This budget was approved by the Board of Directors.

REGULAR BUDGET

I. Salaries:			
A. Executive Director	$5500.00		
B. Secretary to the Director	3000.00		
C. Kelly Girl during Summer Vacations	250.00		
D. Additional help for rush projects	250.00	Total	$9000.00
II. Supplements to salaries:			
A. Housing Allowance for Director	$2000.00		
B. Travel allowance for Director 8¢ per mile	1500.00	Total	$3500.00
III. Council's matching Social Security	$475.00	Total	$475.00
IV. Office Expenses:			
A. Postage	$ 600.00		
B. Office Supplies	600.00		
C. Telephone	500.00		
D. Literature	275.00		
E. Printing	750.00		
F. Rent	1200.00		
G. Office Equipment	500.00	Total	$4425.00
V. Contingency Fund: (Special causes, such as Prince Edward)	$1000.00	Total	$1000.00
VI. Programs:			
A. Committee Meeting Expenses	$100.00		
B. Annual Meeting	200.00		
C. Workshops	600.00		
D. Recognition Awards	200.00	Total	$1100.00
TOTAL REGULAR BUDGET			$19500.00

EXPANDED BUDGET

NOTE: (The expanded portion of this budget will be sought from Foundation Grants, or from special funds, and only when such funds have been obtained will an an Associate Director be employed).

VII. Additional Staff:			
A. Associate Director	$5500.00		
B. Witholding Social Security matching	200.00		
C. Travel allowance	800.00	Total	$6500.00

TOTAL REGULAR AND EXPANDED BUDGET---------- $26000.00

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Suggested Quota for local councils

FUND RAISING
1961-62 Budget

Gifts and Matching fund from Southern Regional Council-- $6300.00

Quota for local councils:

Alexandria----------	$1200.00	
Arlington----------	1000.00	
Blacksburg----------	250.00	
Charlottesville----------	1200.00	
Fairfax County----------	2000.00	
Fredericksburg----------	200.00	
Lynchburg----------	800.00	
Peninsula----------	200.00	
Williamsburg----------	100.00	
Prince William County----------	50.00	
Norfolk----------	600.00	
Richmond-Petersburg----------	2200.00	
Loudoun----------	300.00	
Roanoke----------	200.00	
Staunton----------	100.00	
New Councils and membership at large---------	800.00	
Total Council Contributions		$11200.00

Gifts from State Foundations and organizations	$2000.00
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR REGULAR BUDGET----------	$19500.00

National Foundations and out-of-state gifts---------- $6500.00
NOTE: (These funds will go toward the employment of an Associate Director) This item was adopted as an enlarged Budget.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR REGULAR AND ENLARGED BUDGET $26000.00

Each local council is requested to approve its quota of subscriptions toward this budget, and to notify your State Executive Director of council action.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The following persons were nominated to serve on the indicated Committees at the Board Meeting on Saturday, September 23, 1961. Please remember that each of these Committees are to complete their work by the time of the Annual Meeting which will be held in Williamsburg on either November 13 or 20.

Nominating Committee:
Rev. Hubert Beckwith, Chairman Box 288 Annandale, Virginia
Dr. C. Waldo Scott, 1003 28th. St. Newport-News, Va.
Dr. Lambert Molyneaux, 400 Alderman Road, Charlottesville
Dr. Walter Russell Bowie, 119 Windsor Road, Alexandria
Rev. Edward Meeks Gregory, 4311 Coventry Road, Richmond
Mr. Harold O. DeWItt, 426 Burbank St., Williamsburg
Mr. Carl Auvil, 1113 Nicholspn Road, Falls Church
Dr. E. B. Henderson, 307 West Fairfax Street, Falls Church
Dr. Frank Daniel Box 136, Charlottesville

Program Committee: For Annual Meeting
Dr. Aubrey Brown, Chairman, 512 East Main St., Richmond
Mrs. Theodore Adams, 5407 Matoaka Road, Richmond
Rev. Benj. F. Bunn, 800 Anderson Street, Charlottesville
Mr. W. R. Walker, 72 Shoe Lane, Warwick, Va.
Mr. Harold O. DeWitt, 426 Burbank St., Williamsburg
Mr. Jo K. Higdon, 3305 West Franklin St., Richmond

Committee for re-writing our Brochure stating Aims, purposes, etc.
Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, Chairman, Virginia Union University, Richmond
Dr. Rachel Henderlite, 3505 Brook Road, Richmond
Dr. Harry Roberts, Virginia State College, Petersburg
Dr. Edna Coalson, Virginia State College, Petersburg
Dr. J. Kenneth Morland, 1511 Arrow Street, Lynchburg
Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, P.O. Box 208, Staunton, Va.
Mrs. A.J.E. Davis, 5210 27th. Street, Arlington
Mr. Carl Auvil, 1113 Nicholson Road, Falls Church

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Narrative Quarterly Report
July-September, 1961

I. Significant Events

A. In the Schools

1. Little Rock school officials in late May assigned 24 Negro students to four white junior high schools and 24 to three senior high schools. Within the allotted ten-day period 15 Negro students protested assignment to Negro schools.

The fifteen protestors after hearings were denied reassignments. In its report on assignments to Judge Young the school board announced for the first time its policy against all "lateral" transfer of students. Thus, they explained to the Judge the failure to assign any Negro students from the seventh, eighth, eleventh, twelfth grades.

2. On August 15, Mr. Floyd Parsons from Big Springs, Texas, became the superintendent of the Little Rock school system. He replaced Terrell E. Powell who was hired on a temporary basis and was now returned as principal of Hall High. Big Springs elementary schools have been desegregated since 1954. The junior and senior high schools are desegregated as of this year.

3. A total of forty-six Negro students entered seven formerly white schools in Little Rock on September 3 without incident.

Early in August the Capitol Citizens Council, Amis Guthridge, President, issued a sixteen page pamphlet depicting the terrors of "mongrelization", "miscegenation", "integration", with two pages asking patrons to protest to the Board day and night via phone. Pictures, names, addresses, and phone numbers of board members were given. Members of the Board reported that they received only a few calls.

On August 30 the "save our schools" forces" mailed to 6000 school parents a letter urging cooperation with the school board. Those signing the letter were heads of the Women's Emergency Committee, the Committee for Peaceful Operation of Public Schools, and the Little Rock PTA Council.

No organized demonstrations or efforts at boycott were reported on September 5.

4. The Dollarway Board assigned one of two Negro first graders who applied. (see below about court action)

5. Two separate committees of school patrons, a white and a colored, made reports to the Pine Bluff school superintendent in regard to recommendations of the Peabody Research Team. The committee of whites emphasized need for more money and more buildings. The committee of Negroes emphasized need for more money byt called for a new desegregated central high school and for a colored assistant superintendent. (These latter requests were not in the Peabody report.) Both reports had prominent coverage in the Pine Bluff Commercial.

B. In the Courts

1. On August 25 Federal Judge J. Smith Henley ordered the Dollarway School Board to admit both the Negro applicants to the first grade. He expressed dissatisfaction with the progress of the desegregation plan, without blaming the Board. "But," he said, "the fact remains that as the situation now appears, the use by the Board of its objective intelligence and mental maturity criteria as assignment standard at the first-grade level,---, is not going to produce at Dollarway anything other than token integration---."

That token integration, he noted, would not comply with rulings of the Court of Appeals. He ordered the Board to dispense with the intelligence tests for first graders. He also advised the Board to use its policy against lateral transfers less vigorously in the lower grades.

2. In September Judge Gordon Young ruled for the Little Rock School Board in answer to the challenge of Negro plaintiffs to assignments made in May. The challenge was heard on August 31. Attorney Wiley Branton attacked the Board's procedure in denying all lateral transfers. He contended that if Negro students of whatever grade are in schools on a discrimminatory basis, to keep them in these schools is to continue discrimmination and violation of constitutional rights. He pleaded for assignment on basis of residence only. He also charged that desegregation of junior high schools without previous public announcement was discrimminatory.
The case has been appealed to the federal Court of Appeals.

3. The County Chancery Court in August ruled that Little Rock school officials had acted within their powers in changing Rightsell Elementary School from a school for whites to a school for Negroes. The suit was filed by eleven white property owners. (Negro leaders had previously protested the change on grounds of perpetuation of segregation.) Appeal has been made to Arkansas Supreme Court.

D. In Communities

1. In September Mayor Laman, North Little Rock, named Dr. Solomon Hill, President of Shorter College, to that city's Commission on Housing.

2. Parents of Negro children now in desegregated schools in Little Rock have completed an organization, "Citizens for Better Education", with Mr. Leslie Jordan as chairman. (see below about ACHR activities)

3. Professional and business leaders among Negroes have elected officers in their organization, "Council on Community Affairs". The Reverend Robert Wilson of Wesley Chapel is President. (see below about ACHR activities)

4. The Little League team representing Fayetteville has Negro players. The team has participated in district tournament with teams from South Arkansas without protest, with no incidents, with friendly response from spectators.

5. The Memorial Cemetery at Rohwer Relocation Center (Japanese) has been reclaimed from the South Arkansas wilderness through cooperation of former Japanese and Caucasian residents of that Center and local authorities including Desha County Judge, a school superintendent, and commander of the local Legion Post. This cemetery is distinguished by a massive concrete monument, shaped like an army tank, enscribed with the names of thirty Japanese-American soldiers who died fighting in Italy and France while their families were at Rohwer Center. Dedication ceremonies will be held October 15.

6. On August 22 Little Rock voted for revenue bonds to guarantee its first industry since 1957, Jacuzzi Brothers, pump-makers from California.

7. On July 11 Little Rock had its first Freedom Riders. The city police arrested four of the five a la Jackson. Freed them for a few hours via an agreement. Rejailed them after the riders revoked the agreement. Finally freed them under agreement not to make other tests in the state.

D. Political Activities

1. Governor Faubus called the Legislature to its second special session of the year on August 27. Urgent reason for the call was redistricting of the state to reduce the Congressional districts from six to four. But the governor in his call and special message listed eleven acts which he wanted. Despite consistent resistance to his vigorous "leadership" by ten senators the Governor secured action on **nine** of the eleven. Karr Shannon, columnist for the Democrat, not always unfriendly to Faubus, interpreted his performance as evidence that he has the most powerful political machine ever developed in Arkansas.

2. Congressman Dale Alford failed to get his appointment of Ed I. McKinley, identified with the segregationists and recalled from the Little Rock School Board in 1959, to the position of Little Rock Postmaster. His second choice lives outside Little Rock and receives mail from Roland. The present move to rectify this is to get service to his home put on a rural route out of Little Rock.

3. Newspapers indicate the delay in naming new U.S. District Marshalls and Attorneys is caused by a disagreement between the Senators, Fulbright and McClellan. Reported agreement in the Arkansas papers would name Pat Henderson of England, Arkansas, as marshall for the eastern district at Little Rock. Washington has received a barrage of protest with affidavits of Henderson's leadership in White Citizens Councils. These protests, strangely enough, are from citizens seeking real progress in race relations and from some politicians among the avowed racists, including Jim Johnson.

4. The attack on Fulbright for his memorandum on the military in politics taken up by Thurmond and Alford is interpreted by a New York Times Magazine article as the issue by which Goldwater will seek support from conservatives North and South and, at the same time, test his strength as a Republican presidential candidate. Arkansas politicians are using this incident for their purposes. (see next item)

5. Governor Faubus' weekly newspaper, The Statesman, notably through reprinted articles and editorials, is making a continuous effort to discredit Fulbright. No commentary is quite ready to hazard a guess as to what this means. Faubus personally showed his ill will to the Senator because of his supposed opposition to the Governor's 60 million dollar bond program.

Many have noted that Faubus has not in the mass media appealed to the race issue in recent months. The Statesman, which reaches rural areas and conservative businessmen, through reprinted articles and editorials by Thurmond Sensing and Tom Anderson of Farm and Ranch, a Birchist, never lets the racial issue cool.

6. Mr. Faubus was one of the four governors present at the "unity" conference call by Governor Barnett for July 19.

7. All the 1959 Labor Day dynamiters are now freed from prison. J.D.Sims, who confessed, served twenty months of a five year sentence.. The Governor used executive powers without recommendation from law enforcement officers to reduce the sentences of two from three years to 15 months. Lauderdale convicted of masterminding the plot had his fine cancelled and his sentence reduced from three to one year. He served from April to September, 1961.

E. In Organizations

1. Monthly interracial breakfast conferences of ministers in Little Rock

continued. On July 12 they set in motion ideas which led to visits to the imprisoned Freedom Riders and some favorable public interpretation of the riders.

2. The local Congregational Church sponsored a luncheon for Mrs. Catherine Linder, manager of the office of communication for the United Church of Christ. She is planning a story on the church's work with children and youth at Booker Homes. She had conferences with representatives of Little Rock's papers.

II. Activities of ACHR

A. In Relation to Schools

1. Anticipating hearings for the fifteen students who asked for reassignment, the Urban League and ACHR sponsored a meeting for the Negro parents and the fifteen children with an attorney. They received briefing on the nature of the hearing, their rights, and the kind of answers expected by the school board. At the meeting most parents agreed to have news reporters present for the hearing, a new expression of confidence by Negro parents. Some parents indicated they would emphasize the crowded condition at Dunbar School and the low moral level of students there as their reasons for wanting to change. (This they actually did with full newspaper coverage. See repercussions in the Negro newspaper, below.)

2. The Mediator Journal, Negro weekly, had a stinging and, probably, inspired editorial on July 14 criticizing the Negro parents for "downgrading Dunbar Junior High" in the hearing before the school board. (see above) In response to the editor leaders of the parents, their local attorney, the secretary of the Urban League, and the Director of ACHR met on July 14 to outline an answer. The secretary of the Urban League drafted the answer in the form of a signed editorial. It emphasized that Negro parents did not blame the principal and teachers at Dunbar, that segregation itself was responsible for the deplorable conditions at Dunbar, that they, the Negro parents, were reacting only as parents, not as Negroes, who wanted better conditions for their children and were no longer willing to defend a local school simply because it was Negro. The editor ran the piece and personally apologized to the attorney for the Negroes.

3. Late in July the parents of Negro students scheduled to attend integrated schools in the fall started to meet informally. The group was convened by Herbert Tyson of the Urban League and Ozell Sutton, Associate Director of ACHR. It's concern was the problems facing the Negro children in adjusting to the new situation. It was out of these meetings and this concern that the organization, the Citizens Committee for Better Education, was born.

The Committee has been devoting its time to such problems as morale building, transportation and general wellbeing of the students. Mr. Ted Lamb, a member of the school board, was invited to speak to the group as was Attorney Wiley Branton, NAACP Legal Defense head in Arkansas.

A reception, to which the general public was invited, was held the last Sunday in August to give recognition to the students and their parents. A goodly number of persons, some of which were from the white community, turned out.

Following the first week of school an old fashioned "testimonial" was held in which the students told of their first week's experience and their determination. This sharing of experiences is believed to have strenthened the determination of both the children and their parents to continue in spite of some problems.

4. The "bridge across the barrier" program was begun at the suggestion of Ruth Arnold of the ACHR staff. Through it an interested member of the white community extends a helping hand to a Negro family experiencing the problems involved in having a child attend an integrated school. The white persons merely contacted the Negro families and offered whatever aid possible in solving the problems that arise from time to time.

This was an entirely new experience for both whites and Negroes and tends to broaden their experiences in human relations. A meeting of all those involved in the project is in the planning stage.

B. In Relation to the Communities

1. On July 11 Little Rock had its first Freedom Riders. They arrived at 7:15 p.m. after some thirty-six hours of advance notice in the press. ACHR staff tried to reach secretary of Chamber of Commerce, secretary of Downtown, Unlimited, and attorney son of Brooks Hays. All were out of town. He did reach Mr. Hugh Patterson, publisher of the Gazette who agreed on these points: (1) officials of the bus station should not ask for arrest of riders; (2) city manager and police chief should plan to allow no crowd to gather and should have plain clothes police inside the station for potential law breakers; (3) the riders should be permitted to use the facilities. Mr. Patterson agreed to try to clear these matters. He called at 9:00 p.m. July 10 to report agreement by all parties.

What happened at 7:15, July 11, is known to the world. Mr. Patterson called again at 9:00 p.m. to explain, "Douthit (city manager) and the police chief have goofed the whole matter." None of the business leaders wanted the adverse publicity and moved to get the riders released and out of the state.

A phone call Tuesday morning to a knowledgeable lawyer and friend of the police chief brought the information that the manager and city directors had established no firm policy and left it to the chief to do the best he could to get by with "the least noise possible." The police made policy in a panic situation. On Wednesday, July 12, the Director of ACHR phoned an Arkansas assistant to the U.S. Attorney General reporting events to that minute. (Subsequently it became known that Attorney Wiley Branton was in the office of the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, when the call was received! He received direct advice about action in Little Rock to prevent further arrest of Riders by city officials.)

2. ACHR gave assistance to Fayetteville's Council on Community Relations in setting up a workshop on employment of Negroes for October 17, helping with resource persons.

3. The Committee for Community Unity (the executive group for the Conference on Community Unity) have agreed to bring together for conference and fellowship all persons involved in "bridges across the barrier" plus more white students. The direction and the leaders of the group seem to indicate it will become the Little Rock associate of ACHR. ACHR made the suggestion for this project.

4. The staff has helped individuals who seek to make real the integration of certain local groups: Foreign Film Society, AAUW, League of Women Voters, and events at the auditorium. The effort is to get Negro participation in these.

5. Two individual complaints came to the office for help:

a. A teacher at Philander Smith checking children's books in the Public Library was asked to leave the children's department since it was not desegregated. Two ACHR members who are members of the Library Board have been given this information. They indicate the policy is already established that the new library building will be entirely desegregated.

b. Mrs. A.M. Feland called our attention to the fact that Mrs. Maggie Mae Phifer, an isolated Negro resident of a developing western section, is being pushed around by one of the developers. We still are working on this matter.

6. One criticism usually flung at the Negro community is its lack of unity in pursuing its objectives. A new organization, the Council on Community Affairs, shows promise of correcting this in the Little Rock area.

This is another project on which ACHR's staff has worked in cooperation with Herbert Tyson of the Urban League. This organization has managed to bind some leaders and potential leaders to its program of unity in matters affecting the Negro community.

The Council has a two-fold purpose: 1) to "pursue with all vigor" the rights of all people to justice and equality as guaranteed by the Constitution; and 2) to give the Negroes a united voice in all matters affecting their general welfare.

Already the group has met with the city management board. Here the Negro leaders asked for the establishment of an interracial commission on Human Relations and the integration of all parks and recreation facilities. The group is in the process of setting up committees on education, employment, housing, etc. The committees are to draft the goals of Negroes in each of these fields and present these objectives to the proper persons.

7. On August 31, Duke Ellington cancelled a performance in Little Rock's Robinson Auditorium as a result of local NAACP's protest to the segregated seating policy.

The situation came to light when one of the Negro community's most outstanding citizens, Dr. J. M. Robinson, went to buy tickets and was offered balcony tickets only. ACHR's staff worked in cooperation with other organizations to get the policy changed. Conversations were held with the city manager and Mr. E. E. Beaumont, chairman of the auditorium commission. The segregation policy has not been changed and further work is being done to correct this situation.

8. Something new was used in voter registration in Little Rock in September. Students from three Negro colleges went on a "Poll Tax March." Student participation dramatized the importance of qualifying Negroes to vote and actually registered some 500 persons. This idea holds promise for greater success next year when all details are worked out on the basis of this year's experience.

C. In Relation to News Media and Literature

1. ACHR mailed Creger's <u>This Is What We Found</u> to 75 local Arkansas libraries in August.

2. The staff continued its close relation with newspaper staffs: news stories and letters from Negro citizens, studies on integrated housing to one reporter, attention of editors to <u>Black Muslims</u>, alerting city editors to activities of and possible "fronts" for the radical rights.

3. The associate director writes a weekly column, "Open Doors", for the <u>Mediator Journal</u> (weekly) and the <u>Baptist Vanguard</u>, both Negro publications.

D. Organizational

1. The staff put time into prganization promotion during the quarter. Neighborhood meetings were held for this purpose - four in Little Rock and

one in Hot Springs. Visits were made to Pine Bluff and eastern Arkansas. Eighty-eight new members have been added since June. Funds for meeting matching requirements of SRC were raised, three quarters total $3,600.

2. The entire staff and Mrs. Morris, Secretary of ACHR, attended workshops and education meeting in Memphis on September 25. A resource ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ leader and speaker was Paul Rilling of SRC.

E. Miscellaneous

1. Dr. Paul Reagan, Arkansas Health Department, Director of Tuberculosis Control, sought our help in getting a clerk typist. Her principal duties will be keeping records at the sanatorium for Negro patients. An important secondary function will be that of liaison between the the santorium and Dr. Reagon's office, in which function she will work in his office at the Arkansas Health Building. Only Negro employee of this building is an elevator operator.

2. Out of state visitors continued to use ACHR as source of information and contact. These included Denise Clark, Regional Worker with Christian Students Association; Mrs. Dellinger, sister of Little Rock's John Peterson and wife of the editor of Liberator; Professor William Foster, University of Wisconsin School of Law, who was here in June also.

III. Some Interpretation

1. The new addition of the Little Rock school board to its desegregation plan, no lateral transfers, in terms of time means the terminal date for even token desegregation in all grades would be 1969 instead of the earlier date of 1963.

2. "We have just bought our first industry since 1957," is the way Mr. Everett Tucker, Jr. explained the coming of Jacuzzi Brothers.

3. The mayor of North Little Rock named the first Negro to the Housing Authority right after a strong editorial in the Negro weekly written by the secretary of the Urban League on the this issue, "Now Is the Time, North Little Rock Is the Place."

4. Pine Bluff Commercial editorially was highly critical of Little Rock's handling of the Freedom Riders. It properly pointed out that the police did exactly what Faubus did in 1957: arrested the victims and not the culprits. This points up the fact that this behavior is a true picture of Little Rock's official posture, no affirmative action, sitting on the lid.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Financial Report

July - August - September
1961

Balance brought forward June 30, 1961		$ 164.40
INCOME		
Transfer from savings		3,627.00
Matching fund grant from SRC		2,000.00
Quarterly grant-in-aid via SRC		800.00
Local receipts		
Contributions	$ 1,446.50	
Memberships	121.50	
NEW SOUTH	102.00	
Literature	79.00	1,749.00
TOTAL		$ 8,340.40
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries		
Executive Director (1625.02)	$ 1,372.50	
Associate Director (1350.00)	1,211.10	
Sec'y & Program Ass't (616.64)	487.14	
Payroll taxes (160.13)	581.05	3,651.79
Program		
Travel	243.01	
Activities	61.49	
Literature	70.51	
NEW SOUTH	150.00	
Honoraria	150.00	675.01
Office		
Rent	195.00	
Telephone	83.53	
Supplies	47.34	
Bank charges	4.18	
Postage	65.40	
Equipment & Repairs	7.50	402.95
TOTAL		$ 4,729.75
Check book balance September 30, 1961		$ 3,610.65

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL MATCHING FUND DRIVE

December 1, 1960 through June 1, 1961 later extended to October 1, 1961

MONTHS	CONTRIBUTIONS	MEMBERSHIPS	TOTAL
December, 1960	$ 1264.50	$ 28.00	$ 1292.50
January, 1961	116.58	49.00	165.58
February, 1961	116.40	249.00	365.40
march, 1961	165.62	117.00	282.62
April, 1961	432.72	102.00	534.72
May, 1961	20.00	110.00	130.00
June, 1961	365.00	123.00	479.00
July, 1961	433.00	10.00	443.00
August, 1961	1367.50	308.00	1675.50
September, 1961	1154.34	292.50	1446.84
TOTAL	$ 5426.66	$ 1388.50	$ 6815.16

PLEDGES FOR 1961

$576.00

TOTAL FUNDS FOR ALA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

$7391.16

TO be added to above:

SEPTEMBER 28, 61 rec'd $ 100.00 Cash and $ 200.00 Pledges
30, '61 " $ 100.00 " " $ 100.00 "

Respectfully submitted (Sept. 30, 1961)

Norman C. Jimerson

Norman C. Jimerson
Exec. Director, ACHR

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

Phone MI. 9-0872

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October 2, 1961

DANIEL A. BOWERS
Executive Director

QUARTERLY REPORT
July 1 - October 1, 1961

I. Explanation of this report:

Having recently given a report of the Executive Director's activities and concerns to the State Board of Directors of the Virginia Council, I wish to submit this as a part of my quarterly report to Southern Regional Council.

This report, as given to the State Board, includes the reason why a comprehensive report of the work of the Virginia Council cannot be given at this time,; a report of past and future speaking engagements of the Director; some areas of concern held by the Director; a challenge to the State Board; a report of school integration in Virginia; a report as to where Virginia stands in comparison with other states; a month by month report of income and disbursements of the Virginia Council for 1959, 1960 and the first eight months of 1961; and a financial report for the month of August 1961.

I am now adding to these separate reports, additional reports which have been sent to the Virginia State Board since its meeting on September 23, 1961, as a part of my quarterly report. These include: an agenda of the Board Meeting for September 23; a report of the State Finance Committee; a report of the adopted State Budget for 1961-62; a quota for local council subscription toward the raising of the 1961-62 budget; a list of Committees which were appointed at the State Board Meeting; an official listing of the Board of Directors; and a copy of a letter sent to those making pledges toward this year's budget.

In addition to these inclosed separate reports, I shall review, 1. What has happened in Virginia of concern during the last two months, 2. What some local councils have done, and 3. What we anticipate within the near future regarding new councils.

II. GENERAL CONDITIONS IN VIRGINIA:

Perhaps the International Situation has absorbed most of the conversational and emotional expressions during the past two months, however, there have been many developments which show

a continuing effort on the part of many people to work at the over-all problem of desegregation, while the opponents continue stiff opposition to any measures along these lines.

A. In Newport-News, Virginia, an organization has come into existence, known as "The Council on Human Dignity". This group is doing a respectful job on fair employment in that city. I believe this group came into being simply because the local council on Human Relations was complacent and, to a great degree, inactive during the Summer months. This group has succeeded in getting some drug stores, some grocery stores and the Bus Company to hire some Negroes as employees. I spoke to this group within the past two weeks, and there is hope of having them become a part of the local council as a Committee on Fair Employment.

B. In Roanoke, Virginia, there is another organization called, "Roanoke Council on Community Progress". This group is carrying on the same type work which the local council on Human Relations should be doing. I had lunch with the President of this group, Rev. Samuel R. Hope, a Presbyterian Minister, and have now been invited to speak to the group in November, with assurance from their President that a little push will enable this group to join the local council there.

C. In Richmond, Virginia, there is a group organized to deal specifically with Prince Edward County. Some of the members of this new group are also members of the Richmond Council, and I have been appointed, along with the President of the Richmond Council and the Program Chairman, to meet with this group to seek ways to work together, and we plan to suggest that they work as a Committee under the Richmond Council.

D. Lynchburg, Virginia, is perhaps the most exciting city in the State at the present time. The Negroes are divided between the NAACP allegiance and Southern Christian Leadership Conference following. This division is deep and the SCLC group, led by Rev. Virgil Wood, who is on our Board, has filed a suit against the City of Lynchburg for discrimination regarding all public facilities. A Mayor's Bi-racial Commission has poor Negro representation, and Rev. Virgil Wood has recently been fired as a member of the faculty at the Negro Seminary by its President who is on the Mayor's Council for his participation in inter-racial work. The Lynchburg Council on Human Relation s is the only integrated group within the city, except for nominal membership on the Mayor's Commission and the Council of Church Women. I addressed the Lynchburg Council recently, and there was a good atmosphere and genuine concern. Rev. John Oliver, a white Baptist Minister, and President of the Lynchburg Council on Human Relations, has recently had to leave his church because of his participation in inter-racial work. He was able to be placed in a Baptist church in Buchanan, Virginia, not too far removed. The Lynchburg School Board has appointed a Committee to recommend a program of school integration, and after discussing the sincerety of this action, I concluded that this is a genuine attempt on the School Board's part. I discussed this with members of the School Board, as well as with individual citizens.

E. Prince Edward County: After Judge Lewis ruled against any County receiving State Aid for private schools as long as public schools were closed, the leadership of "massive resistence" in Prince Edward was silent for several days. Through reliable white people, I learned that the debate raged as to whether or not to open public schools, or to try to operate private schools without State Aid. The decision was to continue private schools, and to resist public education, even without State Aid. Many felt that if Judge Lewis had ruled that State Aid could have been obtained if public schools were opened, that there would have been public education this school term. However, since the Judge was silent on this, the die-hard segregationist leaders were afraid that even with public schools, the State Aid might be knocked out, and they were in no position to lose face to that extent. There have been public discussions on the alternatives held by local citizens of Prince Edward. A PTA meeting was suddenly adjourned when a white man rose and stated that he was not in favor of continuing resistance to Court rulings. He stated that he felt the people of Prince Edward were being hood-winked by a few white segregationsits. After this statement, he received a standing round of applause from others present, and at that moment the meeting was adjourned. A responsible white person told me that he felt if the people of the County could choose between private or public education by vote, there would be an overwhealming majority at the present time voting for public schools. As of today, October 2, the County has decided to allow the citizens of Prince Edward the right to this vote. Its outcome should be most interesting. Some Negro pupils have been placed in schools both within and without the State. One State has now sued Prince Edward County for tuition for the students attending its public schools. There is a small, but significant, bi-racial group in Prince Edward which holds regular meetings. I have been invited to attend their next meeting.

F. Newport-News voluntarily permitted 14 Negro children to enter five previously all-white schools at the beginning of the school year. The school board voted unanimously for this action. In Lynchburg a committee was established to recommend a plan for integration. This action was taken after a majority of the school board members submitted a report, a part of which is as follows: "Is it not better to initiate constructively a voluntary program (of desegregation) than wait for the inevitable court order which might cause disruption of children's education, great legal expenses, and harsh feelings between the races?"

G. In Front Royal, Virginia there were 1,002 students enrolled in September in the John S. Mosby Academy, a private school built to prevent desegregation. There were 19 Negro children admitted to formerly all-white schools within the County where Front Royal is situated. (This is not their first year of some integration, however).

H. Several years ago the Virginia Assembly appointed an investigating committee to secure information on persons or groups supporting desegregation in Virginia. According to my information, this committee is no more than a spy within the State. Recently this committee has summoned certain people for questioning concerning their participation in integration activities. Among those called before the committee were Rev. Virgil Wood and a Rev. Teeter, of Lynchburg. Most of those questioned refused to give any information other than their names. The work of this committee suggests the continued efforts of State politicans to create fear among those who work for integration within the state.

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I. Virginia continues to suffer from a lack of proper news coverage and Television media as to what is going on within our Nation and the world in Human Relations. There was only about three lines on the integration of eating establishments in Atlanta recently, and this was hidden on a back page. A recent Television program entitled, "We fill these shoes" was carried by some T.V. stations in Virginia, however, in every case reported the local program listings either had inserted in that time schedule, "To be announced", or refrained from explaining what the program was about. It is quiet obvious that a lack of proper information through news media leaves many isolated, and ignorant pockets within our society.

J. In spite of all efforts otherwise, most every day brings news of another Drug Store, Cafeteria, Motel, etc. having dropped segregation.

III. Local Councils in Virginia:

A. Fairfax County: This Council continues to move ahead on its program for desegregation of movies and drive-ins. Some progress has been made with discussions being held with owners, and a survey is being made of the over-all drive-in policies on desegregation across the State. The Junior Council has published a brochure explaining its organization, its progress and its objectives. Regular monthly Board Meetings and regular meetings are held.

B. Richmond Council: This Council is attempting to enlarge its present membership, although it has already done more along these lines than any other Council in the State. Its Membership Chairman, Dr. Aubrey Brown, has a unique plan, which brings excellent results in getting new members. The President of this Council has become very concerned with activating several committees, and recently led a delegation in seeking to have the Mayor set up a permanent Bi-racial Committee. The Program Chairman plans to have regular and stimulating monthly meetings during the coming year.

C. Alexandria Council: This is an exciting Council, and due to the energetic leadership of its President, Mrs. George Eddy, is very active in the areas of schools, fair-employment and public facilities. They recently published a pamphlet entitled, "The Negro Citizen in Alexandria", which reveals facts on Education, Employment, Housing, Public Facilities and Recreation.

D. Arlington Council: This Council recently did a similar study on the Negro Citizen in Arlington, as Alexandria had done. Plans for this year include another attempt to get the other group, which has for far too long been taking the lead in Human Relations in Arlington, to merge with the Arlington Council. I have been asked, and agreed to work on this project.

E. Williamsburg: This group has never been affiliated with VCHR, but operates under the name of a study group for Williamsburg. They now have a new President, Prof. Thad Tate, of William & Mary College. I have had two meetings with leaders there, and am invited to speak to this group on October 18. A letter today from the President, and I quote, "sentiment

How many

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among the steering committee is running heavily in favor of affiliation with the Virginia Council. Therefore, you may want to have this in mind when you speak to the group on October 18..... the possibility of our affiliation with VCHR seems to be building up steam of its own accord, and the best thing we can do is to nudge it along gently..... We are delighted that the VCHR Annual Meeting will take place in Williamsburg, and we shall be glad to cooperate with you in any way possible."

F. Roanoke Council: A letter from the President of the "Roanoke Council on Community Improvement" reads as follows: "..After having met you and studied your literature more carefully, I am much more inclined to try to lead our group into an official relationship with the Virginia Council... send me 150 copies of your information folder...to mail out with our program notice next week.... we hope you will be able to speak to our group on Vovember 13. ... If we have affiliated with VCHR by that time, you could inform us of our responsibilities to the parent group."

G. Norfolk Council: After almost folding during a long Summer, this Council held a meeting of its Executive Committee recently. I attended and spoke to the group. They activated several committees, although there was no representation at our recent Board Meeting from this group. Some immediate attention must be given this group, for they have recently had a women's group of several hundred merge with the Council.

H. Fredericksburg Council: This Council is small but active. I have had two preaching engagements in Fredericksburg within the past month, and on each occasion, I have spent the afternoon in meetings with their leadership. They are exploring and asking for Negro employment in several stores.

I. Staunton Area Council: Rev. Carroll Brooke has asked that I come to this area and spend some time in activating a small group. I have agreed to do this, and Rev. Brooke has high hopes for a dynamic, yet small, group to get going here.

J. Student Councils: A Jefferson Council has been formed on the Campus of the University of Virginia. Officers have been elected and affiliation with VCHR is expected.

William & Mary: A representitive from here has met with me, and I have made a trip to the Campus. We expect to have favorable results in forming a Student Council here.

University of Richmond: I have accepted an invitation today to meet with a student group of about seventy-five interested persons to discuss the nature of our work and allow questions regarding a Student Council here.

Virginia Union University: Rev. Jones, Dean of Chapel, has asked that I give some time in assisting in the formation of a Student Council here. I have agreed to address the Chapel group in November.

#6

IV. New Council Possibilities:

A. I proposed to the Board of Directors at our September 23, meeting that we need to seek to organize new councils in seventeen new areas. I made no suggestions as to when, since this depends on an enlarged budget, and some additional staff. Many of our present councils need too much attention for the Director to spend too much time in new areas at the present. However, I did specify the following areas where we should give attention as soon as we are in a position to do so: Front Royal, Warrenton, Culpeper, Lexington, West Point (schools were integrated there this Fall), Prince Edward County, Bristol, Danville, Emporia, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Galax, Martinsville, Harrisonburg, Winchester, Floyd County and Pulaski County.

B. The Board of Directors were in agreement on my proposals, and adopted an enlarged budget for 1961-62. If this budget can be subscribed, we plan to employ by next Spring an Associate Director for the purpose of giving needed attention to these areas. The Board discussed several types of work in these areas. One possibility is to divide our State into Districts. We might be able to employ some retired person in each District, at a reasonable salary to supplement retirement, and thus concentrate on some particular District each year. I anticipate that something will be worked out so that we shall be able to expand our work and organize new councils during this next year.

V. In Conclusion:

I realize that we, of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, have a long way to go to really be felt as a force within this State. However, I feel that we have both the constituency and the climate to undertake all that we have before us. I am happy to be involved in this work, and, although I realize that I can be too optimistic, nevertheless, I do not think we have even begun to exhaust all of our talent in this State or to tap much of our resources for doing this job. Finances are our present problem, based on what we have done. I realize that a new broom usually sweeps good, and that I may have to go through periods of disillusionments in the days ahead. However, I ask of you, the people of Southern Regional Council, to consider raising our matching fund for 1962, even to the amount of $10,000. With the financial weights lifted, I believe an Executive Director could do a reasonably decent job in Virginia during the second go-round of the New Frontiers effort.

Respectively submitted, and
Respectfully submitted,

Heslip M. Lee

Heslip M. Lee

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street Columbia, S. C.
October 19, 1961

To: Members and Friends

From: Alice N. Spearman

Subject: 1961 ANNUAL MEETING

The Program Committee, Dr. B. T. Williams, chairman, and the Economics Development and Job Opportunities Committee, Courtney Siceloff, chairman, have jointly prepared a red-letter-day program for the 1961 annual meeting! You are cordially invited to attend. Begin now to plan car pools from your communities. Time is Thursday, November second. Schedule follows:

Registration-------10:30-11:00 A.M.
Morning Session----11:00-12:30 P.M.
Lunch----------12:30- 2:00 P.M.
Afternoon Session---2:00- 4:00 P.M.
Business Meeting----4:00- 5:30 P.M.
Dinner----------5:30- 7:00 P.M.
Registration--------7:00- 7:30 P.M.
Evening Meeting-----7:30- 9:30 P.M.

PLACE--------Esso Community Center, 300 Gervais Street, Columbia, S. C., which is near the Gervais Street bridge to West Columbia--plenty of free parking.

PROGRAM------Geared to 'mainstream' concerns in South Carolina. Outstanding leaders in the fields of economic development and job opportunities will provide timely information and indicate areas in which citizen participation and effort are needed.

Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, chairman of the Department of Economics and Business Administration, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee will be the distinguished speaker at the morning session. Questions and answers and a pooling of ideas will follow the address.

Afternoon workshops will seek ways of implementing at state and local levels, ideas presented in the morning.

The evening session will feature a panel of important persons drawn from labor and management, and from state and federal government agencies involved with the issues under consideration.

Watch for the SCCHR October Newsletter which will bring you further annual meeting program details.

NOW IS THE TIME for every good citizen to participate in building a better South Carolina. See you on November second!

Quarterly Report Folder

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date 10-17-61

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 8-31, 1961

INCOME

From SRC	$ 2090.61	
Memberships	483.35	
New South Subscriptions	170.00	
Contributions	508.60	
Other (specify)		
Refunds	38.72	
		$ 3291.28
TOTAL INCOME		

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 1659.68	
Travel	157.23	
Rent	126.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	47.25	
Postage	95.00	
Office Supplies	38.16	
New South subscriptions to SRC	120.00	
Other (specify)		
Taxes, S. C. and U.S.	407.91	
Bank Charges	7.78	
Distribution (Schwartzhaupt)	6.95	
Subscriptions and Mimeographing charges	16.75	$ 2682.71
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$ 81.16
Income for quarter Total	3372.44
Expenditures for quarter	2682.71
BALANCE	$ 689.73

Ky - Quar Repts Fall '61

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report of the Treasurer

September 1, 1959 - October 28, 1961

Cash balance, September 1, 1959		$3,715.10
Cash receipts:		
Southern Regional Council	$3,187.50	
Interest	123.82	
Memberships	565.50	
	$3,876.82	
		3,876.82
Total		$7,591.92
Disbursements:		
Printing and stationery	218.03	
Clerical services	183.50	
Workshop scholarships	990.00	
Office expense	191.84	
Subscriptions to New South	40.00	
Audit (2)	115.00	
Research grants	600.00	
Conferences and council meeting expense	1,068.29	
Lincoln Foundation	500.00	
	$3,906.66	
Total disbursements		3,906.66
Cash balance, October 28, 1961		$3,685.26

The above balance is represented by the following:

Greater Louisville First Federal Savings and Loan	— $2,147.15 —
Farmers Bank and Capital Trust Company	1,538.11
	$3,685.26

Q428

Respectfully submitted,

Hugh A. Brimm
Treasurer

Board Meeting
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Vanderbilt Divinity School
October 28, 1961

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations was called to order by the president, Rev. James Glasse at 1:20 P.M. Copies of the minutes of the April 17 meeting of the Board were distributed and upon motion, approved.

Election of Officers

Mrs. Robert Peelle, chairman of Nominating Committee, submitted the following slate of officers for 1962:

President, George Barrett, Nashville; Mrs. Stanley Ish, Memphis; Rev. Major Jones, Chattanooga and Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville, Secretary; John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville, Treasurer. It was moved by Rev. Crutcher and seconded by Mr. Neal Spahr that the entire slate be elected. The motion carried.

Evaluation of Annual Meeting

(a) There was a lack of time for many things (b) There is need for more gossip sessions (c) Short presentations before the full group were very beneficial (d) It would be helpful if reports from the various areas would be written and submitted to the Council for mimeographing to be distributed at the annual meetings (e) It is a good idea to have a theme (f) Some felt that this was the best annual meeting (g) There was a plea for consideration of regional meetings.

Report of Ad Hoc Committee

The report was made by Dr. Fryer, president of the Nashville Community Relations Council. It concerned itself with membership, budget and administration. It was moved by Mrs. Todd and seconded by Atty Barrett that the Ad Hoc Report be approved for working conditions between NCRC and TCOHR. The motion carried.

Finance

(a) In soliciting funds, personal contact by the members in their respective communities is most effective.
(b) There must be a unified time for a drive geared to start in January or February
(c) When on a visiting tour, the Executive Director should plan to visit several places while on the road.
(d) There must be strong local membership and finance committees. These should be implemented by a good state chairman.

Personnel

Since the office secretary will be leaving soon, the Board felt that the Executive Director should look into the matter of employing an office secretary.

Next Annual Meeting

(a) It was suggested that perhaps the meeting could be held at one of the state parks
(b) The next meeting should go to the western part of the state
(c) The decision on place and time of the next meeting can be left up to the Executive Committee.

Recommendations from Plenary Session

Re: State Parks (1) That the TCOHR urge each local to take a picnic to the state park in its respective area; (2) that the Councils urge that all racial signs be removed; (3) that Councils notify state officials when they plan to use the parks.

Re: Hospitals (1) That pressure should be brought against church supported hospitals to desegregate their facilities.

Remarks from newly elected president, Atty Barrett

(a) Plans to put the Council on a sound financial basis
(b) Plans to put the Executive Director on the road more often
(c) Expressed thanks to the Sheriff's office for fine service in squiring Berl Bernhard. A letter of appreciation will be sent.

Commendations

The president expressed warm thanks to Dr. Freshley for the splendid program.

Rev. Crutcher commended Rev. Glasse as the retiring president, and Mrs. Hull as retiring secretary for services rendered the Council.

Adjourned 3:10 P.M.

Rev. James Glasse, President
C. R. Hull, Secretary

Board Members Present:

Rev. Glasse, Mrs. John Hull, Mrs. Stanley Ish, Mrs. Robert Peelle, Mrs. Ben Russell, Miss Ellen Correll, Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Mrs. Hugh Morgan, Mrs. John Osoinach, Mrs. Matthew Walker, Miss Louise Young, George Barrett, Rev. Will Campbell, Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Neal B. Spahr, Mrs. James Todd, Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Dwight L. Freshley, Albert Porter, Mrs. Ernest Silver, Mrs. Margaret Valiant, Gideon Fryer, Mrs. Tom Ragland, Horace Raper, Rev. William Brockman

NEWSLETTER
of the
ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS

A meeting ground for Virginians sincerely concerned with finding reasonable and democratic solutions to the race problems now troubling our society. Affiliated with the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council.

October 1961 Editor: Eileen Eddy TE 6-6172

OCTOBER MEETING -- Tuesday, October 31 at 8:15 PM (Note change of date!)

WE HONOR THE UNITED NATIONS
by asking several students from the new nations of Africa to tell us about their countries, why they came here and what they hope to take back to their countries

WHO: Students from Ghana, Nigeria and Kenya

WHERE: First Christian Church, 2723 King Street. This is our first meeting in this attractive church (on the North side of King Street extended) whose pastor, Rev. Charles Bayer, is one of our members.

WHEN: 8:15 PM on Tuesday, October 31st.

October being United Nations Month, the regular monthly meeting of the Council will be devoted to a panel discussion by students from Ghana, Nigeria, and Kenya on "The Influence of the Newly Emerging Nations on the United Nations as a Conditioner of World Thought."

The students, who are studying at Howard University, will be accompanied by Walter Hawkins, foreign student advisor at the University. They will spend the first part of the program discussing their native countries and will then talk about the role of these nations in the UN. The last half hour of the program will be given over to a question and answer period.

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MUDTOWN HOMES IMPERILED: The October 10 City Council docket listed the Mudtown Urban Renewal project. Major Johnson had been informed that this was for approval of the long negotiated plans by City Council as a necessary step before forwarding it to the federal urban renewal authorities, but that there might be minor changes.

Instead, Mr. Marshall Beverley quoted School Board figures showing lack of present and future facilities for our expanding high school population and urged a larger school site. Mr. Mechling, Chairman of the School Board, stated the site was inadequate and introduced the School Board architect, Mr. Saunders who then proposed a drastic change of plan which would absorb two acres of commercial land on King Street AND ALL BUT 10 of the planned 30 new homes in Mudtown. (Of these 10, 3 were not even part of the original plan as they are fine new homes.)

Senator Boothe (counsel for the Mudtown residents for the past year,) Mr. Boogher of the Seminary, Major Johnson and your president then stated they were completely taken by surprise by such a drastic change in the plans so laboriously evolved by the residents, City Council and School Board over the past year; that they had had no advance notice; and that they felt City Council has a moral obligation to approve the original plan. Councilman Duncan stated that as a member of the previous Council which had made the plan, he felt a moral obligation to it.

Mr. Pickens moved to accept the new plan but this was defeated 4-3. Mr. Saunders presented several other variations in an effort to obtain a better site. These were all voted down in a series of confusing votes in which it was difficult to hear. Finally, Mr. Luckett moved the adoption of the original plan which passed 5-2. The three members of the previous Council -- Messrs. Ewald, Duncan, Luckett -- voted consistently toward the adoption of the original plan. Mr. Mann voted for the first variation and against adoption of the original. Mr. Zimmerman voted against the adoption of the original, stating the high school need was paramount.

A few days later Councilmen Pickens and Swett stated they will reopen the matter at October 24 City Council meeting with suggestions to include the commercial plus some Quaker Lane Apartments' playgound land; to maintain the 30 new homes; and to make more definite commitments on Chinquapin land. But anything might happen.

Major Johnson in an interview in the Washington Post graciously expressed the willingness of the area residents to move IF they could be resettled in suitable homes. He saw the overcrowded slums of downtown Alexandria as a most unacceptable alternative place to live.

ACHR heartily supports an adequate high school site -- the sooner the better. (Many of our members are active in PTA and the League of Women Voters.) BUT not at the cost of completely displacing 30 longtime residents.

Chinquapin Village is the public housing project east of Mudtown on King St. Built by the Federal government during the war to house torpedo plant workers, it is administered by the Alexandria Housing Authority which is buying it from the government from its rent receipts. Estimates on time of completed purchase vary from 5 to 8 years. It will then be owned by the Housing Authority, NOT the city. These two agencies will then arrange to continue it as public housing, turn it over to the city or sell it for private development. This indicates the possibility of expanding the school site in this direction.

New homes in Mudtown: The original plan is based on private land appraisals that by selling 18 acres for the school site, 30 landowners will each receive enough land and money to build a good modern home. The renters will have to be relocated by urban renewal authorities. Keep this firmly in mind to counter the vicious rumor that the residents wouldn't be able to afford to live there and the development would attract additional Negroes to Alexandria. Informed ACHR members can dispell such recurring propaganda.

The Lincolnia sites: Have you heard that "The City tried to provide a community for Negroes with homes and apartments for varying incomes, complete with school site and shopping center, but the Negroes rejected it"? Here's what happened: Mr. Kenney of the Planning Department held one meeting with the Negro owners of land in the Lincolnia Road area south of Duke St. and east of Shirley Highway, and one meeting with representatives of the owners and the Home Housing Finance Agency. The owners were then asked to sign an agreement wherey they would turn their land over to a future corporation, partly operated by the city, in exchange for shares of stock which should in due course provide new homes for them. Mr. Kenney presented a plan for a 50-acre development to Planning Commission, but all the owners present objected to the plan. (The one owner favoring it was absent.) Also, unknown the owners, 20 acres of the Nassau Development Corporation had been included. The Planning Commission decided there was not sufficient basis for them even to vote on the plan. Please help to set the record straight on this "effort to provide alternative sites for homes."

It is also important to remember that a land use plan is a prerequisite for urban renewal funds -- and we have no land use plan yet. It should also be remembered that urban renewal funds are only granted to replace substandard with standard homes. Unless this feature of Mudtown is guarded, federal funds will not be available. The present Council planning is not the final stage. The federal authorities must approve any plan and a public hearing must be held. But these stages can not be reached unless Council will settle definitely and finally on a plan.

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HOUSING AUTHORITY APPOINTMENTS: City Council is trying to appoint qualified people who are not closely identified with specific groups. Mr. Leonard Calhoun is a longtime Alexandria and Washington attorney, experienced in drafting social legislation. He has worked with the Senate Finance Committee and Social Security Agency, the Washington Board of Trade, National Association of Manufacturers, National Association of Real Estate Boards. Mr. Cullen B. Jones, a local attorney, was sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and Kiwanis and is active in the Red Cross here. Mr. R. J. Beach is the builder of Clover on Janney's Lane. He is an architect and engineer.

Major Johnson whom ACHR proudly endorsed for his professional qualifications as architect and engineer and his experience with urban renewal was endorsed by the Retail Merchants and Seminary Hill Associations. Mr. Richard Dwyer, also a member of our board, was sponsored by RMA. Neither they nor candidates of the RMA, Old Town or Yates Gardens were appointed. The other two members of the five-member authority are the recently-appointed Mr. David Haddock and Mr. Winder Harris, the only holdover member.

HOUSING HYGIENE BOARD: Congratulations to Mrs. Charlotte Goodman, one of our members, on her appointment to this board which helps enforce the hygiene code. ACHR nominated Mrs. Wilson Hodgin who was not appointed in spite of endorsement by Seminary Hill, Durant Civic, Departmental Progressive Club, North Ridge and the American Business Women's Alexandria chapter.

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MARK YOUR CALENDARS:

Thursday, October 26: Hear the three candidates for Delegate to the General Assembly (Messrs. Colby, McCann and Thomson) at a Candidates Meeting at George Mason School (Cameron Mills Road) at 8 PM, sponsored by the League of Women Voters. Everyone welcome.

Thursday, November 30: ACHR monthly meeting. Our guest will be the Rev. Heslip Lee, new director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

Monday, November 20: Annual meeting of the Virginia Council in Williamsburg. Dinner at 7 PM with Mr. John Hope, Assistant Director of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, as the speaker. This fits well with our program in Alexandria. Please try to come. Would the thought of a weekend in Williamburg be an extra lure? Cars will be going down that afternoon and back that night. Contact Mrs. Eddy (TE6-6172) if you're interested.

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SPEAKERS COMMITTEE: We have a number of distinguished and able people as members and we are going to "offer" them as speakers to key civic groups. Call Mrs. S.W. Livingston (TE 6-2988) to volunteer your services or to suggest others.

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WELCOME to 8 new members: the Robert Walshes, the Verl Gibsons, the Markham Balls and the Charles McKeons. Have YOU brought in a new member this year? Are your dues for our current year (April 1961-April 1962) up-to-date? Use the blank on the next page.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS: A Mayor's Citizens Committee was appointed by Mayor Bendheim in May 1960 because of a sit-in threat on King Street. Mayor Mann believes Council should appoint all committees, so the Committee has been functioning only as a group of volunteer citizens since June. In September, through its chairman Rev. W. E. Basom, it wrote Council suggesting that an official Advisory Committee on Human Relations be appointed. The former Committee is not seeking their own appointment but recommended on the basis of their experience and knowledge of the needs of the city such a committee to:

1. Study and assess problems arising in race relations,
2. Assist groups needing to communicate in order to find solutions,
3. Work to avoid disruption of the peace of the city.

No action has been taken by Council -- but YOU can by making known your support to all Council members. Messrs. Ewald and Zimmerman are interested. The attitude of the others is unknown. Why not find out and encourage all of them to appoint such a committee? Requests from individuals are worth much more at this point than another statement by the president of the ACHR.

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Alabama Council NEWSLETTER

DISTRIBUTED PERIODICALLY by the ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC. ROOM 1224, COMER BUILDING BIRMINGHAM 3, ALA

"AN ORGANIZATION TO ATTAIN, THROUGH RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL PEOPLE OF ALABAMA"

Vol. 7; No. 1 October, 1961

THE ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Alabama Council on Human Relations is an outgrowth of the Alabama Division of Southern Regional Council. It employed its first Executive Director, Rev. Robert Hughes, in 1954. The Alabama Council organized as a non-profit corporation. It maintains a federal tax exempt status by making periodic reports to the Government. Most of the money for the Alabama Council is received from membership dues and contributions of members. A small amount of funds are contributed by individuals living outside of Alabama, most of whom are former residents of Alabama who for one reason or another desire to keep in touch with our work. Local tensions and efforts to intimidate those who favor constructive approaches to race relations have made it impossible to raise sufficient funds for our operation within the state. We therefore do seek additional funds from SRC which receives monies from church bodies and private foundations interested in promoting better race relations.

The Alabama Council is actively encouraging the development of local solutions to local problems through increased communication and through research and education. For example, the State Office seeks to encourage local chapters to keep the lines of communication open between races. Programs of the local chapters provide a forum for discussion and debate. The Alabama Council is interested in providing information and assistance to any group that is interested in some constructive thinking about the change in social conditions. In the past, the Council has been able to encourage local citizens to arrange a bi-racial committee. Influential white leadership and responsible members of the colored community met together quietly to discuss means of promoting the welfare of the colored people. Such groups encouraged by but in no way affiliated with the Alabama Council are making the community a better place to live. Many people are benefiting from such activities without realizing the efforts involved. Such groups are working to get the job done without seeking publicity or credit.

GREETINGS FROM BOB HUGHES, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - 1954-1960

It's been worthwhile waiting for the best! With the executive directorship of the Alabama Council open for the past few months, we can now look forward to a new period of progress. I've had the privilege of talking at length to Jim and I can say with confidence that actually it will be more than a renewal of State Office activity but a needed fresh new start. This post to a large extent has been the product of the individual's qualities and out of fairness to Jim I trust that our membership will encourage him "to tread his own path". As Dottie and I turn to new fields in southern Africa we will be anxiously following your progress in the America South and Alabama.

God bless each of you.

Bob Hughes

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS HAS NEW DIRECTOR

Rev. Norman C. Jimerson, a Baptist minister, assumed the duties of Executive Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations on August 1st. He has been getting acquainted with office procedures and has attended a meeting of local chapters in each community. He has met with members and friends of the Council and has also been making appointments with influential people who are not members of the dedicated and working members of the Alabama Council. The success of the Alabama Council will depend upon the efforts of each member to develop the goals and program of the local chapters and the State Council.

The Director and wife and four children reside in the surburbs of Birmingham. The entire family is enjoying the southern hospitality of the neighbors. It is easy to make friends in Birmingham.

Shortly after arriving in Birmingham, the Director and his family joined a local southern Baptist Church. The people in the church have been very friendly and both Mr. and Mrs. Jimerson are working in the Training Union Department.

FRIENDS OF THE ALABAMA COUNCIL

The Alabama Council deeply appreciates the interest and financial support of all who are contributing ideas, time and money to the study of racial problems in Alabama and of means of increasing communication between the races with respect to these problems. This newsletter is being sent to contributors, influential business and professional leaders across the state as well as members of the Alabama Council.

We hope that our newsletter will be helpful to you as we attempt to provide information about our organization and the general conditions of race relations in Alabama. It is our hope to help you keep informed of significant developments across our nation and around the world.

THERE IS WORK FOR EVERYONE

In some of the larger cities in Alabama leaders in the white community are doing something about organizing a group of white business people to promote better social climate. It is widely felt that Alabama's failure to meet its problems in the racial area, and especially the operation of extremist organizations which endeavor to intimidate all who seek solutions to the tension caused by segregation have had a harmful effect on the area's economic growth. Only one person in Alabama has told the Director that there is no problem. This individual is a leader in the business and banking world, who stated to the Director that he was happy that Birmingham did not have any racial problems like the cities of Atlanta and Dallas. But even he intimated that some place in the recesses of his unconscious mind there is an awareness of racial tension because he stated that the political leadership in Birmingham is not helping the situation.

IT'S GOOD TO HAVE YOU IN BIRMINGHAM

This is a slogan that is being used now to attract new business to Birmingham. The public officials, newspapers and others are greatly interested in attracting business. It is ironic that some who have been actively involved in racial demagoguery are trying to sell Birmingham. It is interesting to note that several times the paper has carried statements that the citizens of the "Magic City" have to be convinced that their own city is a good place to live. There is evidence that some business people in Birmingham are learning from the lessons of Dallas, Atlanta, Norfolk and Little Rock. Business people are recognizing more and more that what is good for race relations is good for business. Birmingham needs, now more than ever, to demonstrate to the nation's business community that it can and will face its racial problems in good faith.

INFORMATION PLEASE

Please send to the Director any information that you have of the existence of signs placed by the Klan welcoming people to town. It is very important that the Director have this information soon. Please be sure to give the exact location of any sign posted by the Klan. Be sure to specify whether you have heard that there is a sign or whether that sign does actually exist. Your co-operation is deeply appreciated.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS

Some of you will be receiving as an enclosure with the newsletter a sample copy of Southern School News. We strongly urge you to get acquainted with this outstanding paper. It should be of interest to educators, parents of school children and any others who would be affected by the operation of the public schools. This paper is put out by top quality newspapermen dedicated to provide factual information. They do not have any axe to grind but are emminently qualified to keep us informed of events effecting schools in the Southern states. If you do not receive a sample copy you can write directly to Southern School News, P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, 1109-19th Avenue, South, Nashville 12, Tennessee, or write the State Office and we will make every effort to make sure you do receive a sample copy.

BOARD MEETING

The Board of Directors of the Alabama Council met in Birmingham on Saturday, September 30th. The Board members present showed real enthusiasm as they discussed many areas of concern. The Board reported that the financial campaign ending September 30th was successful. Everyone who made a contribution is to be

commended for the successful completion of the drive. Several individuals put forth tremendous effort to insure the continuing work of the Alabama Council. Prospects look good for a very active program in the coming months.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Alabama Council on Human Relations will hold its Annual Meeting on Saturday, February 3, 1962, The Meeting is open to all members of Alabama Council on Human Relations and their friends interested in the Council. Further details will be announced through local chapters as plans are developed.

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 955 PHONES: JUniper 3-5265 — JUniper 4-4624 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

November 1, 1961

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Aurelius D. Pinckney, Chairman
Hugh A. Brimm, Treasurer
Nettie Alice Green, Secretary
Rufus B. Atwood, Member
Joseph Rosenbloom, Member

DIRECTORS

Olaf Anderson
James A. Crumlin
Osceola Dawson
Joseph Freeland
Mrs. J. E. Hankins
Mrs. Houston E. Holt
Frank McGrath
C. H. Parrish Jr.
W. H. Perry, Jr.
Juliet Poynter
Mrs. Cary Robertson
Ben Seitz
Phillip A. Smith
Frank Stallings
Hal H. Thurmond
Herbert Waller
Henry S. Wilson
Whitney M. Young

CONSULTANTS

Charles T. Steele, Chairman
Joseph A. Carroll
Herschel Martin
Howitt C. Mathis
Milburn T. Maupin
Mrs. James G. Sheehan
Rufus S. Stout
Willis A. Sutton, Jr.
J. Mansir Tydings
G. D. Wilson
William M. Wood

REPORT OF THE KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

A summarization of activities up to November 1, 1961 may be made from the single reports of individuals active in the Council during the quarter period up to the above date:

1. Dr. and Mrs. Lott, during the above period, finally concluded the Lott study. They mimeographed and mailed copies to various groups across the country. Favorable comments were received from such institutions as Columbia University, Harvard and other interested individuals. It is the hope that a regular publishing company will be contacted and become interested in publishing the study in book form for libraries and other standard uses.

2. The Urban League in a project, "Training for New Frontiers" concluded a magnificient and unique feature under the auspices and at the expense of the Council. Bright commercial students were picked from the Negro high schools and given first hand finishing training by people direct from industry and office. This preparation for immediate and finished employment is invaluable in the press for Negro employment. Copy is enclosed with this report.

3. Mr. Mansir Tydings, in his educational outreach through the Council and the Lincoln Foundation, reported that a young man suitable in the area of council and coordination had been hired and is now on the job. He is sponsored jointly by the Friends, the Lincoln Foundation and the Council on Human Relations.

4. A financial report was made by Dr. Brimm and the enclosed copy speaks for itself.

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 955 PHONES: JUniper 3-5265 — JUniper 4-4624 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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CONSULTANTS

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Herschel Martin
Howitt C. Mathis
Milburn T. Maupin
Mrs. James G. Sheehan
Rufus S. Stout
Willis A. Sutton, Jr.
J. Mansir Tydings
G. D. Wilson
William M. Wood

5. The future of the Council in view of the Legislative Commission set in motion by the Governor of Kentucky was discussed. It was unanimously concluded that there is much that may be done by the Council and that it be not dissolved or cut off from regional funds at this time.

6. The session concluded with the election of officers. President Rufus B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky is Chairman. Mrs. Nettie A. Green, 407 N. Hite Ave., Louisville Kentucky is Secretary.

As a comment aside, the whole of the Council during the last quarter as individuals were deeply concerned and involved in the problem of desegregation in public places and "sit-ins" in Kentucky. Whereas, this was not a specific project of the Council, the involvement was nevertheless broad and acute.

Respectfully submitted,

Aurelius D. Pinckney

Aurelius D. Pinckney

ADP/h

Enc: 2

October 27, 1961

MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Committee, Kentucky Council on Human Rights

FROM: Earl C. Johnson, Industrial Relations Secretary
Charles T. Steele, Executive Director - Louisville Urban League

SUBJECT: "Training For New Frontiers"

We wish to express our appreciation to the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Council on Human Rights for underwriting the costs of the "Training For New Frontiers" project.

The purpose of this memorandum is to give a summary of the project and to submit a statement of expenses incurred in the successful execution of the project.

The project began the week of May 9, 1961 and ran for 8 consecutive weeks. There was an average of two (2) formal sessions of two hours each per week and three informal sessions for a total of nineteen sessions. An interracial group of leaders in their profession served as instructors. They were as follows:

Mrs. Mary Lou Woolsey, Court Stenographer for Judge Graunan; Mr. Houston Baker, Agency Director, Mammoth Life Insurance Company; Mrs. Tommie Smith, Proprietor, Health Studio; Mrs. Ruth Devine, Alix Adams Model Agency; Mrs. Jane Porter, Proprietor, Dress Shop. In addition to these people, Mr. Rumble, Personnel Director, Courier-Journal and Times, and Miss Martha Clancy, Personnel Clerk, Courier-Journal and Times tested twelve (12) participants at the outset of the project and are now in the process of testing the twelve (12) participants now that the project is finished.

The candidates are given the Wonderlin Personnel Test and tests of typing, dictation and transcription skills. It takes approximately two hours to administer and score this series of tests. This means 48 hours or 6 working days have been contributed to the Urban League project by the Courier-Journal and Times, in addition, to the cost of tests and materials. Mr. Rumble and Miss Clancy have given freely of their time in consulting with the Industrial Secretary on tests results and skill performance.

The average typing speed of this group at the start of the project was 38.5 words per minute. The average rate of taking dictation was 76.3 words per minute. The range on the Wonderlin Personnel Test was from 10 to 20. The Wonderlin Test is a 12 minute test of general ability. The national average for high school graduates is 23.4. The Courier-Journal and Times will consider an applicant for employment who scores at least 20 on this test. Our goal then was to get our group up to at least 20 on this test and 50 words per minute in typing and 100 words per minute in shorthand.

All the participants have not as yet been retested due to time limitations; however, the results of those who have been retested are encouraging and it is expected that the future results will follow the same trend.

In addition to the participants in the formal project, the Industrial Department was able to give typing practice to an additional 18 applicants for employment who were preparing to take City, State and Federal examinations. We are happy to report that at least six from this group have qualified on examination and are now listed on eligible rosters for employment.

Of the participants in the project, one is now employed by the Domestic Insurance Company, one is employed by Our Lady of Peace Hospital, one has gained successful enlistment in the Women's Army Corps. Two participants were already employed by the Mammoth Insurance Company and took the training for self-improvement and to enhance their promotional potential. Their supervisors report a marked improvement in performance. Two participants are under consideration for employment at the Courier-Journal and one is being considered by the Brown-Williamson Tobacco Company. The remainder have been referred and will continue to be referred for employment depending upon the development of job opportunities.

The attached statement represents actual expenditures and expenses incurred in the project. The total of $180.23 is well below our estimated budget of $350.00 due mainly to the contribution of a major portion of the equipment supplies and instructor time.

In light of this saving, and our desire to make this a continuing yearly project, we are requesting that this surplus be used for the purchase of a record playing machine and records to be used in the future training of candidates for employment and the use of those gainfully employed who have not advanced on the job to the place where they use their typing and shorthand skills enough times to keep their speed. This is an urgent request in view of the fact that new opportunities are constantly opening up, for instance, we now have four clerical workers at Brown-Williamson; two at the Courier-Journal; one at the Kling Company; one at Kaufman's of Kentucky and referrals to General Electric, Anaconda Aluminum, Ben Snyder, The Federal Reserve Bank and a few others that appear favorable. In addition, Southern Bell Telephone Company has given us a commitment that they will begin hiring in the very near future.

This equipment mentioned above, has a long life and can be used for many years. This will very definitely make a contribution to the successful performance of our new workers and will help us through this very difficult period where it is mandatory that we take advantage of all employment and promotional opportunities. We must successfully compete. We cannot afford to pass up the opportunity to help.

"Training For New Frontiers"

Expenses

Text Books		
"Lets Face It" 10@ 2.95		29.50
Posture Chairs - rental 1 month		25.00
Supplies		
Paper	$ 42.10	
Chalk & Erasers	2.88	
Printing	19.85	
	$ 64.73	64.73
Typewriter		
Cost of hauling for the six week period		25.00
Instructors:		
Expenses only		
Mrs. Woolsey	12 sessions @ 1.00	12.00
Mr. Baker	2 sessions @ 1.00	2.00
Mrs. Smith	1 session @ 5.00	5.00
Mrs. Devine	1 session @ 1.00	1.00
Mrs. Thomas	1 session @ 1.00	1.00
Extra Janitorial Service		15.00
	Total	$180.23

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1961 ANNUAL MEETINGS IN COLUMBIA, SO. CAR.

2 November 1961

SCHEDULE

Registration ---------- 10:30-11:00 A. M.

Morning Session ---------- 11:00-12:30 P. M.

Presiding

Address - HUMAN RELATIONS FACTORS IN ECONOMIC PROGRESS
Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, Chairman
Economics and Business Administration
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

Remarks ---------- EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
John I. Binkley, Director of Education
President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

General Discussion ---- Questions ---- and ------ Answers

Lunch ---------- 12:30-2:00 P. M.

Afternoon Session ---------- 2:00-4:00 P. M.

********** Discussion Groups **********

********** General Assembly

Business Meeting ---------- 4:00-5:30 P. M.

(See Agenda)

Important Announcements

ESSO COMMUNITY BUILDING

300 Gervais Street Columbia, So. Car.

2 November 1961

A Symposium

MANPOWER UTILIZATION: BASIC TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Leader ---------- Rabbi David S. Gruber

Participants ----------

The Status of Economic Change in South Carolina

Dr. Samual M. Derrick, Ph. D.

The Textile Industry and Manpower Utilization

Mr. Noel Williams

Matching Men and Jobs: Educational Challenge

Mr. Thomas P. Evans

Reactor Panel ----------

Forum ----------

S O U T H C A R O L I N A

C O U N C I L O N H U M A N R E L A T I O N S

Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director

A N N U A L M E E T I N G

Esso Community Center
300 Gervais Street
Columbia, S. C.

November 2, 1961

Presiding - - - - - - - - - - - - - The Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr.
President

Minutes

Treasurer's Report

Committee Reports

- Finance
- Membership
- Nominations
- Other

Reports from Local Councils

Election of Board of Directors

Adjournment

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street Columbia, S. C.
October 19, 1961

To: Members and Friends

From: Alice N. Spearman

Subject: 1961 ANNUAL MEETING

The Program Committee, Dr. B. T. Williams, chairman, and the Economics Development and Job Opportunities Committee, Courtney Siceloff, chairman, have jointly prepared a red-letter-day program for the 1961 annual meeting! You are cordially invited to attend. Begin now to plan car pools from your communities. Time is Thursday, November second. Schedule follows:

Registration-------10:30-11:00 A.M.
Morning Session----11:00-12:30 P.M.
Lunch----------12:30- 2:00 P.M.
Afternoon Session---2:00- 4:00 P.M.
Business Meeting----4:00- 5:30 P.M.
Dinner----------5:30- 7:00 P.M.
Registration--------7:00- 7:30 P.M.
Evening Meeting-----7:30- 9:30 P.M.

PLACE--------Esso Community Center, 300 Gervais Street, Columbia, S. C., which is near the Gervais Street bridge to West Columbia--plenty of free parking.

PROGRAM------Geared to 'mainstream' concerns in South Carolina. Outstanding leaders in the fields of economic development and job opportunities will provide timely information and indicate areas in which citizen participation and effort are needed.

Dr. Vivien W. Henderson, chairman of the Department of Economics and Business Administration, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee will be the distinguished speaker at the morning session. Questions and answers and a pooling of ideas will follow the address.

Afternoon workshops will seek ways of implementing at state and local levels, ideas presented in the morning.

The evening session will feature a panel of important persons drawn from labor and management, and from state and federal government agencies involved with the issues under consideration.

Watch for the SCCHR October Newsletter which will bring you further annual meeting program details.

NOW IS THE TIME for every good citizen to participate in building a better South Carolina. See you on November second!

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 LAUREL STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

From The Christian Century, November 15, 1961

THE RECENT Hollywood "spectacular" staged by the self-styled Christian Anti-Communism Crusade had its big moment when C. D. Jackson, publisher of Life magazine, publicly apologized for an "oversimplified misinterpretation" of the movement which appeared in the magazine's September 1 issue. Under the title "Political Revivalism" Life had said: "A new kind of 'revival meeting' serving the non-religious ends of an outfit called the 'Christian Anti-Communist Crusade" is being held with full hullabaloo and political portent in Los Angeles this week. Like nine other "crusades" in U.S. cities during the last year, it is presided over by Frederick C. Schwarz, 48, an Australian evangelist gone secular. Schwarz preaches doomsday by Communism in 1973 unless every American starts distrusting his neighbor as a possible Communist or 'comsymp' (Communist sympathizer)." The article went on to say that Dr. Schwarz "has built the crusade into a $500,000 business," has persuaded the mayors of 41 California communities to proclaim an "anti-Communism week" and plans to "take the road show" on to other communities. What was wrong with Life's reporting? Mr. Schwarz has termed the $500,000 figure an underestimate. Otherwise the statements are correct. The thing that was wrong, apparently, was that Henry F. Luce, editor in chief of Time-Life publications, believes such anticommunist schools are valuable. Two days after the New York Times reported Mr. Jackson's apology, it quoted Mr. Luce as saying that the schools are valuable because "to know your enemies is a good thing. The trouble before World War II was that people would not take Mein Kampf seriously." Does Mr. Luce think the American people do not take Das Capital seriously? If so, he is mistaken, as any check on the meager membership of the Communist party will indicate. His point about knowing your enemies is well taken, but surely Mr. Luce does not agree with Schwarz and other political revivalists that all Americans who differ from Schwarz's far-right views are enemies or that the wholesale creation of suspicion among neighbors is justified by the facts or is good for America. Ralph McGill, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution spoke for us when he denounced the "superpatriotism" which makes Americans suspicious of each other and cited the fact that "Western civilization was built on the Judeo-Christian tradition of love thy neighbor." This we must hold, for any other faith will tear this country apart and make it an easy conquest for communism. It was a sad day for America when Mr. Jackson said it was "a great privilege" to align Life with Dr. Schwarz.

THE FIELD FOUNDATION, INC.
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

November 17, 1961

The Reverend James D. Glasse
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Glasse:

You will be pleased to learn that the Field Foundation has voted to contribute the sum of $15,000 to the Tennessee Council of Human Relations, Inc. The board of directors declined your request for assistance to the College Leadership Project; however, they were interested in providing funds to expand the staff of the Council for your general program activities during the coming two years. The Foundation's check for $7,500, payable to the order of Tennessee Council of Human Relations, Inc. and representing the first of two equal payments, is enclosed.

The resolution adopted by our board of directors is as follows:

RESOLVED that the Corporation appropriate and contribute to Tennessee Council of Human Relations, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee, the sum of $15,000, or as much thereof as shall be needed, to strengthen Council staff, for the twenty-four month period beginning December 1, 1961, to be paid as follows: $7,500 in November, 1961 and $7,500 in October, 1962.

You will understand, I am sure, that in making this grant to the Council, there is no implied commitment that the Foundation would make additional support available at the expiration of the award period. We will, of course, appreciate being kept up-to-date on Council activities and shall wish to have an audited report of expenditures under the grant.

At this time, we would appreciate receiving your official acknowledgment of this check and your acceptance of the terms of the grant as set forth in this letter.

The officers and directors of the Field Foundation join me in extending warmest wishes to you and your associates.

Sincerely,

Marwell Hahn
Executive Vice President

Enclosure

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date 11-30-61

THE South Carolina COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 11-30-, 1961

INCOME

From SRC	2059.39	
Memberships	323.00	
New South Subscriptions	114.00	
Contributions	245.10	
Other (specify)		
Refunded Check	1.00	
Other	6.18	
	2748.67	2748.67

TOTAL INCOME

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	1643.56	
	150.42	SCCHR
Travel	219.73	(Schwartzhaupt Foundation)
Rent	126.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	55.55	
Postage	138.00	
Office Supplies	152.35	
New South subscriptions to SRC	184.00	
Other (specify)		
Taxes:	362.83	
Subscriptions:	35.17	
Repairs:	3.75	
Other:	2.00	3073.36

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

- * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * -

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	689.73
Income for quarter Total	2738.67
Expenditures for quarter	3073.36
BALANCE	365.04

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Report
September 1961 -- November 1961

Fall Calendar

The fall calendar (fourth quarter) is always tightly scheduled. There is little wonder when one looks at the following list: after summer vacations, drawing together again of many people for planning and work, activating both administrative and program committees, holding a state-wide program workshop, staging the annual meeting and this year in addition an experimental evening public program, maintaining a wide range of important contacts, providing a variety of information and liaison services, conducting a continual program of distribution of materials, stepping up visits and services to local councils on human relations, and, as is ever and always the case, conducting the necessary membership and finance efforts!

Membership

The attached Participants Report shows an increase of 100 new members, 40 new contricutors and a total of 555 participants for 1961, up to December first. The fact that 123 persons continue to prefer to be classified as contributors rather than as members is one interesting commentary on the climate of public opinion in South Carolina.

Finance

The quarterly financial statement (attached) on the SCCHR general funds shows a bank balance of $365.04 as of November 30, 1961.

There remains in the Schwartzhaupt grant for citizenship activity the amount of $3,000. Plans for the use of this amount early in 1962 are under way.

Letters have again gone out to all 1961 inactive members, urging that dues be brought up-to-date.

Also, a letter by Mr. J. W. Dabbs has been sent to all 1961 active and inactive members, requesting that they pay 1962 dues immediately and informing them of the SRC offer of a matching grant in 1962.

Conference on Human Relations

Over the Labor Day weekend, two SCCHR board members, the director of program services and the executive director participated in the first south-wide conference on human relations of the Presbyterian Church,U.S., which was held at Montreat, N.C. A few members of the S.C. Synod were in attendance and a notable beginning was made in seeking ways of involvement and Christian solutions.

Program Workshop on September 30

Ninety three persons representing the seven local councils on human relations affiliated or associated with SCCHR and a total of seventeen communities were in attendance. Students and faculty were present from Claflin, Morris, Benedict, Voorhees, Allen, Friendship and the University of South Carolina.

Paul Rilling was the keynote speaker and gave an over-view of desegregation in the southern region. Gil Rowland documented the growth and nature of rightist activities in South Carolina. A. M. Secrest briefly highlighted the initial stages of the rural area development program for which 23 South Carolina counties have been approved, and introduced Mr. V. B. Long, the first Negro to be placed on a county committee (Chesterfield). Since that time, Mr. Joe Wright, Negro undertaker, has been placed on the Beaufort County Committee on rural development.

Four discussion groups were held in each of the following areas:

I. Education- provisions of the crash technical education program were outlined and the status of applications by Negro students to Clemson

and Winthrop were reviewed.

II. Economics and Employment- further details on the rural area development program and a briefing on the status of desegregation in the textile industry were given. Other facets of job opportunities were reviewed.

III. Community Relations and Development- the unique role of bi-racial groups in community conflict and progress was discussed and afterwards participants from Charleston, Denmark, and Cheraw expressed the desire to organize local councils on human relations. Subsequently, A.M. Secrest has published several editorials in the Cheraw Chronicle to create community readiness.

IV. Civic and Political Participation- individuals reported irregularities in registration and voting procedures and sought to find ways of correcting same. Knowledge os party organization, political campaigns and candidates, and of governmental machinery needs to be more widespread.

Opportunity and Challenge in Columbia

As reported last quarter, a prominent merchant asked Mrs. H. H. Hickman and the SCCHR executive director to contact presidents of the opinion-forming community organizations to determine their views concerning desegregation of lunch counters.

In consultation with Negro adult leaders and students, it was thought best to time interviews with community organization presidents with a unified plan and program. Hence, Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, effective Nashville leader, was secured as a consultant for a Columbia group which met with him at Benedict College on November first. Dr. Henderson is the third outstanding Negro leader who has given consultant service to Columbia Negro leaders this year; J. S. Stewart of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, in February, and A. J. Clement, of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, in April.

Morale in the student movement in Columbia appears to be low and the adult community does not yet seem ready for concerted action. Encouragingly, however, there are a few dedicated and determined persons who continue to plod.

Annual Meeting on November 2

Held at the Esso Community Building with morning and afternoon program sessions and a business meeting from 4:00 - 5:30 p.m. Program sessions were given press coverage by Tom McMahon, feature writer in The Columbia Record, in The State and through the Associated Press.

Dr. Henderson, Chairman of the Fisk University School of Economics and Business Administration, and Dr. John I. Binkley, Director of Education President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, were the featured speakers.

The four workshop sessions were cut short because of participants' desire to continue to question the guest speakers.

At the business session new board members for 1962 were elected. Subsequently, at an executive committee meeting in November it was suggested that all board members be polled prior to 1962 and those replaced who are unable to be active. Vacancies will be filled by the board until the next annual meeting. List of officers for 1962 to be elected in December and of revised board membership will be mimeographed for distribution as soon as practicable.

Evening Forum on November 2-

The Economic and Employment Committee held several meetings during the summer and early fall, planning a symposium-forum on merit employment in the hope of drawing in new participants from management, labor, and the general public. While the original plans fell through due to continuing unreadiness for public participation with "unpopular positions" the evening meeting succeeded in attracting a number of new participants and provided information and stimulation. Considered sufficiently worth-

while to be attempted on a quarterly or more frequent basis.

Projected Plans

Local interest in Columbia is high in the senior citizens' movement and in urban renewal. Suggested are programs to discuss medical aid to the aging about which social workers, senior citizens, labor, et al are concerned, and also to discuss specifically relocation of several hundred families, mostly Negroes, to be displaced by the acquisition of approximately 27 acres of land south of the University of South Carolina by that institution.

Congressional Hearing on November 13

SCCHR encouraged attendance at and participation in the Congressional Hearing which is held annually at the State House. Attached is a copy of statement made by Negro witness, V.B. Long of Cheraw.

Cooperative Efforts

The executive director assisted with two state-wide meetings which promoted citizenship schools for prospective voters. Fourteen Columbians were recruited for teacher training. They plan to begin work early in the new year.

Mrs. Septima Clark and the executive director spoke at the November meeting of the Columbia Ministerial Alliance (Negro).

Participation on the Advisory Committee for a S.C. Research project, on the Penn Center Board, and on the Waverly-Good Samaritan Hospital Board has required attendance by the executive director at numerous meetings this fall.

For the first time in several years, the executive director was a speaker at a statewide meeting of the S.C. Council of United Church Women in November. Hopefully, UCW will again become truly inclusive.

October Newsletter

At the request of personnel at the University of South Carolina, who edit the alumni news, called Perspective, SCCHR has changed the name

under which it began to reissue the SCCHR Newsletter this summer. A copy of the October Newsletter, News and Views, is attached.

Program Service and Distribution

For the first time since 1957 (end of original Fund for the Republic grant), SCCHR is preparing and distributing up-to-date and timely kits in five program areas as follows: 1) education, 2) economics and employment, 3) community relations and development, 4) civic and political participation, and 5) religion and human relations. The kits for 1) and 2) have been distributed to local councils and others are available from the SCCHR office on loan. While 1) is more complete than 2) and 3), 4), and 5) are still being assembled, it is agreed that supplements will be prepared often to up-date materials in these areas in which change is both rapid and crucial. Samples attached.

Much program, information, and liaison service is given individuals who request it. On the other hand, heavy mailings of some pieces are done to carefully selected lists made up from card files classified by interests. Also quantity distribution is done at group meetings. This quarter heaviest distribution has been made of the following titles (sample copies enclosed):

A Layman's View of Social Change,

South Carolina's Economic Challenge,

The University of S.C. Governmental Review, November 1961

Political Party Organization in South Carolina,

The Value of Preparation,

THIS I BELIEVE,

and numerous mimeographed articles from current issues of The Christian Century.

Field Trips

These have not been as numerous as most three-month periods, due to stepped-up activity at the state level. Specific meetings have been attended, significant interviews held and/or information obtained in visits made to the following places during this quarter:

Frogmore for Penn Board meeting in October,

Sumter for monthly countil meeting,

Union to speak at annual Piedmont district conference of the S.C. Federation of Colored Women's Clubs,

Beaufort for interview with the Rev. John Hardy,

Frogmore for interview and group conference with Dr. Charles Gomillion, et al,

Ridgeland for planning conference with group of leaders in Jasper County council,

Charleston for conferences with Mrs. M. E. Fields, and Mr. Julius Amaker, and visit to school on James Island.

News From Local Councils

The Greenville Council has received replies from 4 of the 6 Negro colleges to which it sent questionaires concerning placement of its teacher trainees and its graduates in other areas. Replies report considerable out-migration and confirm fact that majority of Negro students enter teacher training because of lack of opportunity in other areas.

Confidentially, the program chairman and the secretary of the Rock Hill Council have been given the alternative of resigning their positions on the Winthrop College faculty by the college president, or of discontinuing their participation in the Council. (Contacts have been made with the S.C. state president of AAUP. Action suspended until further knowledge and insight gained).

News Items to be Noted

These are appended.(Please return).

Alice M. Spearman
Executive Director

Quarterly Report from Director of Program Services -

I. During the past three months there has been concentrated program work with two major groups: S.C. Student Council on Human Relations and the Columbia Adult Council. The Columbia Group for the first time is structured with its own officers and program committee. Program emphasis in this group has been in the area of economic growth in our state and community, with a beginning attempt to set up committees on merit employment. It is hoped that through the efforts of the local Council continuous contact may be kept with the Negro high schools and local colleges in an effort to relate qualified persons to job opportunities in the community, and that gradually we can discover employers who are willing to accept qualified applicants regardless of race. Members of this group view this effort as a long-range project.

S.C. Student Council on Human Relations, organized at a conference in May of last year, held two meetings of the Planning Committee during October. At these meetings plans were set up for a State Student Workshop to be held on December 3 in Columbia. All of the correspondence concerning this meeting with student and faculty members in the colleges of the state was done by this office. It was gratifying to establish contact committees in two colleges which had not before participated in our student program: Newberry and Erskine Colleges. The theme will be "The Role of the Southern Student in Strengthening Democracy." Discussions will deal with the matter of implementing democracy in four areas: campus life, politics, economics, and intelligent anti-Communism. (Publicity material attached).

Since our student organization continues to be the only group on a state-level which is inclusive from all of the colleges of the state, it is invaluable at the present time with rapid changes immanent in the state. The two qualified applicants to Clemson College, who are Negroes,

and whose applications are still being processed by the college, will take their case to the courts if turned down. The matter of adequate preparation for college desegregation continues to be a primary concern of this group.

II. EMPHASIS UPON QUALITY EDUCATION as a part of our "Into the Mainstream" focus in programming has meant research and distribution of materials on the school situation in S.C., including the new "crash" program of Technical Education being developed in the state. A kit of materials was gathered together during September, distributed to Program Chairman of local councils at the September 30 Workshop (bibliography and discussion guide sheets attached). These kits of material are also available to any group which requests them for program or study use.

The new program of Technical Education which is just now in the blueprint stage in the State has received considerable attention by staff and members of SCCHR. As a follow-up of the discussion on September 30 a small Education committee was called together to work out some plan of action relative to this program. As a first step two outstanding white members of this group, a college president, an educator who has spent her life in adult education, and the Director of Program Services, interviewed the Chairman of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Technical and Vocational Education, not as representatives of the Council, but as concerned individuals. The Chairman assured the group that he personally was concerned with training for all qualified applicants, stated that the state certainly had no intention of setting up a dual system of Technical Centers. Acceptance of qualified applicants is to be left entirely to a local Advisory Committee in each community in which a center is established. The Education Committee will meet again soon to discover next steps and broaden the scope of its work. It is

apparent that the Council must follow closely the development of these new Centers in various local communities of the state, alert local persons concerning the importance of applications on the part of qualified Negroes. This new program, related as it is to the economic growth of the state, with no fixed pattern of operation as yet, may present an opportunity for stepped-up training for Negroes and eventually a fuller use of our potential manpower. Concerned citizenship support for this program must develop if this is to result.

III. The Director of Program Services shared in the preparation for the Workshop program held September 30, carrying leadership for the group dealing with Education, and also helped with the promotion for the annual meeting on November 1 and the Congressional hearing on November 10. For the first time Negro students from the Civics class at a local Negro high school were present as observers. We had noted that teachers from the white high schools in Columbia were bringing representatives from their classes to observe and felt that this was an experience in which Negro students should also share. Negro students and faculty members from one of the local colleges also attended at the suggestion of the Program Director.

There have been several opportunities for speaking engagements during the fall months, especially with various student organizations at the University of S.C. Although the majority of the students in all of the colleges of S.C. are quite conservative, reflecting the social climate of the state, there is also a healthy ferment concerning a more equitable and just approach in the matter of race relations among the students of the state. This is reflected in much more honest and open discussion of the whole racial situation. Students who have participated in the student programs of the Council are a positive influence

in various student groups in the colleges, giving excellent leadership in many informal study-discussion programs.

QUARTERLY REPORT

TO: Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St N W
Atlanta 3, Ga.

FROM: Floride Council on Human Relations
4241 SW 109 Court
Miami, Fla.

FOR: September, October, & November, 1961

In all the counties (4) which admitted Negroes to formerly all white schools for the first time this Fall there is apparent peace and tranquility. In Dade County, where we have the first full fledged desegregation in Earlington Heights Elementary School, (some 400 students, about half white, half Negro) there is continued indifference to the process. The principal of the above mentioned school reported that there is harmony within the all white faculty and that the student body seems to be getting on in a very normal manner. The NAACP is maintaining legal pressures around the state, so that planning by school boards is doubtless going on for next Fall.

Meanwhile there have been two other possible sources of trouble beginning to make disturbing noises. These are the extremists of the right wing, and the Cuban situation in South Florida.

Throughout the state there have been various manifestations of the extremist right wing activity. A continuing attack on the National Council of Churches, and Floridans having anything to do with it, has been going on in the center of the state, for instance. Several forms of "Anti-Communist Crusades" have been in evidence. Apparently hundreds of small neighborhood study groups have been promoted. And heavily mixed in with it all are the usual nasty elements of racial and religious bigotry. Just how important this may be is impossible to guess at this point. Perhaps it will lack a sustaining power,

and will rapidly fade from the scene. We are making an effort to assess the impact in order to determine whether we should devote energies to combatting it.

In the Cuban situation the first really ominous overtone has been heard as a County Commissioner with a rather decent record campaigned for the office of Mayor of the City of Miami. He made a major appeal to the voters on the basis of putting Miamians ahead of Cubans in his concern. There has been slowly growing restlessness over the economic slowdown in the area, and to-be-expected feelings of some hostility toward refugees. This effort to make political hay out of such a situation was rather ugly. Much to the credit of Dade County the incumbent, known for his work with the Cubans, was returned to office with a resounding vote of confidence. However, more of this kind of thing may be expected as this problem becomes increasingly difficult.

FCHR ACTIVITIES - -

Keeping rather close tabs on the newly desegregated school situations, we are encouraged with the outlook. Barring some unforeseen incident we should now have increasing opportunities to do the kind of job the SRC envisioned when it projected the state level programs.

The president of a Negro Junior College in St Petersburg, a former Board member of the FCHR, informs us that representatives of two large branches of national concerns have visited him recently to confer on possible curriculum adjustments to ensure desired preparation of some of his students for employments in their plants.

Another long time member of our Board, Bishop Louttit, was asked to make a TV rebuttal to some of the exagerrated and untrue statements being circulated

about the National Council of Churches in central Florida. In his own inimitable fashion he did just what needed to be done.

The Executive Committee of the FCHR met during this period and outlined some plans for doing a better job of financing the program. A concerted stated wide effort is anticipated, with representatives from all over the state meeting at the time of the Annual Meeting in January to make plans.

Reviewing the South Florida Cuban situation the Executive Committee also approved making this situation a high priority concern in any efforts made in Dade County. Before the refugee situation we had enlisted the participation of various departments of government (law enforcement, health, employment, education, etc.) for a look-see into the emerging problems. Some helpful ideas came of the former study, and a similar effort to make a long range evaluation is felt to be needed.

A cooperative project with the Unitarian Service Committee has been more completely explored and given all but final approval. This will provide a full time person to serve as Executive Secretary for our Northeast Florida Council. (Jacksonville) This should come to fruition shortly after the first of the year, and should be a great help to our total effort.

Next month (January) will be the time for the next planning session with people in Pensacola. They will definitely be desegregating schools next Fall, and the local council is undertaking steps of preparation. The climate is friendly to such steps, it would seem, so that cooperation of school administration, law enforcement, etc., ~~are~~ is anticipated.

Next month is the time for our Annual Meeting, also, and plans are going ahead for it. The Annual Institute sponsored by our Gainesville Council with the Student Religious Assoc. of the University of Florida is going to take place during January- this being the sixth, I believe.

In Daytona Beach, where such a splendid workshop was held this year involving the colleges of the area, the ministerial assoc., and others, plans are beginning to be laid for a follow-up. Planning is continuing on the workshop to be held at Florida Presbyterian College, projected for sometime in February.

Thus we look optimistically toward 1962 as a new year of new opportunities.

Wm K Williams

Wm K Williams
Executive Director

FINANCIAL STATEMENT Florida Council on Human Relations

September, October, & November, 1961

INCOME:	Contributions	$	366.00
	Memberships		142.00
	New South		68.00
	SRC		2452.03
	total	$	3028.03

EXPENDED:			
	Office supplies	$	56.16
	Phone		118.42
	Rent		75.00
	Postage		32.50
	Net Payroll		1818.77
	Payroll taxes (includes soc. sec. & withholding)		270.73
	Travel		845.28
	Books		3.75
	New South		244.00
	Research Project (SRC-Negro Employment)		250.00
	Misc.		32.87
	total	$	3747.48

Balance Sept. 1	$	761.07
Income		3028.03
		3789.10
Expended		3747.48
Bal. ~~[illegible]~~ Dec. 1	$	31.62

Return to LWD - Place following Texas.

ALABAMA

SUPPLEMENT 2

QUARTERLY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, 1961

CLIMATE AND STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA - During this quarter there is generally an air of tension across Alabama. Most people one talks to do not want to be quoted and one person told the director of the Alabama Council that his resignation would go in the moment he suspected the Director had even mentioned that he had seen him. This man is a public school superintendent. He is completely discouraged with both the school system in his area and in Alabama and with the inability of the state to cope with racial tensions. The general climate in the Tri-Cities area continues to be better than in other sections of the state. During October a lady called the TV station to see if her child could appear on a Saturday morning children's program and stated that her daughter was colored. The station assured the mother that her daughter would be welcomed on the program. When the daughter arrived at the station she was told that she could not be on the program. The colored community was greatly disturbed and began a boycott of the sponsor's product. The local council contacted the TV station and the sponsor and neither party accepted responsibility and neither party would act to correct the situation. On October 31st a TV station in the Tri-Cities area sponsored a Halloween party for children. It was reported that there was almost as many Negro children as white children at the party. The children lined up for refreshments as they came in and then generally gathered together with friends which meant that Negro and white intermingled freely for refreshments then segregated themselves by color. It was reported that at the party there was no tension and this program was televised . No complaints were received by the TV station. At the September meeting of the Huntsville Council on Human Relations the meeting was interrupted as one of the members reported that a white man was outside the Negro church where the meeting was being held and was asking people passing by what was going on in the Negro church. A police car or police cars patrolled the area but no incidents developed. Although Huntsville has something like eighteen percent Negro population and most of the people in the Huntsville area are recent newcomers from all over the country to work at the Redstone Arsenal and related industries the natives still yield the most influence. One minister was asked to leave his church during the summer because he had invited a group of Negroes and whites to meet in the church and because he was a member of the Alabama Council on Human Relations. He was told that 18 out of 18 of his official board voted that because he would not resign from the Alabama Council on Human Relations he could no longer serve as their pastor. He is still there and is looking for a new position. During September a Negro member of the Huntsville Council on Human Relations decided to find out if the public library was segregated. He was welcomed into the white library, was permitted to borrow several books he asked for and was told he could wait in the reading room and read. He reported that a Negro must have a card from a Negro branch library in order to draw books out of the white library but could be assured of courteous service. In Decatur there is one white man who has made efforts during this quarter to reorganize a local chapter. There are a few Negroes who are interested but he cannot find other whites to even meet and form a small nucleolus. He is interested in asking the City Commissioners to hire Negro policemen. This had been promised by some of the candidates for election some three years ago but nothing has been done to implement this promise. A clergyman and white business leader had been very active in local council which ceased to function in the fall of 1960 when Rev. Robert Hughes, the State Director, was being questioned by the grand jury of Bessemer. These men are not interested in resuming their efforts at this time.

In Birmingham the climate is very tense. People in Birmingham and across the state think of this as the last strong hold of mass of resistance. A photographer and reporter from the Birmingham News came to the September Meeting of the Birmingham Council. The photographer flung open the door and immediately started taking pictures. After a few minutes of argument at the front of the room pressmen were persuaded to stay outside to decide if they should take pictures and if they should sit in on the meeting. The photographer attempted to take pictures through the window but it was believed the only pictures he did get was a shot of the State Director talking with a Negro outside the church. A lawyer was called and came immediately to the meeting. The newsmen stated that they had received a report that the church was to be bombed during the meeting and allegedly came to gat pictures of the indident. The lawyer called one of the editors of the Birmingham News who stated that the men were not there representing the newspaper. He told the lawyer to tell the people at the meeting that the Birmingham News was not interested in creating an incident and wanted them to know that he felt the group would soon be in a position to be of real service to the community. One person stated that he knew the police commissioner had the picture in his files that was taken that night. During November a field representative from Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee spent a week in Birmingham and was immediately followed by a representative from the same organization that spent two or three weeks in the community. They did have meetings of students from Birmingham Southern (white) and Miles College (Negro). It was reported that intentions was to organize sit-ins or boycotts to be staged in the spring of 1962. During November a field secretary for CORE came to Birmingham and proceeded to organize a local chapter of CORE. He has established an office and is comtemplating direct action as soon as he can get a group organized to carry out sit-ins or boycotts of stores. It is also reported that the Klan in Birmingham is becoming more active than it has at any time since May of 1961. During November Judge Grooms declared that the city ordinance on segregation of parks and public facilities was unconstitutional and that parks must be desegregated by January 15th. The Birmingham News came out with editorials stating that it was important for the future of Birmingham to obey court orders. Early in November the local Greyhound bus station obeyed the ICC ruling to desegregate its lunch counter. The manager of the lunch room was arrested four times by the City Commissioner of Public Safety for violating the city's segregations laws even though he was quoted in the papers as saying he knew they were unconstitutional. On November 12th a public statement demanding law and order was published in the Birmingham News and signed by 189 people. Many of these were top business leaders in the community. The City Commissioners cut the budget for the parks drastically and said that all parks would be closed except the zoo and city auditorium and Legion Field.

It is impossible to look up the exact date as the report is being written but during the end of November or first week in December it was reported that there was an incident at the bus station in Tuscaloosa. A person from Washington representing the Peace Corps spoke at Stillman College. Negro students were at the bus station to see him off. A policeman grabbed the man's bus ticket away from him and waved it in the air taunting him that he would not be able to catch his bus. A crowd quickly gathered and the policeman used abusive language. A police sergeant arrived, reprimanded the police officer and attempted to disburse the crowd. Someone diverted the police officer's attention so another person could grab the peace corp representative's ticket. The peace corp representative rushed to the bus and boarded just as the bus was ready to depart. There was no rioting but there was a large crowd of spectators. The second week of October the Director visited Mobile. Negroand white leaders stressed the fact that Mobile had had very little racial tension because there was good communication between the political leaders and Negro leaders. Negro policemen have recently been hired and were doing an outstanding job. In Mobile the big subject was school desegregation and the community

was very apprehensive about this. They felt that school desegregation would cause great turmoil in their city. Negro leaders meet with white business men to discuss gradual changes to reduce discrimination in the downtown stores.

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SRC QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, 1961

INCOME

Contributions	$ 1619.22
Memberships	675.50
SRC	3575.00
TOTAL	$ 5869.72

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 1835.56
Housing Allowance	450.00
Social Security	37.72
Travel	428.47
Rent	246.00
Office Supplies	257.23
Telephone	95.88
NEW SOUTH	270.00
Miscellaneous	284.72
TOTAL	$ 3905.58

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PROGRAM REPORT FOR SRC FOR SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, 1961

During the past three months the Executive Director has spent time getting acquainted with more of the administrative operations of the State office. He has talked with lawyers, labor leaders, businessmen, ministers, bankers, Negro leaders, educators, etc. Below are some of the places the Executive Director has visited.

September 19th - Tuscaloosa

September 25th - Attended Sheffield Meeting

September 27th - Visited Board of Directors Meeting of Jefferson County Mental Health Association

September 28th - Attended Montgomery Meeting

September 30th - Board Meeting of Alabama Council on Human Relations

October 4th - Traveled to SRC in Atlanta and discussed plans for Annual Meeting and other matters with Paul Rilling and Les Dunbar.

October 14th - Spoke at District 2 Meeting in Talladega.

October 16th - Attended Young Men's Business Club.

October 17th - Attended District 5 Meeting at Tuskegee which had Paul Anthony of SRC as guest speaker.

October 18th - Attended Couples Club at St. Lukes Episcopal Church as they went to TV Station to view "Walk in My Shoes" and discussed segregation.

October 19th - Visited Kilby Prison with two Episcopal clergymen interested in setting up group guidance.

October 22nd - Traveled to Auburn and addressed the Wesley Foundation at Auburn Universt sity.

October 23rd - Traveled to Auburn and met with Methodist Ministers of area.

October 24th - Joined Jaycees. Attended Birmingham Council Meeting. Talked with field secretary of CORE.

October 27th - Talked with Charles Wittenstein of Atlanta, Georgia. He is with the Anti-Defamation League.

October 29th - Preached at Sunday Service at Talladega College Chapel in Talladega

October 30th - Visited Tri-Cities area.

November 9th - Talked with Attorney Justin J. Finger from Anti-Defamation League in Atlanta. Talked with Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee field representative, Bob Zellner.

November 12th - Wrote almost all of the 189 business men who signed statement in Birmingham News asking for law and order in Birmingham.

November 14th - Visited in Tuscaloosa.

November 19th - Evening speaker at Omega Psi Phi Meeting at Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery.

November 20th - Attended Freedom Rider's Trial in Montgomery. Had long conference with Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth.

November 23rd - Traveled to Mobile. Was guest at Kwanis Club, Exchange Club, the Episcopal laymen's Conference and spoke on the radio for 20 minutes about the Alabama Council on "Meet The Leaders" Program. Radio station WGOK.

November 27th - Addressed the Optimistic Club in Birmingham

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Board Meeting
December 1, 1961

PARTICIPATION REPORT

Members:

Members renewed in 1961	323	
New Members in 1961	100	
Student members in 1961	9	
TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERS IN 1961		432

Contributors:

Contributors renewed in 1961	83	
New Contributors in 1961	40	
TOTAL ACTIVE CONTRIBUTORS IN 1961		123
TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN 1961		555
Delinquent members in 1961	34	
Deceased: 1		
Moved out-of-state: 2		
Delinquent contributors in 1961 (Of these 15 small contributors not apt to renew.)	48	
TOTAL NUMBER OF 1960 PARTICIPANTS DELINQUENT IN 1961	82	

AFTERNOON SESSION
2:00 - 4:00

Suggested emphases for discussion groups:

I. Frontiers in Public Education In South Carolina : Technical Training, Challenges to Segregation, etc.

Leader - Mrs. T.J. Ledeen

II. Economic Development, Job Opportunities, and Area Redevelopment.

Leader - A.M. Secrest

III. Moving Ahead in Community Development: Housing, Urban Renewal, Law Enforcement, and Use of Public Facilities.

Leader - Paul Rilling

IV. Role of the Citizen: Formation of Public Opinion, Civic and Political Participation.

Leader - Gil Rowland

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SUMMARY

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Financial Statement
January-October, 1961

and Rpt

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD: January 1, 1961		$ 3433.46
RECEIPTS:		
Contributions	$ 1323.29	
Memberships:	2199.97	
New South Subscriptions:	640.00	
Other: Southern Regional Council:	5075.00 (Matching Grant Amount $2300.00)	
Miscellaneous Income:	233.82 (*119.60 explanation below)	
TOTAL RECEIPTS:	$ 9472.08	$ 9472.08
GRAND TOTAL:		$ 12905.54
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Rent:	$ 420.00	
Postage:	329.00	
Telephone and Telegraph:	200.51	
Office Supplies:	234.38	
Travel: SCCHR:	742.92	
F.F.:	831.72	
S.F.:	1598.61	
Salaries: SCCHR:	5042.23	
F.F.:	620.53	
S.F.:	73.87	
New South:	642.00	
Miscellaneous - Audit Charge: (1959-60)	265.00	
Witholding Tax & S.S.:	1563.60	
Distribution-F.F.:	84.11	
-S.F.:	33.05	
Administration-F.F.:	2.50	
-S.F.:	15.31	
General Miscellaneous:	99.83	
TOTAL DISTRIBUTIONS:	$ 12799.17	$12799.17
BALANCE ON HAND: November 1, 1961:		$ 106.37

* - $119.60 deposit 10-3-61 lost by bank or post office. Duplicate checks will be forthcoming. $119.60 added to October in-come but will be deposited in November.

Charles W Joyner
1015 Henderson St
Columbia S. C.

Fed Farm loan
statistics
by Cty

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

September 14, 1961

Now is the time for every good citizen to function in the mainstream of community life to help direct change for the common good. That is why we are inviting you to participate in a program workshop where we shall be brought up-to-the-minute on present day opportunities and challenges in South Carolina. Paul Rilling, director of field services for the Southern Regional Council and numerous state and local leaders in South Carolina will provide effective and stimulating leadership.

TIME:

Saturday, September 30, 1961 from 10:00 AM - 4:00 P.M. with an hour and a half out for lunch in town at a place of your choice.

PLACE:

The Esso Community Center, 300 Gervais Street, Columbia where there's comfort and plenty of parking space.

ARRANGEMENTS:

No foundation grant to cover cost of meeting. However automobile travel cost at five cents per mile will be available for those unable to attend otherwise, provided a group comes together.

APPLICATIONS:

Because participation in the workshop must be restricted in number, you are asked to apply for admission and to indicate same, if you need reimbursement for travel. We are eager to have you and other concerned participants up to the allotted number. Let us hear from you immediately to assure your reservation.

Faithfully yours,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS:AJP

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

December 4, 1961

HAVE YOU HEARD?

Complete desegregation of the public schools in Lebanon and Wilson County is scheduled for January 1962.

Williamson County and Dickson County Schools have announced voluntary desegregation plans beginning in September 1962.

Full and free use of the state parks in Tennessee by all citizens was adopted by our Board of Directors as a state wide goal for 1962.

Courage, resourcefulness, and good will have emerged in many communities in Tennessee.

The Tennessee Council has 700 members and a budget of $14,200 for 1962. The Southern Regional Council offers support of $6100, an increase of $500, provided we raise $4600 by June 1, 1962.

Dues for 1962 memberships paid now will count toward our matching funds. Dues and contributions to the Council are tax deductible.

YOUR DUES ARE DUE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1962. WHY NOT SEND THEM IN NOW AND START OUR HOLIDAY CHEER?

Geo. Barrett
George E. Barrett
President

Martha Ragland
Mrs. Tom Ragland
Membership Chairman

- -

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Member	$ 5.00
Joint Member (husband and wife)	7.00
Contributing Member	10.00
Sustaining Member.	25.00 and up
Student Member.	2.00

This year, wouldn't you like to be a contributing member?

All membership groups except the student membership include a yearly subscription to the monthly magazine, NEW SOUTH.

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ OCCUPATION _____

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1961 - 62

OFFICERS

George E. Barrett, Nashville
President
Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary
John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

Vice-Presidents
Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville
The Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga
Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis

BOARD MEMBERS

TERM ENDING 1962

Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
John J. Compton, Nashville
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Hugh J. Morgan, M. D., Nashville
Mrs. John C. Oscinach, Memphis,
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Mrs. Margaret Valiant, Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Tacy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Harold D. West, M. D., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TERM ENDING 1963

Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Herman H. Long, Nashville

TERM ENDING 1964

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Rev. William G. Brockman, Chattanooga
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
Miss Leah James, Chattanooga
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge

Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

John J. Compton, Nashville
Miss Clare Andreae, Chattanooga
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

2011 Grand Avenue Nashville 12, Tennessee

TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP _____

EXPIRATION DATE _____

20

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date December 7, 1961

THE Tennessee COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING November 30, 1961

INCOME

From SRC	875.00	
Memberships	283.00	
New South Subscriptions		
Contributions	897.91	
Other (specify)		
SRC Matching	2100.00	
Registration Fee	87.00	
Field Foundation Grant	7500.00	
		$ 11,742.91

TOTAL INCOME

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	2413.20	(This includes Executives July salary excluded in last report)	
Travel	167.76		
Rent	187.50		
Utilities			
Phone & Telegraph	118.05		
Postage	77.20		
Office Supplies	73.55		
New South Subscriptions to SRC	142.00		
Other (specify)			
Subscriptions	5.64		
Annual Meeting	16.00	(Speakers lodging and luncheon cost)	
Memphis Chapter	10.00		
Federal Taxes	54.30		3304.29
Printing	39.09		

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

- * - *

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	292.77	
Income for Quarter Total	11742.91	
Expenditures for Quarter	3304.29	
Balance	131.39	131.39 (Checking Account $8600.00 (Savings Account -This includes Field Grant

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

To: Paul M. Rilling

From: Katherine Jones

Quarterly Report: September, October, November, 1961

State Council Activity

A considerable part of September was spent in fund raising since we were $800 short of meeting our goal for matching funds. The enclosed financial report (yellow sheet), prepared for the October 1961 annual meeting illustrates the situation in which we found ourselves in mid-August. The members who worked in this emergency drive are determined that it need not happen this way every year, and have already began a project of soliciting memberships. We are in a precarious financial situation for December with inadequate funds, and Memphis and Nashville (the two chapters) having decided not to begin their drive for renewals until January.

In addition to the fund drive, major time was spent in preparing, staging and recovering from the annual meeting. As was true with the Nashville Council meeting in July we found ourselves in an off-again-on-again situation regarding a speaker. Secretary Goldberg eventually declined our invitation in order to visit Japan. We were indeed grateful for Berl Bernhard's acceptance. An additional problem was the time of the meeting. We have considerable support from the Jewish community who were originally incensed about Secretary Goldberg's choice of a Friday dinner meeting. In order to recognize the Jewish religious observance beginning at sundown on Friday, we set Mr. Bernhard's address for Friday noon. Another meeting was scheduled for that afternoon, to be terminated before sundown. However, we had considerably less attendance by Jewish members than we had anticipated. In 1960, the annual meeting was held from Monday noon to Tuesday noon. This effectively eliminated participation of teachers and most working people. By Newsletter and at the annual meeting we asked for suggestions for meeting this dilemma; none has come. Can you tell us how other groups have dealt with it?

Executive Committee Meeting was held September 13. Proposals were made for Board membership, and turned over to the Nominating Committee. By-Law changes were considered, and with revisions, were approved for submission to the membership meeting in October. (see legal size white sheet attached.) Dwight Freshley, program chairman for annual meeting reviewed proposed program and accepted suggestions. Heard report from 2 representatives from Jackson, Tennessee, who were substituting for Dr. Kirkendoll who could not be present. Executive committee members present were impressed with movement in Jackson, and espcially the support from business interest, although token breakthroughs have not been accomplished. Heard report from Executive Director covering past 5 months.

Annual Meeting - The attached material plus the Newsletter and program are offered as a report of the meeting. Great effort was expended on obtaining members for the panel discussion on Friday afternoon on Economics and Employment Opportunity. The board agreed not to give this press coverage, since business leaders had never participated in leadership roles with us before, and were timid about doing so. The final panel

members were Dr. Vivian Henderson as moderator with:

Miss Ora Higgins, Spiegel's of Chicago, which has Nashville outlet.
Mr. Pacaud Bell, President of Chamber of Commerce, Jackson, Tennessee
Mr. Matthew Lynch, Tennessee State Labor Council
Mr. Willard E. Bland, Personnel Division of Genesco, Nashville (this is the largest firm in the world engaged in production of shoes and apparel.)

While it seemed to me that this panel was somewhat uneven and self-conscious, the membership seemed very appreciative of it. The attendance was the poorest of any of the sessions, probably because it was at Vanderbilt University on Friday afternoon following the luncheon at a downtown hotel. Some people got lost on the two mile ride. Perhaps its best achievement was that it happened at all.

The membership meeting on Saturday morning began with only about 20 members but was expanded as late arrivals strolled in. (when do you have a membership meeting which draws people?) The Board meeting that afternoon was attended by 23 members and there was enthusiastic participation. (see copy of board minutes.)

Memphis - Paul Rilling's visit to Memphis on September 25 was at a real turning point for the Memphis Chapter. This group has tended to be timid and ingrown. They have been fearful of taking any aggressive action, and have suffered from erratic leadership. While all Memphis was aware that desegreg tion of the schools was imminent, the September 25 meeting announcement assured the reader that only the Atlanta situation would be discussed, there would bo no mention of Memphis. The enthusiasm with whihh Mr. Rilling told the Atlanta story and the number of people attending (more than 150) has given the group courage. A new slate of officers, but currently without a president, will provide really new leadership. This was indicated by their annual meeting in a white YMCA on November 14. George Barrett, new president of the Tennessee Council attended, and afterwards had an opportunity to talk with Mr. Sugarmon and Mr. Willis who are leading young Negro attorneys.

Memphis school desegregation was accomplished by edict from City Hall, on October 3, 1961. While it was accepted without violence, (and with good police protection) there was real lack of preparation of citizens, and considerable grumbling and resentment. However, the secret preparation and news announcement following the entracne of 13 Negro children into four formerly white schools precluded demonstrations from segregationists from Mississippi, Arkansas and Memphis itself. These 13 children, chosen from 50 who were applicants, were assigned through the Pupil Placement Act (1957) and the 20 factors listed in the law: A Federal suit is still pending in the U. S. Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, and will probably be heard in early 1962. This is the suit originally begun in 1960 by 8 Negro families who contended that Memphis operated a compulsory bi-racial school system and the pupil placement act offered no adequate relief. Pupil Placement was upheld by the Memphis Federal judge and was then appealed.

Jackson - September 26, 1961 - While this was not a formal meeting I had an opportunity to talk with a number of the local council members. Lunch counters have not desegregated, although Chamber of Commerce members have urged it, a local manager seemed agreeable; the district supervisor of Woolworth's told the business meeting he would not agree to desegregation until schools and other businesses opened.

Lebanon - Three Negro children are in McClain school, (formerly all white), and according to the father of two of them they are accepted by both their teachers and peer groups. The Wilson County Christian Council, Negro leadership group, instigated a successful legal suit for desegregation of the schools and under Federal Court order, this is to take place in January 1962. Their additional demands have been made known to civic, business and city officials. Wilson County, adjacent to Nashville is a semi-rural area where Negroes have had little status, income and leadership. While rather elaborate rallying of support has been attempted by a white Presbyterian minister, with verbal agreement for change, there has been some back-sliding. Changes of gerry mandering of re-districting of schools have been made. I have talked with Lebanon Negro leadership several times and have made 2 trips to Lebanon. A plan for a church womens discussion group is under way.

The most interesting development is Judge Miller's decision that the Pupil Placement Act is not a desegregation plan; schools must be rezoned without regard to race or color; and students be permitted to enroll in their respective districts without discrimination on January 2, 1962. Once desegregation is accomplished, he stated that school officials are at liberty to use pupil placement - apparently, for transfers. This Court decision was given on 10/23/61.

College Campus Pilot Project - With the help of a Scarritt College student, a small project has been undertaken to get students together across racial and campus lines. Don Frank, a Negro graduate student at Scarritt is doing this as part of his field work in "church and community." With some guidance from Dr. James Glasse of Vanderbilt Divinity School, Mr. Frank has had a meeting of the religious leaders serving the campuses, and then with a group of students which the leaders brought together. The adult leaders were unanimous in their conviction that race should not be a subject for discussion, but that students should meet on the basis of mutual interests. A cross-campus group attended a college production of "Raisin In the Sun" at Tennessee State University and met afterwards, until midnight to discuss it. As small group of students also met with Mrs. Anne Braden of SCEF to talk about the First Amendment to the Constitution and its current interpretation. We expect that after Christmas there will be additional meetings on an expanded range of interests.

Field Foundation Grant - The attached letter from Mr. Maxwell Hahn confirms the grant of $7500 to TCOHR. This money has been deposited in a special account pending decision of the Executive Committee in January 1962. Notices of meeting have been sent along with several proposals for their consideration.

Nashville - There is a drive on for "Open City" in Nashville, headed by several organizations working cooperatively. I have participated in these meeting which involve leadership from Nashville Christian Leadership Council, Student Movement, NAACP and Commission on Employment. This is a broad attack on all downtown places of puplic accommodation plus broadened job opportunities. Since December 1, a number of small stores have hired Negro sales clerks. The large stores and public utilities have held out. Currently under way is a selective buying campaign based on "don't trade where you can't work".

Complaints continue to be filed with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Mr. Percy Williams and a Mrs. Clark were at Avco on 12/6/61 for discussions with management.

We were pleased to have Mr. Brewbaker here in November. If we knew his schedule ahead of time we might be more helpful in supplying pertinent information.

The White House Conference was in Nashville on November 10 and 11, with Secretary Luther Hodges as top ranking official. While the subject matter was fairly broad, it did elicit obvious interest in non-discriminatory job opportunities, including apprentice training, trade union resistence, etc. Delegates stayed at 2 first class Motor Courts and a down town hotel.

It was good to have Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Rilling in Nashville on November 28.

Katherine Jones
Katherine Jones
Executive Director

December 11, 1961

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

December 15, 1961

G-W memo

PROGRAM REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1961

1. Information-Education Mail Program:

Due to a lack of funds, our mailings were not sent to our entire mailing list during this quarter. Mailings and their distribution were as follows:

September: Human Relations Bulletin No. 37 with feature article on desegregation in Dallas, Texas, went to membership only.

October: Reprint of Business Week article: "New Business Ways in the South" went to State and Charlotte VIP lists (approximately 1500).

November: Human Relations Bulletin No. 38 featuring article on discrimination in employment went to membership and State VIP lists (approximately 1200).

2. Raleigh Council

The Steering Committee of fourteen members has held monthly meetings, and the Council has sponsored public meetings as follows:

September: Three reports on recent developments in the areas of civil rights, school desegregation and employment opportunities.

October: Dr. Daniel O. Price of the University of North Carolina and Professor Key L. Barkley of North Carolina State College gave reports on research in the field of school desegregation.

November: Dinner meeting - Mr. J. M. Dabbs, president of the Southern Regional Council was the speaker.

3. Charlotte Council

The September meeting of the Council, an open meeting held at the public library, featured reports on recent court discussions in the field of civil rights, recent progress in school desegregation, and comments by Harry Golden.

In October, at the public meeting, four mothers of school age children, two white and two Negro, spoke on "Educating Children in a Divided World." This was a very interesting and enlightening program, and it was decided that the Council would offer to take this program to church groups.

A committee of the Council has been asked to contact members of the school board and to discuss with them the possibility of getting the superintendent of the Baltimore schools to come to Charlotte to bring to the school board and the community information about the Baltimore plan of school desegregation.

Another committee has been assigned to get facts about the Christmas program of the Salvation Army since we have reports that Negro families are often left out of these charities.

A group of ten prominent ministers met at Christ Episcopal Church on September 14 to talk about restaurant and hotel desegregation in Charlotte. They agreed that the ministers should work on this matter, first by negotiation. They first arranged a conference with the Mayor, and agreed with him that they should contact leading business men before going to restaurant owners. Negotiations are now under way.

In the meantime, Negro students started to picket some leading department stores and restaurants in downtown Charlotte. After two days, Belk's and Ivey's agreed to complete the desegregation of their restaurants, and the students called off their pickets pending the outcome of negotiations with other restaurant owners.

4. Contacts with the Governor

The sub-committee of the Council met on September 21 to discuss follow-up contacts with the Governor's office. The committee was particularly concerned with the enrollment and recruitment policies of the industrial training schools which are being set up in the state, and in which to date there are few Negroes.

The committee understood that the Governor was going to appoint a committee to study this matter, but apparently he has not done this. Also, the Governor agreed to do something about discrimination in the State Employment Offices. Another appointment with the Governor is being requested to discuss these matters.

A meeting is being arranged with the Negro members of several State Boards and Commissions to discuss the question of how they can make their work more effective. This meeting is being held in Greensboro on December 15. Ten Negro board and commission members will be present.

5. Executive Committee Meeting

The executive committee met in Greensboro on October 7 with ten members present. The minutes of this meeting are attached (unless they have already been mailed).

6. Miscellaneous

The executive secretary attended a meeting of the Advisory Committee on School Desegregation of the American Friends Service Committee on

October 31st. Program plans for the year ahead were discussed. The Friends will concentrate their attention on school desegregation in the western counties of the State.

Two speaking engagements were: The Young Adult Group at the Myers Park Methodist Church, and a church night meeting at the Ascension Lutheran Church.

DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE STATE

Two important developments in North Carolina would take too much space to report in detail. One is the trouble at Monroe which revolved around Robert Williams. I hope later to make a full report on this. The other was the protest over the conversion of the Old Harding High School into a Negro junior high school. Racial discrimination was obvious here and the Negroes, in a two week boycott of the school, involving almost fifty per cent of the students, made it clear to the school board that they would not be pushed around without protest.

North Carolina schools opened in September with some increase in token desegregation. Charlotte assigned 26 Negroes to "white" schools; Asheville 5; Winston-Salem 15; Durham 11; Raleigh 9; Greensboro 17; High Point 9; and Yancey County 10. The Cherry Point Marine Base had 35 Negro children in Craven County schools and there were 25 Negro children from Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in "white" schools in Goldsboro.

Chapel Hill, beginning desegregation on a geographical basis in the first grade, assigned 40 Negro children to formerly white schools.

In Charlotte a Negro boy who appealed his case personally to the school board, was assigned, late in September, to the Myers Park High School.

Four Negro students are enrolled in Charlotte College; three at Asheville-Biltmore College; and a Negro student will enroll in Guilford College in January.

There has been some talk in Charlotte of a real move toward school desegregation next September. The Baltimore plan of free choice has been recommended for consideration by a member of the school board. Geographic assignment has also been mentioned.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has upheld a lower court ruling in Charlotte dismissing a suit brought to halt the construction of a separate Negro college in Charlotte. It is not known at this time whether the case will be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. In the meantime, the trustees have changed the name of Carver College to Mecklenburg College.

A resumption of picketing by Negro students of all-white eating places in Charlotte has resulted in the desegregation of all eating places at Belk's and Ivey's department stores, and a promise that negotiations will be carried on to end segregation at other restaurants and at hotels and theatres.

Discrimination against a group of Indian dancers at a Charlotte restaurant resulted in nationwide publicity and apologies from the State Department, and from Dr. John R. Cunningham, head of Charlotte's Mayor's Committee on Community Relations, and from Billy Graham. An editorial in the Charlotte Observer says that "The way to set the stage for the prevention of such incidents, of course, is to begin treating Americans as individuals in public places."

Further appointments of Negroes to governmental bodies includes John C. Jones, dean of students at Fayetteville State Teachers College to the Advisory Board of the N. C. Board of Corrections and Training; John F. Lewis of Winston-Salem Teachers College to the State Advisory Council on Teacher Education and Professional Standards, and Rev. E. B. Turner to the Lumberton City Council.

The Durham Civic Choral Society has recently been integrated by including several members of the North Carolina College faculty and staff.

The N. C. Baptist State Convention has urged its college trustees to move "as quickly as possible" toward desegregation. Churches have been asked to "seek God's Will" in opening their doors to Negroes.

Discrimination in employment, both on the part of government agencies and private business, has been pointed out in a report by the N. C. Advisory Committee on civil rights. Governor Sanford, commenting on this report, said that ways must be found for greater employment of Negroes in the state.

The visit of President Kennedy to the state in October resulted in the removal of signs marking segregated rest rooms at the Raleigh-Durham airport, but not in time for the President's visit. Airport officials stated that segregation had not been enforced at the airport for more than a year.

Respectfully submitted.

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, North Carolina

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1961

Balance, August 31, 1961			$ 313.17
INCOME:	Contributions	$ 221.50	
	Memberships	518.00	
	New South Subscriptions	94.00	
	From Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	100.00	
		933.50	933.50
	From Southern Regional Council	900.00	
	Loan	1,000.00	1,900.00
	Annual Dinner Reservations		36.00
	TOTAL FUNDS Available		$ 3,182.67
DISBURSEMENTS:			
	Rent	$ 150.00	
	Postage	209.50	
	Telephone & Telegraph	84.49	
	Office Supplies	61.11	
	Travel	200.81	
	Books, pamphlets, newspapers	13.37	
	Retirement Fund	54.00	
	New South Subscriptions	82.00	
	Miscellaneous	2.27	
	Payment on Social Security	54.75	
		912.30	
	Salaries	2,250.00	3,162.30
BALANCE, NOVEMBER 30, 1961			$ 20.37

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, ST. JAMES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GREENSBORO, OCTOBER 7, 1961

MEMBERS PRESENT

Henry G. Ruark, Chairman	Carl N. Edwards
C. E. Boulware	W. M. Boyce, Jr.
Julius T. Douglas	J. Neal Hughley
R. P. Perry	Mrs. Guy B. Delafield
Wayne A. Bowers	Harry S. Jones

The chairman, the Rev. Henry Ruark, called the meeting to order.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the special committee to visit the Governor was made by Dr. Boulware. He reported that the committee saw the Governor on August 10, 1961. With reference to the North Carolina National Guard, the Governor felt that the reaction to integration would not be worth the action. With reference to State industrial schools, the Governor promised to appoint a committee with good and responsible Negro representation on it to see that these schools do not discriminate.

Mr. Jones reported that the Governor stated that he must move in the area of race relations with caution lest he give strength to the Lake forces in the next race for governor.

Dr. Douglas reported that the Governor recently announced that the industrial schools will be open to all, regardless of economic condition.

The committee felt that the cause is strengthened by visits by such a committee and that these visits should continue on a regular basis.

Mr. Ruark pointed out that Governor Sanford has appointed more Negroes to committees than any recent governor. He listed the following areas on which we should work with the governor: Industrial schools, state employment offices, and the National Guard.

After this discussion, it was

VOTED: That the sub-committee invite the Negroes who have been appointed to important State Commissions to meet with members of the executive committee to discuss mutual interests and problems, and to explore avenues of leadership. Dr. Boulware is to arrange this meeting.

Financial Report - This report was givenby Mr. Jones in the absence of Mr. Wheeler. This report was adopted.

See attached paper No. 1

It was pointed out that we actually ended the fiscal year with a deficit, since the Council had bills outstanding for about $600. The income

from the state this year was more than last, in spite of the fact that one substantial contribution has not yet come in. The proposed budget for 1962 was adopted as follows:

See attached paper No. 2

It was suggested that the executive secretary contact the North Carolina Teachers' Association to ask for a contribution of $1,000. It was suggested, also, that some material be prepared to list some of the accomplishments of the Council to go along with the question sheet in aiding members in contacting prospective members. Also, some of the materials from the Southern Regional Council might be included.

It was

VOTED: That the treasurer be authorized to borrow money needed to operate the Council until January 1, 1962. This loan can probably be secured from Southern Regional Council.

A discussion followed with reference to the Annual Meeting. Mr. Jones reported that it is time to hold this meeting in Charlotte this year. The early part of December is the customary time. It was

VOTED: That the chairman appoint a special committee in the Charlotte area to plan this meeting. Mr. McNeill Smith of Greensboro was suggested as a possible speaker.

A discussion was held with regard to Program Emphases for the coming months. It was agreed that the executive secretary should not spend his time organizing local councils, but that he should try to visit in communities and have interviews with key people, such as school superintendents, clergy, etc. He also should search out people who have sympathetic attitudes to our work and potential leadership ability.

The meeting then adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

William M. Boyce, Jr.
Acting Secretary

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

FINANCIAL REPORT
October 1, 1960 to September 30, 1961

Balance on hand October 1, 1960		$ 1,392.02
RECEIPTS:		
Contributions	$ 1,301.10	
Membership Fees	3,124.50	
New South Subscriptions	498.00	
Sale of Literature	21.95	
Proceeds from Annual Dinner	160.00	
From Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	1,300.00	6,405.55
From Southern Regional Council	7,175.00	7,175.00
		$ 14,972.57
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Rent	600.00	
Postage	952.50	
Telephone	389.97	
Office Supplies	866.54	
Travel	869.70	
Travel - out-of-state	183.80	
Books, newspapers, etc.	90.91	
Retirement Fund	216.00	
New South Subscriptions	484.00	
FICA	235.23	
Annual Dinner	159.55	
Office Equipment	28.50	
Annual Audit	75.00	
Extra Office Help	8.50	
Miscellaneous	8.52	
	5,168.72	
Salaries	9,775.00	14,943.72
BALANCE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1961		$ 28.85

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1962
Oct. 1, 1961 to Sept. 30, 1962

	PROPOSED For 1962	1961 EXPENDITURES
Unpaid obligations as of Sept. 30, 1961	600.00	
RENT.....$	600.00	600.00
POSTAGE.....	950.00	952.50
TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH.....	400.00	389.97
OFFICE SUPPLIES.....	850.00	866.54
PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.....	100.00	-0-
TRAVEL.....	800.00	869.70
OUT-OF-STATE CONFERENCES.....	200.00	183.80
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, NEWSPAPERS.....	100.00	90.91
OFFICE EQUIPMENT.....	250.00	28.50
ANNUAL AUDIT.....	50.00	75.00
MISCELLENEOUS.....	24.00	8.52
ANNUAL DINNER.....	200.00	159.55
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW SOUTH.....	500.00	484.00
FICA.....	235.00	235.23
RETIREMENT FUND.....	216.00	216.00
EXTRA OFFICE HELP.....	100.00	8.50
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES.....	5,575.00	5,168.72
SALARIES.....	10,380.00	9,775.00
TOTAL EXPENSES.....$	16,555.00	$ 14,943.72

ANTICIPATED INCOME

Southern Regional Council.....$	5,700.00
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council.....	1,400.00
Harry Golden.....	2,000.00
North Carolina Teachers Association.....	500.00
Memberships and Contributions.....	7,000.00
Total.....$	16,600.00

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DR. RICHARD HOCKING
CHAIRMAN

REV. LUCIUS PITTS
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

DR. TILMAN COTHRAN
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. DANIEL HOLLUMS
SECRETARY

MR. JOHN GLUSTROM
TREASURER

December 27, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Eorsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Here is our report for September, October, November, 1961. We have a total membership of 574. Fifty-nine of these are new members, this quarter -

During this quarter a new Council has been established at Rome, Georgia. Temporary officers are:

Co-Chairman------Miss Franziska Boas, Mrs. W. J. Daniel
Secretary--------Miss Yoneice Perry
Treasurer--------Mrs. J. T. Vane

Approximately 40 people have agreed to become members, a good cross section of very interested people. A program of activities has been outlined. The first two committees are set up and have begun work. The Klan is very strong in the town and the Negroes very reticent. There is very little or no experience on the part of any one in any sort of inter-racial activities. However, a good beginning has been made. There was a fine program discussion and decisions reached at the November 13th meeting.

We have the cooperation of Shorter and Berry Schools, an ok from the Chamber of Commerce, with the wife of the Chairman participating. The Episcopal Church has been particularly helpful. The Rome Council is underway.

We have had continued failure to establish a group in Athens. We got started with the wrong people. Better luck on next trip!

REPORT OF EXISTING COUNCILS:

Columbus is doing a very fine job in helping with plans for the new Negro movement in Columbus. They are doing a thoughtful and effective job. Mr. Albert Thompson, (24½ Tenth Street) is their new chairman. At present, the main effort is going into a registration drive. They needed more concrete help than I had time to give, such as copy for simple printed materials and promotional helps. I hope the new Voting project will get established before long. We need it.

Augusta is taking on a bit of new life. I will speak there at a Civil Rights Celebration on December 9th.

Macon sends exciting news. They are cooperating with the NAACP and evidently playing a useful role in Macon. Our new board member, William Randall, is a political power in the community. He is working with our chairmen.

Savannah has not received as much help from us as requested this quarter. However, they are moving in a fine way with their conviction that they can desegregate the schools without a court case! Maybe they will! Their employment and housing committees are getting under way also.

Atlanta continues to be our great difficulty. The Emory Daniel case has caused much criticism, as you know. Some benefits in Atlanta, and great harm in DeKalb came from it.

Would this be a useful plan, Paul - Have several weekly meetings called by you to discuss program and tactics. Invite me, our new staff member, Eliza and perhaps Charles Demere, and Mrs. Clifton Hoffman. Our new staff person would be the excuse. A closer relationship could evolve between SRC, us, and Atlanta.

FINANCES

A struggle with finances will always be with us. We are changing auditors. Johnny Glustrom is a wonderful help. The report on the Rowan Dinner is enclosed. Although this was three days before December 1, this profit will count on our matching funds, won't it?

Too much time and energy has been spent this fall on worrying over finances, and working on the dinner. However, some good other than the $1300 is coming from the dinner. It seems it was stimulating to those present.

Things are beginning to be in a more stable condition. As we move in a reasonable and effective way, I believe we will have financial support.

I think we can expect more crises in the state, but I believe we will have more strength to help solve them. We'll see.

Thanks for all your good help and advice.

Sincerely,

F. P.

(Mrs.) Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/wlh

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place, Atlanta, Georgia

QUARTERLY REPORT
September, October, November
1961

On Hand September 1, 1961		$2,202.09
RECEIPTS:		
Membership	$ 601.50	
Donations	293.90	
New South	38.00	
Grants-SRC	875.00	
Grant-Field Foundation	9,000.00	
Rowan dinner	2,905.00	
Miscellaneous	190.50	
		13,903.90
		$16,105.99
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries	$ 1,843.44	
SS & WH taxes	581.00	
Ga. WH taxes	47.16	
Travel	100.80	
Rent	300.00	
Tel. & Tel.	296.45	
New South	32.00	
Refund to Councils	202.00	
Postage	180.00	
Supplies	61.57	
Annual Meeting	200.43	
Rowan dinner Expense	426.04	
Auditor	200.00	
Books & Subscriptions	24.60	
Miscellaneous	28.45	
Printing	304.88	
	4,828.82	4,828.82
		$11,277.17

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place, Atlanta, Georgia

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
November, 1961

On Hand November 1, 1961		$ 718.01
INCOME		
Receipts from Rowan dinner	$2,905.00 (not final)	
Annuel Meeting	157.50	
Memberships	171.50	
Donations	39.50	
New South	6.00	
TOTAL		3,279.50
		$3,997.51
EXPENDITURES		
Refunds to Councils	$ 102.00	
Salaries	614.48	
Postage	20.00	
Rent	100.00	
Telephone & Tel.	179.04	
New South	26.00	
Auditor	60.00	
Miscellaneous	2.00	
Bank charge	.35	
Rowan dinner		
Clerical help	15.00	
Printing	276.04	
Rowan expenses	125.00	
Annual Meeting		
Luncheon	30.33	
Dinner	155.10	
Rent Y. W. C. A.	15.00	
		1,720.34
TOTAL		$2,277.17

RECEIVED FROM FIELD FOUNDATION - $9000 - will have to be accounted for separately and cannot be spent until we have hired the new staff.

Out of the balance $2,277.17 we owe Progressive Club - $1,406.00. Other bills amounting to $160. So actually we have ~~$177~~.17 to pay our December overhead and running expenses. Salaries and rent are $714.48.

711.17

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place, Atlanta, Georgia

OCTOBER, 1961
FINANCIAL REPORT

On Hand October 1, 1961			$1,555.79
INCOME			
Grant SRC	$875.00		
Memberships	269.00		
Donations	144.40		
New South	26.00		
			1,314.40
		TOTAL INCOME —	$2,870.19
EXPENDITURES			
Printing	$304.88		
Refunds to Locals	64.00		
Office Supplies	7.85		
Salaries	614.48		
Postage ($67 Rowan dinner)	142.00		
Rent	100.00		
Travel	71.18		
Telephone & Telegraph	57.23		
Books and Subscriptions	6.40		
New South	6.00		
Auditor	140.00		
Witholding & SS.tax	581.00		
Ga. Witholding tax	47.16		
Clerical Help (Rowan dinner)	10.00		
			2,152.18
On Hand November 1, 1961			$ 718.01

ROWAN DINNER

RECEIPTS		~~$3,185.00~~ $3235.00 +70
COSTS		
Progressive Club 400 dinners @$3.54	$1,416.00	
Check sent to P. Club	- 10.00	
	$1,406.00	
Flowers	10.00	
Rowan's expenses	125.00	
Postage	75.00	
Printing	276.04	
Clerical help	25.00	
		1,917.04 ~~$1,267.96~~ $1317.96
PROFIT		

$ +70 - $1387.96

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

December 29, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul Rilling:

We enclose final quarterly report.

Please note the evaluation of the school election in an attached report.

Ruth Arnold, who is following through on the study of school districts with small Negro population, incidentally uncovered some disturbing facts about Arkansas' Advisory Committee on Civil Rights; facts which may account for its failure to function. (See page 4, point 7 in the report.) Can you give advice about this? How can we submit names of some "activists" to be appointed to this committee?

Catherine Jones and Mel Zuck, AFSC of Austin, plan to come as resource persons for our annual meeting, January 19-20. For some unexplained reason we have had no word from Mr. Young of Atlanta about coming.

A progressive New Year to you and SRC.

Sincerely,

Nat

Nat R. Griswold

NRG:ra

OFFICERS— THE REV. CHARLES C. WALKER, CHAIRMAN • THE REV. MAYNARD M. MILLER, VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. JOE R. BREWER, VICE-CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, TREASURER • MRS. W. E. MORRIS, SECRETARY
STAFF— NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • RUTH ARNOLD, SECRETARY

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all people

Arkansas

Tentative Quarterly Financial Report - October, November, December, 1961

Brought forward September 30, 1961			$ 3,610.65
INCOME			
Quarterly Grant (via SRC)			800.00
Local Income			
Membership	163.00		
NEW SOUTH	110.00		
Contributions	260.00		
Literature	90.70		623.70
		TOTAL	$ 5,034.35
EXPENDITURES			
Rent	195.00		
FICA & WH Taxes	633.08		
Telephone & Telegraph	91.73		
NEW SOUTH	88.00		
Program	160.73		
Literature	106.43		
Travel	272.30		
Salaries	3,159.34		
Office Supplies	30.25		
Printing	23.64		
Postage	38.17		4,818.67
Checkbook balance December 31, 1961			$ 215.68
Savings Account (without interest earned)			2,500.00
Total cash on hand December 31, 1961			$ 2,715.68

Confidential

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Narrative Report
October-December, 1961

I. Significant Events

A. In Organizations

1. Fayetteville Community Relations Association moved into its busy season this quarter.
   On October 17 it held its annual workshop with a program on "Employment." Resource persons included Mr. C.Bullock of the S.E.Regional Office (Atlanta) of the Department of Labor, Herbert Tyson of the Little Rock Urban League, and Ozell Sutton of ACHR. Eighty-four persons registered for the workshop.
   The Association has organized its members into three project committees - University Housing, Employment, and Services.
   (See IIA3 below about some frustrations encountered.)
   The Association this Fall has secured housing in white homes of Fayetteville for the Negro graduate students at the University.

2. The annual conference of the Arkansas Branches of the NAACP was held on November 11-12 in Little Rock.
   George Howard, attorney of Pine Bluff, graduate of the University of Arkansas, was elected President succeeding Mrs. Daisy Bates.

3. The Arkansas Farm Bureau (both divisions) held its annual convention November 20-21. The directors of ACHR were guests at the banquet of the Negro Division at which Dr. Hill, President of Shorter College spoke. (See interpretation)

4. Florence Crittenden Home for Negro girls had a silver tea December 3. Board and staff members, colored and white, received guests. The Superintendent (white) explained that now Little Rock operates but one Home with one Board, two buildings and staffs. In answer to a question she said this meant that both residences were included in the Community Chest. (Heretofore, the colored home was not a beneficiary of the Chest.)

5. The Protestant Ministers Breakfast, which has been meeting monthly for two years, is changing the breakfast (7-9 a.m.) to coffee (10-12 a.m.) and will meet in different churches. This change is to increase genuine dialogue between more individuals, colored and white.

6. The Council on Community Affairs, the Negro leadership group, took a significant and far reaching step this quarter.
   After exhaustive efforts to persuade the city officials to open all city facilities to all citizens without regard to race failed, COCA decided to file suit. Attorney Wiley Branton of Pine Bluff was retained and litigation to force Little Rock to desegregate all city-owned facilities can be expected soon.

B. In the Schools

1. The Citizens Committee for Better Education met monthly during the quarter and came to grips with those problems peculiar to its membership - Negro parents and students involved in desegregating Little Rock's schools.
   Meetings consist of discussion of problems encountered by members. CCBE aids the parents in setting up car pools and soliciting volunteer drivers. It has also set up some tutoring sessions for those students

needing help in specific subjects. Several of the students themselves are among those serving as tutors. Some Negro teachers also serve in this capacity.

2. The school elections in Little Rock and Pine Bluff (December 5) held special interest.

In Little Rock, Ted Lamb, a publicly identified "integrationist", defeated by 2 to 1 Dr. Stuckey. The latter indentified himself as at one with the present policies of the Board though one newspaper reported his admission that he consulted with Congressman Alford before making the race. (See special evaluation report on the Negro voters and the election, attached.)

Pine Bluff voters voted down a school tax increase for the purpose of making changes recommended by the Peabody Research Team. The Commercial credited the failure to "apathy and opposition" of Negro voters. It noted "The Pine Bluff Negro Community has not in the past voted against money for the schools." The explanation may be found in the following item.

3. Using an Arkansas law, sixty-six Negro residents of Pine Bluff petitioned and secured on November 14 a meeting of the School Board to answer their questions about plans for desegregation. (See Southern School News, December.) Newspaper reports reflect short tempers and repeats the negative statement from school officials, "The Board is not in a position at this time to announce any firm and final plans for desegregation." They refused to go beyond this prepared statement. (See IIA2 below on ACHR's role in this meeting.)

4. On December 18 the Little Rock School Board announced purchase of land for a new junior high in the eastern part of the city. This is carrying out that part of the Peabody Research Team's recommendation (1960) for a junior high to accomodate the graduates from Carver, Pfeifer, and Bush grammar schools (all of them Negro). (See interpretation below.)

C. Political

1. Mr. McSwain who is a resident of Roland has been named Postmaster in Little Rock. One of the staunch supporters of Congressman Alford, he was nominated by the Congressman after citizens' protests blocked the naming of his first nominee, Ed I. McKinley, a recalled member of the Little Rock School Board. To qualify for the job Mr. McSwain's mail delivery to his home was changed from a Roland Route to a Little Rock Route.

2. Milas Hale of Arkansas was elected Secretary of the National Young Democrats in Florida, December. Originally Mr. Hale had announced for the position of vice-president and named Ray Cooper, editor of Governor Faubus' weekly paper, as campaign manager. Interested persons asked and received editorial pages from that paper to get "a line" on the manager. An active member of the convention in Florida indicates a realignment of slate of ~~slate of~~ candidates which put Hale with some "liberal" candidates.

3. Senator Fulbright has announced his candidacy for reelection next summer after a speaking tour through fifty of Arkansas's seventy-five counties. His opposition is still uncertain.

4. On December 26 Congressman Dale Alford announced that he would be a candidate for governor next summer, running on a platform of "constitutional principles and good government by the people for the progress of the good state of Arkansas." Other concerned holders of political office expressed surprise. Mr. Faubus, about whom there are many rumors, said, "This will have no effect on my plans." Congressman Wilbur Mills, who

will be in the same district with Alford, would make no comment. Senator Fulbright: "I think it surprised everyone."

5. Senator McClellan recently reported in the papers that opposition in Arkansas had blocked the naming of Pat Henderson (See last quarter's report) as U.S.District Marshall for the eastern district. The Senator blames the NAACP and vows to block the naming of anyone else. He reports that Pat Henderson denies relations with the White Citizens Council. (The FBI has photostatic copies of his application for membership and contribution of $20.00!)

II. Activities at ACHR

A. Program

1. Early in October Mr. Gustav Falk, Southwestern Regional Director, AJC, visited ACHR and reported in detail on events attendant on Dallas' desegregation of schools and lunch counters. He suggested availability of the film made and used in Dallas, "Dallas at the Crossroad," and also the possibility of a consultant for Little Rock business leaders.

   Efforts in this direction led to interviews with Grainger Williams, past president of the Chamber of Commerce; Hugh Patterson, publisher of the Gazette; Willard Hawkins, executive for Downtown Little Rock, Unlimited; Warren Bass, a public accountant; Mrs. Thelma Irby, administrative assistant to Winthrop Rockefeller.

   The film was secured for two weeks (November 10-27). Mr. Hawkins undertook a review of it by representatives of various groups in Little Rock. Out of seventy-five invited he had ten to see the film, including two members of the school board. All agreed the film would be useful at Pine Bluff! The President of the School Board was the ranking official present, His dictum was, "The best thing for Little Rock to do is to do nothing."

   Efforts to get a sponsoring group of officials in Pine Bluff to exhibit the film were unsuccessful. However, genuine interest was shown by one member of the city council.

   No efforts are now alive to get a consultant from Dallas.

2. ACHR was closely involved in petitioned meeting of the Pine Bluff School Board with Negro patrons (see above).

   Mr. Phillips, member of ACHR's executive committee, wrote a letter to the Board on October 26 asking for a meeting with a Negro committee. The Board declined. Mr. Phillips asked the staff of ACHR about Arkansas statutes providing a method whereby patrons could require a meeting of the Board. With this information a petition with sixty-six signatures (fifty required) forced the Board to meet the committee.

3. An instructive incident occurred in planning the Fayetteville workshop on employment.

   The chairman called late Friday evening before the date for the workshop on Tuesday to ask help in restoring a member of the panel. Arkansas' Employment Security Division had cleared a Fayetteville employee to sit on the interracial panel, then ordered him to withdraw almost at the last minute. The Director of ACHR phoned the office of Director Bland in Little Rock, talked to Bland's assistant who gave reassurance about reinstating the panel member as soon as Mr. Bland could be reached. No solid reason was advanced for the withdrawal order. She, the assistant, promised any decision would be given by Monday to the Fayetteville office. No decision was ever reported. At this time it is not known whether this incident has been reported to higher officials in the ESD of the federal government. This was the intent of the Fayetteville Community Relations Association.

4. ACHR reprinted from the Washington Post the full text of C. Vann Woodward's address to the Regional NAIRO conference last June. Multiple copies have been ordered by the Kentucky and Missouri Commissions on Human Rights, the Tennessee Council and Houston Council on Human Relations, the government department of the University of Arkansas, and the Southern Regional Council. Editorial use has been made of it in the Pine Bluff Commercial and the Atlanta Constitution.

5. More than two hundred members and friends participated in the Fall meeting which featured Dr. C. Eric Lincoln. Negro students attending desegregated schools and their parents totalling seventy-one were honored guests for the cafeteria supper and the meetings before and after. In the afternoon Dr. Lincoln consulted with three white leaders for two hours and with a dozen Negro leaders. News coverage was encouraged and was very good.

6. Carl Rowan, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, U.S. Department of State, will speak for ACHR members and the public on January 19 at the new auditorium of Philander Smith College. The occasion is the annual meeting of ACHR which will emphasize activities at the local level. Resource leaders from Austin, Nashville, and Atlanta will assist in a working session on Saturday morning, January 20. Mrs. Vivion Brewer is chairman of the program committee.

7. A new method of attack into an old concern of ACHR is being devised by Mrs. Arnold, program assistant and secretary; namely, concern over serious discrimination against Negro children in school districts with few Negro students.

A survey of Negro education in Arkansas counties with 10% or less Negro population was planned and outlined. Accessibility of the desired information was described to Mrs. Arnold by the Executive Secretary of the Arkansas Education Association. An interview with the chairman of the Arkansas Civil Rights Advisory Commission about its possible "sponsorship" and publication of such a study was friendly, negative and informative:

a) The Commission members feel their assignment was fulfilled when they turned in their report for 1961.
b) As far as they know they have not bee reappointed for the following year.
c) Committee members have never received any orientation from the National Commission pertaining to their roles.
d) The chairman himself feels that the committee has no real reason for being.
e) No one on the committee has ever shown any initiative or creativeness in connection with his position as a member of the committee.

B. Organizational

1. Cultivation of support and cooperation with ACHR begun during the summer was continued during the quarter.

Both the director and associate director attended a "neighborhood cultivation" meeting in Pine Bluff.

Letters were mailed to Negro organization presidents advising them that Mr. Sutton was available as a speaker on the broad field of human relations and the work of ACHR in particular. Three speaking engagements have already resulted.

Mr. Sutton was also a speaker at the Baptist State Convention and made an appearance at the annual meeting of the Arkansas Teachers Association.

2. Paul Rilling of SRC visited Little Rock on December 6-7. Besides meeting with the Executive Committee he had opportunity to confer with members of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee and the Citizens Committee for Better Education, with President Crockett of Philander Smith, newsmen, and newly reelected Ted Lamb.

C. Miscellaneous

1. A conference with the personnel manager at Westinghouse was held on December 12. The Little Rock plant, noted for some years for its discriminatory hiring practices, now has three Negroes in other than menial services. However it has not reached the stage of non-discrimination, the position urged upon them by Mr. Sutton. The president of the Westinghouse Corporation has signed such a pledge with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, and the Council plans to continue to urge the local management to live up to that pledge.

2. "Visiting firemen" or mouse-trappers continued to beat a path to the office of ACHR. Visitors included John Barrow, Quaker of Austin and active member of AFSC; Galen Weaver of the Congregational Christian Church; Mr. Hamada of Kyoto and Mr. Kwang of Hong Kong, both employees of USIA; Irvin Schulman, of ADL and Gustav Falk of AJC; Finn and Bodil Friis, Quakers of Denmark, members of AFSC's team to the U.N.

3. The memorial service and dedication of the Rohwer Relocation Cemetery was held on October 15. It attracted some twenty Japanese-Americans from Chicago Post of the Nisei, county officials and local Legion officials, Congresswoman Norrell and local citizens of Desha County. Director of ACHR assisted Mickey Nakamura as M.C. Newsmen in Little Rock, Pine Bluff and McGehee covered the event thoroughly.

III. Some Interpretations

1. Especially clear was the conflict of interests between the Negro and white division of the Farm Bureau as developed at the state conventions. At the banquet of the Negro Division, Dr. Hill, President of Shorter College, spoke. He had just returned from Washington for a meeting of the Agricultural Advisory Committee. He sharpened the issues confronting Negro farmers, mostly small and tenant. He dwelled on using the benefits available from the federal government and getting many other Negro farmers to do the same.

Next day a member of the national staff of the Bureau (white) spoke to the Negro Divisdon. He took the diametrically opposite view to that of Dr. Hill - the stereotyped line of the Bureau railing against government interference and aid. Comments from the Negro officers, big planters, and rank-and-file members after this speech indicate they are sensitive to the conflict of interests and are increasingly restive at the high-handed treatment of Negro members and staff.

2. In announcing location of the new junior high school in eastern Little Rock the Superintendent implied that it was needed only to maintain segregation. He indicated the proposed capacity of the school would be reduced from 1000 to 750 because it would be at least five years after construction before it would be filled. The facts are this makes a cluster of junior high schools "downtown," two Negro and two white, while the bulging western section of the city logically demands more than the two now available.

3. The irrational behavior of Little Rock's "tower structure" in relation to learning affirmative ways from Dallas and from Dr. Lincoln is strikingly high-lighted by the final remarks of Mr. Everett Tucker of the School Board after seeing the film, "Dallas at the Crossroads" and of Dr. Lincoln at his conference with white leaders. Mr. Tucker: "The best thing Little Rock can do now is to do nothing;" Dr. Lincoln, next day: "The worst thing you can do about race relations is to do nothing."

The way seems not to be open to use educational materials with Little Rock's white leaders. This waits on some compulsive pressures which erupts in violence or an immediate threat of violence in the community. The suit now pending to desegregate all municipal facilities may or may not be enough to frighten the powerful who fear only the public image of violence.

So that all concerned may have a clear and accurate understanding of the role of the Negro voter in the reelection of Ted Lamb, ACHR sponsored a "Monday-morning quarter-back session" among those closely involved in the election campaign. Attending were Jim Youngdahl, Irene Samuel, Charles Johnston, Pat House, Ozell Sutton, Ruth Arnold and Mrs. John Evans. The following was developed:

Confidential

THE CAMPAIGN

In a sense groundwork for the campaign in the Negro community was first laid by Mr. Lamb last spring when he publicly attacked the policies of the "Tucker-dominated" Board as not in good faith with the decision of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. Last July Mr. Lamb had also addressed the Committee for Better Education, an organization comprised of Negro parents with children applying to or attending formerly all-white schools.

Clarity and presonalization of the candidate's "platform" was created prior to the campaign.

The Negro P.T.A.

Led by leaders in the Committee for Better Education, the P.T.A. Council planned an active part in the election. As a non-partisan organization its planning centered around a telephone campaign by room mothers in support of the school millage increase. Telephoners, however, would also remind people to vote for Ted Lamb. Although the PTA Council, the teachers, and the school principals could not officially endorse a candidate, their support of Ted Lamb was constantly implicit in public and explicit in private.

(At this point the evaluating committee discussed the mimeographed material put out by the white PTA Council and sent to parents through children in both white and Negro schools. Negro PTA leaders felt this material, which contained non-partisan information on all three school board candidates, served only to confuse their campaign. However inadvertent, it is presumptuous for the white PTA Council to send materials through schools having a separate PTA organization. This habit of "thinking white" should be avoided by integrating the PTA's at least on the Council level.)

School children made lists of Negro poll tax holders by streets in Wards 1 and 2 and 25 boys from Horace Mann were recruited to serve as "runners" after school on election day.

The Ministers Alliances

Both the Baptist and the Interfaith Negro Ministers Alliances passed resolutions in support of Ted Lamb. The Interfaith Alliance appointed a committee to contact each Negro minister to urge his church members on the Sunday before election, to vote for Ted Lamb. Reverend Charles Walker, chairman of this committee, sent a suggested form for the announcement to about 35 churches. A survey among the leading churches showed they all cooperated. A survey of the extent of cooperation and the extent of influence of the smaller churches would be valuable.

Negro Leaders

Negro leaders cooperated in paying for and recording 10-second spot announcements on KCKY. The spots all followed this pattern: "This is Reverend Rufus King Young. I am going to vote for Ted Lamb in the School Board election and I urge all my friends to do the same." Others making the announcement were Dr. William Townsend, active civic leader; Mrs. Irene McCullum, club woman; Reverend Robert Wilson; Reverend F. T. Evans; and Mr. I. S. McClinton, president of the Democratic Voters Association. 26 spots were used, 18 on Monday, 8 on election day.

The three Negro politicians in the community cooperated in sponsoring ads offering rides to polling places. C. H. Jones ran strong editorials in favor of Lamb in his weekly, the Mediator-Journal. I. S. McClinton mailed out letters to a select list of Negroes. Mr. Jeff Hawkins

was responsible for the distribution of handbills. As far as is known all expenses (with the exception of paper and mimeographing involved in McClinton's mailing and the car-to-the-polls ad) in the campaign described above, were borne by the Negro community. (Mrs. Evans pointed out that they had been told no campaign funds were available. This was part of the candidate's announced aim that it was more important to achieve unity of purpose, political know-how, and good morale in the Negro community than to win the election. In a sense this aim was reversed on election day and in this sense it might be difficult to justify the "withholding" of campaign funds from an important part of the campaign.)

<u>Having something or someone to vote for leads to unanimity and responsible Negro action at both the grass roots and leadership levels.</u>

ELECTION DAY

Election day activities centered at the headquarters for Ward 1, Union A.M.E. Church. Although all four ward headquarters were manned, Ward 1 was the center of the greatest effort. About 15 volunteers were ready for their assignments by about 9 a.m. The first plan was to knock on doors to get people to the polls. This plan was abandoned after an hour as wasted effort since so few people were home at that hour. These workers then set up in homes to phone prescribed lists of voters. Names of those wanting rides to the polls were then phoned into headquarters.

This method was to be used until 3:30 when additional workers and a crew of 25 runners from the social science classes at Horace Mann would join the force. It had been concluded that from 4 to 6:30 p.m. would find the greatest number of people at home and by that time there would be at least 10 additional drivers. The group thought a force of 50, 25 runners and 25 drivers could cover the heavily populated Negro areas effectively in 2½ hours.

About noon, after a tour of the other ward headquarters, Mr. Sutton found Mr. Lamb and several other persons from the white community at work to intensify the house-to-house campaign. Concerned about the relatively light vote in the predominately Negro areas, Lamb and some of those with him began a frantic effort to get out the Negro vote. Arkansas Baptist and Philander Smith Colleges were contacted for student workers to serve as runners. Some 25 or 30 were recruited and reportedly paid by Mr. Lamb. (It should be emphasized that paid help was not included in any previous planning done in the Negro community.)

After several hours of canvassing, most workers concluded that the door-to-door method was discouraging because so few people were at home. By 3:30 there were so many idle college students waiting for assignments at Ward 1 headquarters that Mr. Sutton cancelled plans to use the volunteers from Horace Mann.

> (The tensions among persons (white and colored) correlating activities on election day may have been caused by confusion of purposes. The basic philosophy of all started out with "Let the Negro voters show what they can do when they really have someone they can vote for," and for some ended with an almost desperate, "We've got to win, no matter what.")

NEXT TIME

1. Listing of poll tax holders should be abandoned. Runners should knock on every door. Flyers, which include telephone numbers for rides, should be left with people who wish to vote later and at doors where there is no response.
2. Candidates should announce for office before the deadline for paying poll tax so this can be included in the campaign.
3. There should be full coordination well in advance of the election, with a meeting pinpointing election day responsibilities on the eve of the election.
4. Ward headquarters should be in charge of someone who need not worry about "continuing relationships" with workers, someone free to "boss
5. The person in charge of ward headquarters should remain there at all times.

QUARTERLY REPORT
of
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
to
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
for
October, November and December, 1961

The Virginia Council on Human Relations was made up of eighteen affiliated or cooperating groups at the end of 1961. Affiliated councils which were active at the year's end included the following: Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax County, Prince William County, Fredericksburg, Charlottesville, Bluefield Area, Blacksburg, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Richmond-Petersburg Area, Norfolk, Jefferson (Student Council at the University of Virginia) and Fairfax Junior Council (A High School group). Four other groups exist and cooperate. These include: Williamsburg, Staunton, Loudoun County and Peninsula which includes Hampton-Newport-News. Of the latter group, Williamsburg is the strongest, and affiliation is expected by this group shortly.

The Executive Director visited all but two - Staunton and Loudoun County - during the past quarter, and spoke to most.

NEW COUNCILS:

The Bluefield Area Council became affiliated during the quarter. This is a strong group which is made up of outstanding leadership of both Bluefield, Virginia and Bluefield, West Virginia. Rev. N. W. Looney, a Methodist Minister, is the President. His address: Grace Methodist Church, Thomas at Rogers Streets, Bluefield, West Virginia. The Executive Director was present at the organizational meeting and was impressed by both the calibre of persons within the group, and also the enthusiasm which prevailed. Reports from this council continue to show progress, and two men from this group have been elected to the Board of Directors. These are, Dr. L. B. Allen, President of Bluefield College, Bluefield, West Virginia, and Mr. William Sanders, a lawyer, Law Building, Princeton, West Virginia.

Jefferson Council, a student council on the campus of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, became affiliated officially when the Student Government of the campus voted to allow this group to use facilities on the campus. Strong opposition had forced several meetings of the Student Government to discuss the matter, and before this was accomplished the entire Student Body had become involved to some extent. The Campus Newspaper had given wide coverage, pro and con, to the council, and much of the success for their recognition and acceptance is due to the following members of VCHR's Board of Directors who are members of the University Faculty: Dr. Lambert Molyneaux and Dr. Paul Gaston. The President of the Jefferson Council is Mr. Jack Jolly, Jr., 504 Brandon Avenue, Charlottesville. Jack is the first College student ever to be elected to the Board of VCHR as far as we can determine.

The Roanoke Council was greatly strengthened when another group in Roanoke - The Roanoke Council on Community Progress - affiliated with the

Roanoke Council on Human Relations in November. The Roanoke Council will be strengthened also since Rev. W. Carroll Brooke has gone to Roanoke to live as of January 1, 1962. Rev. Brooke will reside in Roanoke at 1836 Greenwood Road, S. W. New Board members elected from Roanoke include: George Lawrence, a Negro lawyer, 101 Gilmer Avenue; Rev. Alvord Beardslee, Chaplain of Hollins College, Hollins College, Virginia; and Rev. Emmett Green, Negro Minister of First Baptist Church, Jefferson Street and Gilmer Avenue, Roanoke.

COUNCIL ACTIVITIES:

Richmond-Petersburg Area Council has made great progress. Membership in this council has just passed five hundred. This council has monthly meetings, and is greatly responsible for much that is happening in Richmond. This includes desegregation of Richmond Hotels and desegregation of the Hot Shoppe in Richmond since my last report. Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Rev. Edward Meeks Gregory, Dr. Thomas Henderson and Dr. Aubrey Brown are among those perhaps most responsible for leadership, discussion sessions with officials and negotiations for the actual changes in custom and practice. Edward Gregory is Curate at St. Mark's Episcopal Church and has a rapport with a long list of White leaders of long standing in Richmond. He is President of the Richmond-Petersburg Area Council and is doing a first rate job in leading this council into areas of concern and influence. J. Rupert Picott was greatly responsible for Hot Shoppe desegregation. He led a delegation to Washington, D.C. to discuss the matter with the proper authorities, and spent many hours in negotiations with local managers. Discussions are now in progress between local council representitives and theater owners for a desegregation practice of theaters, especially movies, within Richmond. Some progress has been made. Other meetings are planned, and much work is being done.

Roanoke Council delegation, led by Dr. Harry Penn, has been able to hold several meetings with leaders of industry in the Norfolk Area and discuss an acceleration of Fair Employment Practices.

Fredericksburg Council has divided the business establishments among members of the council for the purpose of discussions with owners and managers concerning Fair Employment Practices. In some cases favorable results have been obtained.

The Peninsula Council in cooperation with other groups in Newport-News have successfully acheived the hiring of many Negroes in formerly all-white businesses. They have also gotten the City Bus Lines to interview and agree to hire Negroes as Bus Drivers.

Noel Hemmindinger of Fairfax County Council is conducting a survey of the state regarding Drive-in movie practices concerning segregation practices.

The Lynchburg Council has been able to keep lines of communication open between conflicting groups within the city, including the NAACP and SCLC groups, although the rift between the latter is strong in Lynchburg.

Williamsburg has done a fine job in studying the existing situation. Written reports on all phases of the Human Relations problem are obtainable by writing Harold O. DeWitt, 426 Burbank St., Williamsburg, Va.

Alexandria Council has been most influential in obtaining the appointment of an Advisory Committee on Civic Unity in Alexandria. This Committee will replace the defunct Mayor's Committee and will be bi-racial, with members of the Alexandria Council serving on the Committee. They have also led in the forming of an Urban Renewal Minority Housing Committee with council members serving.

STATE HAPPENINGS:

Recently, in Lawrenceville, Virginia, upon learning that a white customer wanted to be taken to Saint Paul's College (Negro), a taxi driver stopped his cab and ordered the lady out with the statement, "I ain't taking nobody to that Nigger College."

With a New State Administration in office, the Virginia General Assembly got underway on January 10, with over 400 bills ready for action. Among these is one that will make it a crime to pickett, boycott or influence others in witholding trade from businesses.

Among the newly elected Board Members to VCHR, Dean Gordon Moss of Longwood College, Prince Edward County, perhaps received the greatest ovation when introduced before the Annual Meeting of VCHR.

The Richmond-Petersburg Area Council at their Annual Meeting in December passed a resolution calling upon the Mayor of Richmond to set up a bi-racial Commission. A Newspaper Reported covered the meeting and later called the Mayor for a statement concerning the resolution. The Mayor responded by saying that he had discussed the matter with a Committee of the local council and that he still had it under advisement.

A recent report showed that 70,000 Negroes had left the state of Virginia during the last decade. Negroes in Virginia now have reached a low of 20% of the total population compared to 24% in 1950. Richmond, however, now has 42% Negro population compared to 32% in 1950.

The Black Muslims now have an organized group in Richmond. Malcolm X recently spent three days and nights in Richmond promoting the movement here.

Robert Welch, head of the John Birch Society, recently spoke to a group in Richmond. This made front page in the morning paper with the description of 1200 "well-dressed persons" in attendance. On the same night Mahalia Jackson sang to over 5,000 persons in Richmond. Her audience was completely integrated. No mention was made of this fact in the same morning paper.

Thomas Young, President of the Norfolk Council, was a member of the official United States delegation at the historic Independence Day ceremonies on December 9, 1961, for the emerging new nation of Tanganyika, East Africa.

A test of Virginia's seating laws which forbids integrated seating in public facilities is before the Courts. The test case is against the City of Richmond in regard to the Mosque, Richmond's Municipal Auditorium. However, during the Christmas Holidays, the Richmond Parks Service Department presented, or sponsored a play in which the cast was integrated, and the audience in the Mosque was completely integrated.

Observations and statements by the Executive Director:

We are moving into new offices on February 1, 1962. Our new address will be 114 B Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 19, Virginia. These new offices will provide about forty square feet of additional space, plus storage. The offices will also be re-painted and the floors re-tiled.

Our financial drive is going well. Income for January as of this date, January 15 has been $1321.00. One lady sent a check for $125.00 which she received as a tuition grant from the state. She decided to apply for the grant and use it for this purpose and has asked others across the state to do likewise. Of pledges received to date, four have pledged $100 for the year; forty-five pledged $5.00 per month; and seven pledged $50 for the year. Total pledges amount to $4,159.00 to date. In some instances the drive is only beginning, and we do anticipate good results.

We appreciate very much the allocations made to VCHR by Southern Regional Council, and we expect to be the first state to reach our matching fund quota.

I wish to express appreciation to SRC for its efforts to obtain funds for an Associate Director. My hopes toward this end run along the following schedule: Seek to employ an Associate Director by June 1, 1962. I have a very interesting person in mind for the position in the person of Rev. Michael Thomas. "Mike", as he is called, is finishing his work toward a Master's degree in Christian Social Ethics at Wake Forest, North Carolina in May, and is willing and anxious to come to be Associate Director of VCHR. For $5000 we could make this a reality, with $4200 going as salary and $800 as travel allowance,(per year).

With this additional help, I believe that we could expand our work over most of the state of Virginia. I received a letter this morning from a group in Waynesboro, Virginia, asking that I come and assist in organizing a local Council on Human Relations. Many areas of the state have already begun school desegregation as well as pioneering in other aspects of the Human Relations Problems, and with a little additional help in the way of staff, we could give guidance necessary for these groups to become affiliated with VCHR before they organize as independent agencies. Where the latter happens, then groups show an initial interest, but because of an isolationism from other groups working in the field, past experience shows that they soon lose their interest and finally become discouraged.

In closing my report, I wish to say that I could not be in a better frame of mind concerning my work. I am still learning, and have much more to learn. However, we have a stronger Board of Directors which are enthused and a strong source of strength. With the exception of the Tidewater Area, all local councils are moving ahead, and there is a good over-all atmosphere prevailing in the Old Dominion.

I look forward to the Director's Meeting in Atlanta on February 15 and 16.

Sincerely,

Heslip Lee

Heslip M. Lee

ENCLOSURES:

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MATERIAL INCLUDED IN THE KIT

GENERAL MATERIALS

1. Address by Governor Terry Sanford to S. C. Education Week Conference

2. Review of "The Pursuit of Excellence," one of the Rockefeller Panel Reports from PROSPECT FOR AMERICA, Doubleday and Company, 1961
   Note: we urge the reading of the full report which may be secured for 75¢ from the Publisher

3. There Are No Substitutes - University of S. C. Education Reports, Dec. 1959

THE PRESENT SITUATION IN THE SCHOOLS OF S. C.

1. Education: South Carolina's Investment in the Future

2. A Look at S. C. in the Rankings of the States, 1961

3. Rankings in the State, 1961

4. School Dropouts in S. C., 1961

5. Vocational and Technical Training: 1961 Report of Committee Studying the Needs of the State Development Board. (Senator John C. West, Chairman) These recommendations, adopted by the Legislature in May 1961 are now being put into effect in the state.

6. Junior Colleges Could Ease Enrollment Problem: Report of the Legislative Committee created to study Problems of Educating on a College Level the Increasing Number of Students of College Age in South Carolina (Mr. A.L.M. Wiggins, Chairman)

7. Education and a Changing Population, University S.C. Education Reports. Although this article was written in 1957, the same population trends continue in the state. This material, therefore, should be of value.

8. The Non-Enrolled Child, University of S. C. Education Reports, Dec. 1960
   This summarizes one of the few studies which has been done on the non-enrolled child since the repeal of the compulsory school attendance law and the setting up of an "Act Relating to Visiting Teachers" in 1955

8. General Information Report from State Department of Education, Dec. 1960

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

1. Federal Grants-in-Aid to S. C. presents factual data on grants which are already being made to S. C.

2. Estimated Allottments to States under the Administration's proposed School Assistance Act of 1961

BIBLIOGRAPHY (continued)

Recently the S. C. Council on Human Relations has received a number of requests for material which describes the experiences of other states and cities in the processes of desegregation of schools. Certainly we may be able to learn much from the experiences of others, even though each situation and place may differ in its approach to this issue. We hope that the following material will be helpful in your group study.

KEEPING PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPEN

1. Can We Afford to Close our Public Schools

2. If the Schools Are Closed . . . A Critical Analysis of the Private School Plan Green and Gauecke

3. The Economic Effect of School Closing - Jim Montgomery, Business Editor, The Atlanta Constitution

4. The High Cost of Conflict: A Roundup of Opinion from the Southern Business Community on the Economic Consequences of School Closings and Violence.

PROGRESS IN DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Background: Atlanta -- A Handbook for Reporters covering the desegregation of Atlanta Public Schools, prepared bo OASIS (see address below)

2. The Virtue of Preparation: article by J. Claude Evans on the preparation of Dallas for desegregation, Christian Century, September 17, 1961

3. The Truth about Desegregation in Washington Schools, The Turnpike Press Annandale, Va.

4. Desegregation in the Baltimore City Schools

ADDRESSES

National Education Association
1201 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Commission on Civil Rights
Washington 25, D. C.

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

OASIS
Organizations Assisting Schools in September
Room 813, 50 Whitehall St. S. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Virginia Committee for Public Schools
Room 3 Broad and Grace Arcade Bldg
Richmond, Va.

Palmetto Education Association
1719 Taylor Street
Columbia, S. C.

S. C. Education Association
1510 Gervais Street
Columbia, S. C.

S. C. Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S. C.

State Department of Education
Wade Hampton Office Bldg.
Columbia, S. C.

National Citizens Council for Better Schools
9 East 40th St.
New York 16, N. Y.

For Local Councils on Human Relations

PROGRAM AND PROJECT SUGGESTIONS IN THE AREA OF SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

I. Become Informed - Find the Facts

a. Study Groups concerning our schools and their needs. Certain materials included in this kit are designed especially to give persons FACTS about the schools in S. C. The Palmetto Education Association and the S. C. Education Association will supply your group with material in abundance.

b. Conduct an informal survey in your community concerning the schools; accreditation; problems; needs. This may be done by visits; conferences with Principals and Teachers, School Board members. In view of the special problems faced in S. C. seek information especially about the number of drop-outs in your school system and about the number of non-enrolled children of school age in your community.

II. Inform and Educate the Public
When goals are set and facts are acquired

a. Use mass media of communication
(1) Letters to the Editor of your local paper, written by individual citizens.
(2) Radio and television programs, pointing up the needs and the problems which are faced.
(3) Be willing to let your voice be heard on such down-to-earth, grass roots programs on the radio as "Open Mike."

b. Program services to opinion-forming organizations. Most of the clubs, fraternal organizations and in some cases church groups in your community are constantly seeking interesting and worthwhile programs. On the basis of the study which has been done in your group, perhaps a panel discussion program, a town meeting or even one speaker might be provided to organizations in your community.

III. Act on the Basis of your Information

a. Cooperate as individuals and in cases where it is possible, as a group, with already existing groups in your community which are concerned with quality education for all of the children: PTAs, Civic Clubs, Teachers organizations, etc.

b. Follow closely the new program of Technical and Vocational Education now developing in the state. Urge the proper persons in your community to apply for a Technical Training Center, and Negro and white young people in your community to make application for training.

c. Appoint a committee to keep a schedule of merit system, or civil service examinations being given at various times and places and urge qualified persons, especailly in the Negro community to avail themselves of the opportunity to take these examinations. The High School Faculties would cooperate enthusiastically in this.

d. Send observers to every meeting of your school board or your county legislative delegation. These meetings are open to the public and it is always valuable for concerned citizens to be present at each of these meetings.

QUESTIONS FOR STUDY

SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOLS

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

INTELLIGENT, CONCERNED CITIZENS OF OUR STATE ARE ASKING QUESTIONS.

. . . Will S. C. be willing to "pay the price" to give all of its children and youth an education of the highest quality? Can it afford to do so in view of its resources?

. . . What is the case for or the case against the much discussed Administration proposal on Federal Aid to Education?

. . . Will our Public Schools be closed, as the present state law provides, when desegregation is ordered?

. . . What have been the best experiences of other states or communities in changing the pattern of complete segregation in a school system?

. . . Is some type of private school plan feasible? Desirable?

. . . What preparation can concerned citizens and educators make now for an orderly process of change in S. C.?

. . . What have other communities done in organizing to save the Public Schools and keep them open?

. . . What has been the economic consequence of violence and school closings?

. . . Will S. C. in its new technical and vocational education program train its full potential - Negro and white - for all types of jobs in industry?

. . . What fields of study in the state supported colleges of S. C. are not now open to Negro students?

SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOLS

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

S. C. ranks high - second in the nation - on percent of total revenue spent for Public Education, yet

S. C. ranks 49 in average daily expenditure per pupil, and

S. C. ranks 47 in average salaries paid to teachers.

S. C. is at the bottom - 50 - in the percent of Selective Service Registrants failing Mental Health Tests in 1959 (the last statistic released.) (See "Education, S. C's Investment in the Future" and "A Look at S. C. in the Rankings of the States, 1961.)

Our state loses an estimated 2 billion dollars a year because of school drop-outs. There were 84,022 pupils who entered the first grade in 1949; in 1961, twelve years later there were 23,922 pupils who graduated from high school. Drop-outs constitute one of the most serious educational problems in the state.

Our state does not know how many of its children are not enrolled in any school, who these children are, or where they are located. The Legislature has never implemented adequately the "Act Relating to Visiting Teachers and Their Duties," passed after the repeal of the complusory attendance law. (See "The Non-Enrolled Child", University of S. C. Education Report, December 1960.)

A "crash program" for technical and vocational education is now being undertaken by the state in order to provide adequately trained personnel for our rapid industrial growth. (See 1961 Report of Committee Studying the Needs of the State Development Board, Senator West, Ch.)

Federal Aid-to-Education in S. C. in 1959 (including colleges) was $10,864,803. (See Federal Grants-in-Aid to South Carolina.)

During the next 10 years the college age population in this state will increase about 57,000 or 37,570 above the present. Since each year shows an increase in the number of high school graduates entering college, it is likely that college applications will increase 50 percent by 1970. (See "Junior Colleges Could Ease Enrolment Problem".)

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ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Policies and Activities Recommended

to

the Board to be implemented beginning 1961

I. Purpose

A. The inclusive purpose of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations shall be to improve horizontal communication between the races, contribute to a better understanding of the principles of good human relations by the people of Arkansas, and to work through and between the white and colored communities toward the ultimate goal of the elimination of segregation and discrimmination.

B. In the Negro community the Council shall encourage citizens to understand and press for those rights which are properly theirs and support individuals and groups striving for genuine equality. It shall help to strengthen constructive organizations of Negro groups, develop leadership, and further unity in the Negro community.

C. In the white community the Council shall be a catalyst and gad-fly, a purveyor of information and attitudes, a constructive interpreter of events, a stimulus for progress in human relations. Particularly, it should try to interpret sympathetically to white citizens the aspirations and activities of Negro citizens and to create a climate of opinion more receptive to change.

II. Program Policies and Activities

A. Scope of Activities

1.) The staff for effective work shall concentrate on programs in depth in two or three communities spending time in residence in these key communities.

2.) The staff members shall be available on a consultative basis in other communities throughout the state. Where possible the Council shall play a role of mediation during crises and, where conditions seem to be ready for such a step, work for establishment of official biracial committees.

B. Some Specific Activities in Depth

1.) Help organize efforts to increase Negro voter registration and through workshops increase Negro citizens' know-how and participation in community affairs. This would include encouragement and support for Negro applicants for admission to previously white schools.

2.) Possibly survey the number and effectiveness of Negro organizations for the purpose of their enhancement and cooperation.

3.) Work through groups and organizations in the white community to improve climate of opinion toward acceptance of change.

4.) Work through more liberal individuals in the power structure toward modifying the temper and opinions of those at the policy-making level.

5.) Attempt to do more work with college and high school students, cooperating with denominational groups working with students on an interacial basis, helping to bring together students of both races in a natural way.

C. Dissemination of Information, Analyses, Interpretations

Working with the colored and white communities the Council shall be a center of information and a line of communication and liaison between persons of goodwill.

1.) The Council should make use of the public communications media to carry to the general public interpretations, analyses, and opinions of the Council.

2.) The Executive Director should be empowered to speak through the mass media in the name of the Council within the general policy position of the organization. The Executive Committee should be geared for quick expression on questions which may arise involving a new policy position.

3.) The newsletter to members should include items on situations in other communities as a means of sharing problems and work on solutions.

4.) Interpretations might well go to businessmen, perhaps in the form of a newsletter giving a monthly assessment of the "situation" and items on merit employment and government contracts.

5.) In addition to the present annual membership meeting, occasional, perhaps quarterly, enlarged Board meetings with program emphases might more effectively involve members across the state.

III. Organizational Relations

A. A broader membership basis should be sought across the state. Especially, should ACHR strive to secure greater financial support and increased membership from among Negro citizens. These goals can best be reached by an active program, by direct solicitation, by involvment of Board members in getting members.

B. Selection of Board members should be on the basis of personal qualifications with due consideration to geographical representation and racial composition. The Council should not continue to try to involve other organizations through direct Board representation from these organizations.

C. New board members should have more orientation making clear the function of the Board and its members.

D. Some of the state-wide functions of the Council should be carried out through a committee structure which would involve non-members as well as members.

E. ACHR should strive for cooperation and correlation where possible with all other organizations sharing common goals in human relations. The Council might take the initiative in convening quarterly meetings of human relations personnel in Little Rock for exchange of ideas.

F. Present relations to the Southern Regional Council should be continued. This includes prohibition of any activities not consistent with educational programs as interpreted by the Internal Revenue Service.

G. Financially, ACHR cannot become self-supporting and must depend on grants from SRC and foundations. A strong and effective program must be projected for its new period of work, effectively interpreted and presented promptly to the Rockefeller Brothers and other possible sources of support.

IV. Staff Requirements

A. It was noted that one staff member will be leaving. It was recommended that the staff be commended by the committee for its dedication and efforts in the past and that the senior staff member be asked to continue after this year as director of those programs and policies adopted by the Board. It was also suggested that a personnel committee (preferably made up of members who served on the committee for the future) be established to consider replacements for any staff vacancies.

B. These are the ideal qualifications for staff of the Arkansas Council:

1. Professional training and experience in the field of inter-group relations or trained and experienced in closely related skills.

2. Interracial.

3. Strong motivation in the field of human relations.

4. Social and perceptual skills to analyze the needs of local communities, to establish rapport with community leaders, and to plan, organize and implement community projects and programs.

5. Ability to effectively analyze and interpret developments in the field of human relations throughout the state.

6. Ability to motivate and involve board members and general members in participation in the on-going activities of the Council.

7. Skills in the area of organization, administration, and public relations.

On May 3, 1960, Nat R. Griswald, H. L. Tyson, Thelma W. Babbit, L. C. Bates, Ruth Arnold, and John Walker met at the A.C.H.R. Office to discuss the new soon to be pressing matters of school registration under the State Pupil Placement law. It was the feeling of several present that this project should have the support of the community and that ways should be devised to encourage as many young students as possible to complete the reassignment requirements. Mr. Bates stated that he would be unable to devote much time to the project but wished it well. Thelma mentioned the Durham, N. C., experience with "pupil placement" and said that she thought Charlie Davis of the High Point, N. C., office might be of help to us here because of his relationship to it. ~~the Durham recruitment project.~~

Herbert Tyson and John Walker felt that they could give time to the project to (1) get is started; and (2) work toward its completion. It was generally agreed that Tyson and Walker, if possible, would give as much time as necessary to the project. Thelma, Nat and L. C. offered to help in any ways that they could and requested that they be kept informed about the development of the project. It was here suggested that a " steering committee" be set up to supervise the project. Its composition would include three persons ~~with demo~~nstrated civic interests.

Subsequently Herbert Tyson, Mr. W. A. Jenkins, Mrs. Evelyn Rogers, Rev. O. C. Gibson and John Walker met with a S.B. Member for further discussion and examination of what was involved, things to do and not to do, etc.

Further exploration with an attorney confirmed certain other conclusions reached in addition to reinforcing the views presented by several others closely related with the schools in '59. In addition he pointed out how helpful it would be if youngsters were to make applications to the J.H. School.

A committee of three persons - Mr. W. A. Jenkins, Dr. Jerry D. Jewell and Dr. W. H. Townsend - was suggested to make plans for the venture.

Herbert Tyson and John Walker drew up a list of some 35 prospective workers to make contacts with approximately 380 students (Junior High grads and S.H. students). This would give each person the responsibility for contacting about ten students. Members of the Advisory "Citizens Committee" were given " our" list and added several other persons to the working party. Several of the most resourceful workers were those named by the Committee. The responsibility for securing committments from workers were assumed quite well by members of the Committee.

The first meeting with workers was held on Thursday, May 12 at the Dunbar Center, 8 p.m. The initial response of the workers was quite enthusiastic. The agenda included : Invocation - Rev. Crenchaw; Statement of Purpose - Mr. Jenkins; Demonstrations - Workers; Explanation of Charles Davis' visit. Twenty one workers were present (a list is available on request).

The demonstration and question-answer period were high points of the meeting. The need for authoritative information by the workers was quite obvious. Workers were urged to begin work with partial lists of names so as to be able to confront "Chuck Davis" with questions derived from their contacts. Subsequent meetings were scheduled with Chuck on Monday, May 16 and Tuesday, May 17 at the Dunbar Center.

Charley arrived on Sunday evening May 15 and was greeted at the airport by Mr. Jenkins. On Thursday afternoon, May 12, prior to Chuck's arrival, the Committee of Mr. Jenkins, Drs. Townsend and Jewell, Walker and Tyson met and decided that he would reside with Walker during his stay and that $15 should be given to Walker for board. Each of the five present were to contribute $3.

Charley spent most of Monday talking with Walker and Tyson at the Urban League (UL) office. He assisted in drawing up a set of instructions to parents and an information card on each student. That afternoon he met with Messers. Jenkins, Tyson, Walker, Jewell Jordan, Vault, Long, Burton, Crenchaw, Dancler, Floyd and Mrs. Walker at the Dunbar Center. Chuck explained the nature of their project in Durham; how they enlisted community support; etc. We spent the evening and much of the night in paperwork and making deliveries of materials to workers.

On Tuesday Morning we met with Charley to evaluate Monday evening's session. His observation was that there was considerable enthusiasm. He added that it would be quite helpful to name a ley person or persons to co-ordinate activities. This was taken under advisement. On Tuesday morning and part of the afternoon he was accompanied to various parts of thecity by Dr. W.H. Townsend, committee member. Tuesday Evening, 6 p.m. we journeyed to the community center to meet with a group which had assembled to talk with Chuck. Present were Mesdames Ingram, Morehead, Simms, Mothershed and Buckley and Miss Davis. This was primarily a question/answer session which lasted one and ½ hrs. This was not enough time for Charley to answer all their questions. Accordingly, Mrs. Morehead and Mrs. Ingram requested a meeting with him on Wednesday Morning at Mrs. Morehead's home. Mrs. Ingram was unable to be present but a Mrs. Arthur Dunlap came. Thelma Babbitt and Herbert Tyson were present with them and a report of that session is available. Tuesday night at Chairman Jenkin's invitation, Mr. Davis attended a church dinner at Wesley Chapel Methodist Church under the auspices of the Methodist Women's Society of Christian Service. The following morning, Wednesday, he consulted with Tyson, Walker and Mrs. Evelyn Rogers, later named as co-ordinator of workers of the project. That afternoon he met with Mrs. Pearl Warren and a "Social Workers" comm. to discuss possible program ideas for a prospective "retreat."

Wednesday afternoon we also visited Mr L. W. Jordan, father of two youngsters who are assigned to Central for 60-61; Rev. I. H. Naylor, paster of Miles Chapel CME Church and a prospective worker; and Mrs. B. M. McAdoo, a teacher at Philander Smith College and also a prospective worker; to enlist their support and advice for the project. Mr. Jordan and Mr. Naylor in turn accompanied Mr. Davis and Mr. Walker to call on a parent who had been referred to us by a worker. Some 30 minutes were spent in this endeavor. It was quite profitable, though, for Jordan, Naylor and Walker.

Thursday morning was spent in preparation of that night's forthcoming meeting. The agenda we prepared included: a presentation by Chuck, Progress Reports of Co-ordinators, Question/answer period, etc. Unfortunately, this session was scheduled with another meeting which was quite time consuming.

Friday was spent talking with workers and parents. Several workers came to the UL office to talk with Chuck. That evening several of the Local Friends had Chuck and the Walkers for dinner. Afterwards, discussion of several issues ensued.

Saturday was spent talking with several of the youngsters at Central - Sybil Jordan and Frank Henderson - about some of the difficulties they were having at Central. Chuck and John Walker met with several other young high school students desirous of attending an integrated school. Two visits with parents were also made. That evening/night he met for dinner with the Jewell's. He departed for Greensboro on Sunday morning, May 22 at 8:40. The first of the following week was spent making contacts with parents and students. A meeting was set up for Thursday night, May 26, 7 o'clock at the Y. W. C. A., Present were Messer, Jenkens, Jewell, Townson, Floyd, Walker, Tyson, Crenchaw, Jordon, Vault, Hamilton; Mesdames, Jenkins, Walker, Tyson, Dunlap, Ingram, Fisher, and Rodgers, Jordon, Davis, and two others.

Dinner was served at 6:50 P.M.. The menu consisted of potato salad, bar-b-cue chicken, tossed salad, ice te a, and lemon pie.

The agenda consisted of the following items: Review of need for project and efforts to date

H. L. Tyson

Progress report s-Dr. Jerry d. Jewell an Mrs. E. Rodgers reactions to School Board Meeting. Rev J. C. Crenchaw supplementary reports, question period, Dr. W.H. Townson.

Mr. Jenkins opened the meeting with a general statement about the background developments which precipitated t his meeting.

Mr. Tyson pointed out the need for encouraging parents in numbers to go through with the assignments procedures. He stated that this will over-burde n the board to the point that they may make mistakes which will assist a court case; it will farther point up the discriminatory manner in which the board is using the pupil assignment law.

Dr. Jewell and Mrs. Rodgers made progress reports: Mrs. Rodgers pointed up the twenty odd "yes" cases ether she or some one of her group contacted. There were still indecisions and only two definite "no's.

Dr. Jewe ll called for personal reports from Mr. Jordan, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Dunlap and Mrs. Ingram.

Mr. Jordon and Mrs. Jenkins, were members of the same team. Mr. Jordon's feeling was that there were no definite rejections from the persons whom they contacted. They were quite enthused with their results, even though Mrs. Dunlap explained her attitude as a parent about her two children's resgistation atWest Side Junior High School. Mrs. Dunlap reported that three persons with whom she talked were "yes." The question period was very effectively handled by Dr. Townsend.

The initial assignments were made by the Board on May 25. Eight additional students were assigned. Report cards were actually delivered on May 31. A final meeting with workers and parents was planned for June 8. Present were 75 persons. John Walker presided. Twenty-two persons turned in reassignment forms. Subsequently, fifty one more were turned in properly filled. On the final date for filing, June 13, 39 Junior High students and 35 Senior High ~~had~~ asked for reassignment,

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Special Report on Pupil Assignments

by John Walker, Associate Director

A REPORT ON PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VIRGINIA
January 9, 1962

The future of public schools in Prince Edward County seems to rest at the moment upon the Virginia State Supreme Court. Although Judge Orin Lewis ruled against tuition grants from State funds for students in Prince Edward, he refused to rule on whether or not Virginia officials were responsible for operating, and keeping open a public school system. He said such a ruling must be passed upon first by the State Supreme Court.

Rev. L. F. Griffin of Prince Edward County has petitioned the Court on behalf of his son for a writ of mandamus to compel the Prince Edward County Board to appropriate funds for public schools. Briefs have been filed with the Court, by both the state and Prince Edward County, contending that the county is not required by the state Constitution to appropriate funds for public schools. The Virginia State Supreme Court heard oral arguments on the issue on January 8.

Lawyers for Rev. Griffin contend that the state Constitution requires boards of supervisors to levy and collect school taxes for free public schools. They insist that the fundamental law of Virginia clearly expresses the purpose and mandate of its citizens, that the system of public schools operate in every city and county in Virginia. They further contend that boards of supervisors in any locality are recognized by the state Constitution as mere administrative agencies of the state, created for the execution of essential state functions, including public education.

State Attorney General Gray and counsel for Prince Edward County argue that the Constitution simply "authorizes" boards of supervisors to make such appropriations and that it is not mandatory. They further argue that whatever ruling is handed down, imposing demands upon the General Assembly of the state, will have nothing to do with Prince Edward County officials. To this the counsel for Griffin replys that the Constitution does not permit the General Assembly to grant the county board the power to strip the school board of funds with which to operate public schools.

So the battle continues. Reliable sources from within Prince Edward say that counsel for the county feels certain that technicalities can be found to hold off integrated schools through 1962-63 school year, and that this word is being circulated among the "resisters".

In the meantime, what is the actual school situation within Prince Edward? Around five hundred White children are attending the $400,000 campus-type school plant known as Prince Edward Academy. Around nine hundred other White children attend private

schools within the county. Seventeen hundred Negro children are without public education for the third straight year. Where are these children, and what is happening to them? Some two hundred Negro children attended schools outside the county in 1960-61, and the exodus of Negro school-age children took a jump this year. Twenty-nine are attending schools in Washington, D. C., sponsored by a group known as the Prince Edward Educational Committee. This committee was formed in August, 1961, by Dr. Hans G. Furth, a Catholic University Psychologist, and Mrs. Burma A. Whitted, who helped send Front Royal, Virginia children to school in D. C, during 1958. The Virginia Council on Human Relations has contributed $100.00 toward this project.

The American Friends Service Committee has placed some Negro children in schools in other states. But most arrangements for Negro children to attend public schools have been handled by the parents themselves. In most cases the children simply go to live with relatives in other counties of Virginia, or in other states. But the majority of the seventeen hundred Negro children in Prince Edward County, Virginia do not go to school at all. With no public schools for three years, this means that children between ages 6 and 9 are suffering most. Some make-shift institutes have been operated by Negroes within the county, and interested Whites from without, for the past two years, but this year these are no longer functioning.

At the present, several members of the Richmond-Petersburg Area Council on Human Relalions are spending from one to two days per week in Prince Edward doing such things as showing movies, and seeking to recruit help and materials just to be able to teach school-agers to read and write. These people are doing this out of their concern for those nine year olds who cannot write their names. This indicates that there are concerned people. One of those working two days per week in Prince Edward, is a correspondent with Associated Press. Another is a Social Worker. Most every week someone comes by our office, either on their own, or as a representitive from some National group, on their way to Prince Edward to see what can be done. The American Friends Service Committee, over the Christmas Holidays, sent two of their representitives to Prince Edward to consider the feasibility of employing someone to remain there until at least September of 1962. This would be done with the hope that public schools could be re-opened by that time, and the representitive would seek to establish some rapport and communication between White and Negro Leadership before that time.

Within the county there is a small core of concerned White persons with whom any stranger can talk. These persons have sought to do something from within the local community, but always the resistence was too great and the intimidations too strong. Attached is a copy of such an effort made by these local White leaders as far back as September 1959. Needless to say, it failed. (See Attached copy entitled "Purpose of our Discussion).

What is the future for Prince Edward? No one seems able to predict the when, or exactly the how, public education will be restored in Prince Edward, nevertheless, most everyone knows that it will come. The opponents say they can hold it off another school year, and this is admitting that they cannot hold it off forever. Encouraging signs are found in the fact that local people seem confused and statewide campaigns seeking to raise $200,000 to support the private White schools this year have failed to bring forth any report of success - while being led by state leaders which include six state Senators and eleven Congressmen, as well as some Judges and Mayors over the state.

People the world over know about the only jurisdiction in the United States where there are no public schools and people the world over are concerned. But for the present, the future of Prince Edward's plight seems to rest in the hands of the Supreme Court of the State of Virginia.

PURPOSE OF OUR DISCUSSION

In order to restore and maintain lines of communication between the White and Colored citizens of Prince Edward County we suggest that an approximately equal number of representatives of both races meet together and explore the following question in reference to the situation in which we find ourselves:

1. How close the White and Colored leaders are in their attitude and desire to work out a practical solution looking forward to the opening of all public schools in Prince Edward County in the fall of 1960.

a. As a basis for the discussion and action, we believe the 1954 Court decision should be recognized as law, whether constitutional or not. However, we agree that the citizens of Prince Edward County should use every influence and means of persuasion - short of force - toward postponing its operation for a period of three years. At the close of this period this agreenent may be renewed or another agreement proposed for consideration and acceptance.

b. During the three year period we recommend that bi-racial committees, composed of three representatives of each race, be established in each magisterial district for the purpose of holding quarterly meetings to discuss any problems that may develop.

The magisterial committee shall compose a county bi-racial Assembly which shall concern itself with specific problems brought before its attention and shall in general act as a policy-making body.

c. That during the three year period the leaders of both races will make an honest attempt to act independently of all outside organized or unorganized influence, and in so doing sincerely seek to work out our common problems among ourselves. In keeping with our determination, the bi-racial groups organized in Prince Edward County shall inform any interested organizations outside, of our desire to solve our own problems, and request co-operation.

Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia

November 28, 1961

Listed below are the State Officers for 1962, and also a complete listing of the Board of Directors by classes. Any errors in spelling of names or in addresses should be brought to the immediate attention of our office.

VCHR Officers for 1962:

President: Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

1st. V-Pres. Dr. Frank Daniel, Box 136, Charlottesville, Va.

2nd. V-Pres. Mrs. George A. Eddy, 5151 Polk Avenue, Alexandria, Va.

Secretary: Dr. Harry Roberts, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

Treasurer: Dr. J. Rupert Picott, 316 East Clay Street, Richmond, Va.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Mr. C. Douglas Adams, Jr., 106 Sipes Lane, Annandale, Va.
Mrs. Theodore Adams, 5407 Matoaka Road, Richmond, Va.
Mr. Carl Auvil, 1113 Nicholson Road, Falls Church, Va.
Dr. Walter Russell Bowie, 119 Windsor Road, Alexandria, Va.
Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, P. O. Box 208, Staunton, Va.
Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, The Presbyterian Outlook, 512 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.
Mr. Wilson M. Brown, 1820 Hanover Avenue, Richmond, Va.
Rev. William Cale, 113 Hylton Avenue, Woodbridge, Va.
Dr. Edna M. Colson, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.
Rev. Beverly Cosby, 4415 Boonsboro Road, Lynchburg, Va.
Rev. Roscoe Roy Cosby, St. John Vianney Seminary, Richmond 29, Va.
Mr. Roland D. Ealey, 420 North 1st. Street, Richmond 19, Va,
Miss Susie Peach Foster, 1213 Dandridge Street, Fredericksburg, Va.
Mrs. Elsie Green, 1215 Cloncurry Road, Norfolk 5, Va.
Dr. E. B. Henderson, 307 W. Fairfax Street, Falls Church, Va.
Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Box 197, Charlottesville, Va.
Dr. J. Kenneth Morland, 1511 Arrow Street, Lynchburg, Va.
Dr. Harry T. Penn, Allied Arts Building, Roanoke, Va.
Dr. Harry W. Roberts, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.
Mr. William Sanders, Law Building, Princeton, West Va.
Rev. Virgil A. Wood, 1419 Grace Street, Lynchburg, Va.

Class of 1963

Mr. Edward A. Alfriend, 909 Vicar Lane, Alexandria, Va.
Dr. L. B. Allen, Bluefield State College, Bluefield, West Va.
Rev. Hubert S. Beckwith, Box 288, Annandale, Va.
Rev. Benjamin F. Bunn, 800 Anderson Street, Charlottesville, Va.
Dr. Frank D. Daniel, Box 136, Charlottesville, Va.

class of 1963, continued

Mrs. George A. Eddy, 5151 Polk Avenue, Alexandria, Va.
Mr. Jo K. Higdon, 3305 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Va.
Rev. H. G. (Woody) Knight, 1320 DuBois Avenue, Richmond, Va.
Rev. Sidney Lovett, 5000 Little Falls Road, Arlington, Va.
Mrs. B. A. Makielski, 955 Locust Avenue, Charlottesville, Va.
Mr. M. C. Martin, President, 1st. State Bank, Danville, Va.
Dr. Earl H. McClenney, President, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawerenceville, Va.
Dr. Reuben R. McDaniel, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.
Dr. Lambert Molyneaux, 400 Alderman Road, Charlottesville, Va.
Mr. Benjamin Muse, Box 312, Manassas, Va.
Mr. Bert Seidman, 1617 Poplar Drive, Falls Church, Va.
Mr. J. B. Woodson, P. O. Box 692, Fredericksburg, Va.
Mr. Thomas W. Young, 1660 Carprew Avenue, Norfolk 12, Va.

Class of 1964

Mr. Robert W. Ames, 1290 Chandler Court, Williamsburg, Va.
Rev. Alvor M. Beardslee, Chaplain, Hollins College, Hollins College, Va.
Rev. William J. Cumbie, First Baptist Church, Alexandria, Va.
Dr. J. L. Blair Buck, 310 Hillwood Road, Richmond, Va.
Father Richard Burke, St. Joseph's Villa, Richmond, Va.
Mr. Harold O. DeWitt, 426 Burbank Street, Williamsburg, Va.
Dr. John M. Ellison, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.
Rabbi Emmet A. Frank, 3830 Seminary Road, Alexandria, Va.
Dr. Paul Gaston, 138 Mimosa Drive, Charlottesville, Va.
Mrs. I. G. Gladden, 29 Pembroke, Hampton, Va.
Rev. Emmett Green, Jefferson St. & Gilmer Ave., Roanoke, Va.
Mr. Nelson E. Greene, 814 Franklin Street, Alexandria, Va.
Dr. Rachel Henderlite, 3505 Brook Road, Richmond 27, Va.
Mrs. Wilson J. Hodgin, 408 West Braddock Road, Alexandria, Va.
Mr. Jack J. Jolly, Jr., 504 Brandon Avenue, Charlottesville, Va.
Dr. Ed C. Kollman, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Mr. George Lawrence, 101 Gilmer Avenue, N. W., Roanoke, Va.
Rev. William H. Marmion, Bishop, Southwestern Episcopal Diocese, Roanoke, Va.
Mrs. George E. Mattus, 1502 South Main Street, Blacksburg, Va.
Dr. G. Gordon Moss, Dean, Longwood College, Farmville, Va.
Dr. J. Rupert Picott, 316 East Clay Street, Richmond, Va.
Dr. C. Waldo Scott, 1003 - 28th. Street, Newport-News, Va.
Mr. David H. Scull, P. O. Box 218, Annandale, Va.
Mrs. Samuel Z. Troy, 4610 West Grace Street, Richmond, Va.
Mr. W. R. Walker, Jr., 72 Shoe Lane, Warwick, Va.

Staff

Secretary: Mrs. Laura Lee, 8213 Shannon Hill Road, Richmond 29, Va.
Executive Director: Rev. Heslip M. Lee, 3-B Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 19, Va.
Telephone MIlton 9-0872

EXECUTIVE'DIRECTOR'S REPORT
TO
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF
THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

November 20, 1961

Louis Wirth observed more than fifteen years ago that the Human Relations question had moved to the center of the matter of world peace, and that the influence which the United States would be able to exert was directly contingent upon the national conscience and policy at home. He observed that "it is unlikely, that our leaders in their peacemaking will be able to advocate a more enlightened course for others than we are able to pursue ourselves."

Someone else has said, "For the most part it has been assumed that this nation, with a few tolerable exceptions, was the freest nation on earth; and that these exceptions would be cleared up in time if left to themselves. It develops that these exceptions are like cancerous growths around the very heart of our philosophy, and until they are removed, no certain future can be envisioned for an otherwise beautiful body politic."

Ladies and gentlemen of the Board of Directors of VCHR, after sixteen weeks as your Executive Director, I could not be in a better frame of mind concerning the necessity and potentiality of our work. I am still learning, and sometimes I feel that the nature of this office is as broad as the term, Human Relations - anything where either humans or relations are involved.

Since I last reported to you on September 23, I have sincerely tried to serve our cause. Listed below are a part of my engagements:

Sept. 24 -Preached twice at a Baptist Church in Fredericksburg.
Sept. 28, 29 - Spoke to two Alumni groups at Wake Forest, North Carolina regarding the field of Human Relations as a vocation.
Oct. 2 - Met with Richmond's Professional Business-Men's group.
Oct. 5 - Spoke to the Richmond-Petersburg Area Council.
Oct. 9 - Met with State Program Committee planning our Annual Meeting.
Oct. 9 - Spoke to the Sandston Baptist Church Brotherhood on VCHR work.
Oct. 13, 14, 15 - Attended the Virginia NAACP Convention in Lynchburg.
Oct. 15 - Worshipped, and had lunch, with Rev. Virgil Wood of our Board. While in Lynchburg, I met with many of our VCHR people and all the members of our Board.
Oct. 16 - Met and discussed our work with our State Treasurer.
Oct. 18 - Spoke to the Williamsburg Council, and spent twenty-four hours there working out details of our Annual Meeting.
Oct. 22 - Spoke to the Congregational Church Youth Conference in Annandale using the subject, "The Roots of Prejudice".
Oct. 25 - Attended the monthly meeting of the Fairfax Council.
Oct. 26 - Attended the monthly meetigg of the Charlottesville Council.
Oct. 28 - Met in an all-day session with VCHR's Nominating Committee.

Oct. 29 - 11:00 A. M. Spoke at First Unitarian Church in Richmond.
Oct. 29 - 7:00 P. M. Spoke to a group of University of Richmond students on the work of VCHR.
Nov. 2 - Met with Professional Business-Men's group in Richmond.
Nov. 3 - Spoke to the Virginia Tescher's Association at Virginia Union University.
Nov. 3 - Entertained a group of Foreign Students for Dinner in our home.
Nov. 3 - Attended the meeting of the Richmond Council.
Nov. 5 - Preached at Baptist Church in Fredericksburg at 11:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.
Nov. 5 - Attended a meeting of Fredericksburg Council Finance Committee.
Nov. 9 - Spoke to the Blacksburg Council.
Nov. 10- Spoke to a group in Bluefield, West Virginia on the role and work of VCHR.
Nov. 12- Spoke to an adult group in a Baptist Church in Richmond.
Nov. 13- Spoke ~~to the Roanoke Council on Community Improvement~~ in Roanoke.
Nov. 15- Attended Virginia Baptist Convention in Arlington.
Nov. 15- Met with Chairman of the Nominating Committee in Annandale.
Nov. 18-19 Led a retreat for a group of High School Students at Lynchburg.

I would now like to be specific on some points of interest:

1. Local Councils:

We now have eighteen council or groups which are related, to some degree, with VCHR. Our very newest is the Bluefield Area Council on Human Relations. I spoke to a hard core group in Bluefield, West Va., on Friday night Nov. 10. They voted unanimously to seek affiliation with VCHR. This is a first rate group, and I anticipate great results from this new council. They had such persons present as a College President, a Judge, Lawyer, member of the Mayor's Council, member of the Governor's Bi-racial Commission, Ministers and leading business men. Their preparation has been taking place over a period of time and they know what they are doing and have the right people to get it done.

On Monday evening past, I spoke to the Roanoke Council on Community Progress. This group had been debating, pro and con, for some time whether or not to affiliate with VCHR. One month earlier they had voted for or against affiliation. The vote ended in a tie. On last Monday night they voted unanimously to become affiliated with VCHR. This is a small but strong group, and I look forward to working closely with this enlarged council.

I found Charlottesville to be one of our stronger councils, with good leadership. Alexandria continues strong, as well as Fairfax County and Richmond-Petersburg. The latter is growing, especially. Fredericksburg is small but very much alive, active and accomplishing things in Human Relations. Blacksburg was a delight. They spoiled me. I have never found a more lovely and enthusiastic group. All Board Members should be required to visit the Blacksburg Council for inspiration. The Lynchburg Council is performing a real valuable service in offering a point of contact and conversation between different groups within that city. They have suffered the loss of their President, Rev. John Oliver, because of his faithfulness to the cause of Human Relations. But, they have yet strong leaders. The Williamsburg group is delightful. Although it is not officially affiliated this group will be strongly represented at our Annual Meeting, and many of their leaders, as well as myself, anticipate no real problems in obtaining affiliation with VCHR. A Student Council at the Univ. of Virginia, has had rough sailing, but is in a good position now, and has made a real witness and stand there. Prince William County has, for the present, joined with Fairfax County Council to gain some renewed vigor. Arlington is struggling, and needs to reach the other stronger group and obtain affiliation. Norfolk and Newport News are silent. I have been unable to reach these groups as of now, but expect to exert more effort with these, following our Annual Meeting.

All councils are striving and struggling to find wiay to advance desegregation in schools, and public facilities while working on Fair Employment. Time would not permit a full report on all that is being accomplished. However, eating establishments are desegregating, so are drive-in theatres, and many public facilities. A small degree of success is being realized in Fair Employment. Certainly, without the efforts of each local council's involvement and work, the picture would be much darker.

II. Need For Longer Ranged Planning:

Most of our Board Members are over-worked or over-involved in many, many, activities. Sometimes I fear that many members put VCHR too low on their list of priorities. However, I feel that we should set up a year's plan for Board Meetings and Annual Meetings, and expect every Board Member to give at least two days of the year to our work. I would suggest that we hold Board Meetings for 1962 as follows:

Feb. 10, in Richmond
June 16, in Charlottesville
Nov. 5, or 17, Annual Meeting in Lynchburg (Board Meeting in Conjunction)

I would recommend that a Nominating Committee be appointed now to serve until next Annual Meeting, and that a Program Committee be likewise appointed to serve for the same period.

I would recommend that the Executive Committee (and the State Finance Committee, if need be) hold two additional meetings on: April 14, in Roanoke, and September 15, in Fredericksburg.

III. Need For Subscribing the 1962 Budget:

Subscription of the 1962 budget would insure the following:

1. Relieve the Executive Director of the headaches of a day to day prayer that the mail will come in with enough funds to meet the barest and minimum of expenses. This would free the Executive Director to continue to pursue the administrative and interpretive role that he so much enjoys.
2. Allow expanded office space and equipment which are so badly needed.
3. Allow for some additional help when work piles up or rush projects come upon us.
4. Allow for an Associate Director to assist in expanded areas of our work.
5. Some of the things anticipated:
   a. Establishing new councils in many areas of the state.
   b. Provide better co-ordination of the work, especially in exchange of information among councils as to what is going on in each area.
   c. Making studies of existing situations and reporting same.
      1. Drive-ins and movie theatres.
      2. Eating establishments desegregation accomplishments.
      3. Desegregated use of public facilities and exchange of info.
      4. Compiling data on Fair Employment Practices and info exchanged.
      5. Providing Seminars, Study groups and work shops in different areas of the state.
      6. Providing and planning for programs suitable for local councils use, and stocking some films and much literature for council use.

IV. A simple plan for subscribing to our 1962 Budget: $26,000-

SRC quarterly gifts	$3900
SRC matching fund	3300
Membership dues @ 2.50	5000
230 Members pledging $5.00 per month.	13800
Total	$26000

Perhaps it would be well to note, and to give serious thought, to the fact that such extreme, right-winged groups as the John Birch Society, although only three years old, has an annual budget of $1,600,000. Membership dues are $25.00 per person per year, and life membership is obtained for $1,000.

V. I do not intend to write a blue book on VCHR, but I would like to propose the following bluepring for a successful year in 1962:

1. The key to each local council's success rests in large measure on the following:

a. Strong, energetic and enthusiastic leadership - Without this, councils flounder and wane both in interest and activities. Godd personalities, without taking hold of the work, will simply not get the job done.
b. Regular meetings of both the local board of directors and general membership are musts for sustaining and growing interest and accomplishments. Poor planning and poor communication will kill any council.
c.. Strong committees, keeping themselves informed, active, and informing the total council membership, in such areas as schools, fair employment, housing, and the use of public facilities have built struggling councils into dynamic and effective agents. If councils refuse to become active in these areas, then other groups, sometimes made up of local council membership, will attempt to do the job under other names.
d. Good Newsletters, sent periodically to all local membership, proves invaluable where this is done.
e. Membership enlargement and news releases of work done are both very necessary.
f. Report every minute accomplishment to the State Office.

2.. The Seventy Member Board of Directors of VCHR could, and must, be the strongest single unit of our work.

a. Serving on any Board for only the honor is certainly a dishonor. All Board Members should not expect the Executive Director, or the State Officers, to carry on the state work of planning and administrative details without assuring them of their support and interest. Attendance at Board Meetings at least once a year should be a minumum requirement of all.
b. Each Board Member should be willing to answer mail regarding requests for information, and feel free to express their opinions on any and all matters regarding our state work.
c. A letter, a phone call, or a visit by any Board Member lets your state officers and staff know that you are out there with an interest and a concern.
d. All Board Members are influential people, and therefore, should always be on the look-out for responsible, efficient and capable citizens within Virginia who would support our work with their talents and monies.

3. Understanding and Interpreting our role in this 20th Century could be a contribution any one of us can make.

a. I ask you to think of another group which has as its purpose the establishment of a council on Human Relations, which cuts across all lines of races, creeds and nationalities, at every local community level

other than VCHR. If you know of others, are they practicing what they propose?

b. I ask you if we can afford not to have some group existing, and working at every local community level to bring about a rapport, communication and better understanding among all people residing within that community.

I trust that as mankind seems forced to go underground in bomb shelters, that we overcome the fear of harrassment and intimidation, and go about our work for 1962 as diligent, dedicated persons, working together for our stated aims,aspirations and desires, which have forever been the dreams of man.

Virginia, the Mother of Presidents! May she become pregnant once again!

Respectfully submitted

Heslip Lee

Heslip M. Lee, Executive Director

For your general information:

New Board Members who have accepted and are willing to serve with you;
Dr. L. B. Allen, President of Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.
Mr. Robert Ames, an architect from Williamsburg, Virginia
Rev. Alvord M. Beardslee, Chaplain at Hollings College in Roanoke, Va.
Dr. Paul Gaston, Professor at the University of Va. in Charlottesville.
Rev. Emmett Green, pastor of a Baptist church in Roanoke, Va.
Mr. Jack Jolly, Jr., President of the University council at U. of Va.
Dr. Ed Kolman, Professor at Hampton Institute at Hampton, Va.
Mr. George Lawrence, a lawyer in Roanoke, Virginia.
Mrs. George Mattus, a bio-chemist from Blacksburg, Virginia.
Dr. Gordon Moss, Dean of Longwood College of Farmville, Virginia.
Mr. William Sanders, a lawyer from Princeton, West Virginia.

Certainly, our work will be strengthened by the service of these capable persons. We welcome each of them to our Board of Directors.

H.M.L.

VCHR FINANCIAL REPORT

Income:	October	November	December
Membership Dues	125.00	248.50	240.10
New South	58.00	126.00	98.00
Contributions	554.50	308.00	812.29
Southern Regional Council	975.00		100.00
Annual Meeting Receipts		776.00	
Refund-Annual Dinner Check		73.00	
Southern Education News Postage		131.00	
Voided Check to Washington Post			9.30
TOTALS	1712.50	1662.50	1259.69

October-November & December----	$4634.69
Bank Balance October 1, 1961------	260.05
Total	$4894.74

Disbursements:	October	November	December
S.S. & Witholding Tax	158.65		
Salaries	574.58	574.58	574.58
Housing & Travel	249.13	269.89	203.60
Office Supplies	147.87	35.11	108.39
Printing		14.40	7.49
Telephone	43.46	61.84	90.84
Books & Literature	6.00	10.14	9.30
Postage	142.16	51.00	60.14
Rent	35.00	35.00	35.00
New South	86.00		
Local Council Refunds	31.00		27.35
Prince Edward County	100.00	15.00	18.75
Annual Meeting Expense Check		100.00	
Office Help		12.50	
Colonial Williamsburg			790.85
Bank Charges	1.40	1.48	2.85
Check which Bounced			8.00
TOTALS	1575.25	1180.94	1937.14

October-November & December----	$4693.33
Bank Balance - Jan. 1, 1962 ---	201.41
Total	$4894.74

TELEPHONE JACKSON 5-9897 310 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.

CURT DOERNBERG
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

Georgia Council on human Relations
41 Exchange Place
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS
December 1, 1961 - February 28, 1962

GENERAL FUND			
INCOME			
Membership			$ 727.00
Donations			1,403.00
New South			20.00
Grants S.R.C.			950.00
Rowan Dinner:		$ 3,365.00	
Food, Rent etc.	$ 1,551.30		
Printing	276.04		
Postage	67.00		
Clerical help	25.00	1,919.34	
Net profit		$ 1,445.66	
Previously reported		2,401.66	(956.00
Reimbursement from Field Foundation			100.00
			$ 2,244.00
EXPENSES			
Bank charges		$ .10	
Annual meeting		10.20	
Books and subscriptions		20.42	
Interagency meeting		4.64	
New South		22.00	
Office supplies		186.12	
Payroll taxes		74.02	
Postage		119.28	
Printing		54.08	
Refund to Councils		230.00	
Rent		300.00	
Salaries		2,400.00	
Telephone and telegraph		128.03	
Travel		412.11	
		$ 3,961.00	
Less Reserve for F.I.C.A.		70.65	3,890.35
			($ 1,646.35)
Office Equipment			73.85
			($ 1,720.20)

FIELD FOUNDATION		
Grant		$ 9,000.00
Less: Reported last quarter		57.17
		$ 8,942.83
DISBURSEMENTS		
Travel	$ 123.51	
Salary	433.34	
Moving	35.36	
Payroll taxes	13.54	
Credit report	4.07	
Office expense	5.06	
Share of overhead to general fund	100.00	
	$ 714.88	
Less: Reported last quarter	57.17	657.71
BALANCE IN FIELD FOUNDATIONS		$ 8,285.12

CASH

	General Fund	Field Foundation	Total
Balance Dec. 1.1961	$ 2,277.17	$ 8,942.83	$ 11,22.00
Decrease:Dec-February	1,720.20	657.71	2,377.91
Balance- February 28,1962	$ 556.97	$ 8,285.12	$ 8,842.09

CONFIDENTIAL

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
PROGRAM REPORT

For the Months of December, 1961, January and February, 1962 From the Alabama Council on Human Relations.

Birmingham has been in a state of turmoil in the past three months. On December 1st there was a bi-racial meeting of Negro and white leaders. Reports of this meeting indicate that there were some 45 people present and the meeting consisted of each one making a brief statement. Several people who attended this meeting stated that the most hopeful outcome of the meeting was that there was expressed by most of the people present a sincere desire to meet again. At the very least one could say for this meeting that people did get together to express opinions and there was beginning of communications and a spirit of good will. The Negro community was aroused to feelings of intense bitterness that Negroes who had not participated in any direct action were meeting with whites to "sell the Negroes down the river". During this quarter there have been mass meetings of Negroes and meetings supposedly for Negro leaders which included many people other than representatives from several Negro groups in the community. Negro adults did sign a statement of their interest in Civil Rights and this statement was published in by the Birmingham News although it was buried in an inside page. Since December, Miles students have continued to meet and discuss possibilities of direct action.

The park issue was very much alive all through December and occasional stirrings in January. At the end of December, Mayor Hanes spoke to the park commission of Birmingham. He made a motion that the parks be closed and this was done by January 1st. Community Centers were posted with no tresspassing signs. At the meeting of the Park Commission Mayor Hanes made a motion that all the parks be posted with no trespassing signs. No one would second the motion. He renewed his motion and no one would second it whereupon he charged them all with being integrationists and there were many loud and angry voices. Local TV station carried a part of this and showed Mayor Hanes shouting and screaming and storming out of the meeting.

On about Wednesday, January 10th, a statement concerning the parks appeared in the Birmingham News. This statement was signed by approximately 1200 white people in Birmingham. The more adamant the City Commissioners became the more general population of whites were aroused to take an active interest in keeping the parks open. There have been innumerable conferences of business leaders and lawyers to try to work out some way of keeping the parks open. The city was under order to desegregate parks by January 15th and the city had published notices in the newspaper that all parks were closed although they were not posted. White business leaders appeared before Judge Grooms and asked for a 60 day stay during which time the parks would be able to remain open on a segregated basis. The City Commissioners had at first stated that there would be no use of the parks and they would remain closed. After a couple of weeks they did relent and came out with a statement that certain parks could be used by school children and Little League ball teams until March 15th. During this quarter there have been many discussions about the city selling parks to several groups in the various sections of town. It is most likely that there will be a referendum on whether the city should sell theparks some time this summer or early next fall.

People familiar with Alabama politics will understand the implications of

a governor's race with some nine men seeking the Demo cratic nomination. The primaries will be held in May. Some state that even Former governor Jim Folsom is making more noise about his belief in segregation than he did in any previous campaigns. Most people feel that former governor Folsom is the most likely to get the Democratic nomination for governor. White business leaders in Birmingham are very much concerned that racial violence will erupt and increase Eugene "Bull" Connor's chances of election. At the moment MacDonald Gallion, State Attorney General, is even more rabid in his statements on race than Bull Connor.

In Birmingham police brutality continues to be very real problem. The Inter-Citizens Committee with Rev. J. L. Ware as President and Rev. Herbert Oliver as secretary is continuing to do some good work in reporting specific cases. Reports from Montgomery indicates that police brutality is the policy established for the police by the police commissioner. In Montgomery during February a policeman arrested a Negro for possession of illegal liquor and was also going to sue him to recover money to pay for the pistol he broke over the man's head while arresting him. The court was proposing to the defendant's attorney that the sentence on possession of illegal alcohol might be light if there was a package deal whereby he would pay $75.00 to the policeman to replace the policeman's pistol which he maliciously broke with his head. The climate in Mobile remains relatively good.

There was a murder of Rev. Crishon who President of the Non-Voters League. Negroes and whites in Mobile indicated that this was caused by a jealous lover and not be someone attempting to or attacking him because of his interest in the Negro group of which he was President. In Mobile, there have been meetings between Negro leaders and white business men to discuss removing discriminatory racial signs at drinking fountains. They have brought up the subject of desegregation of lunch counters but nothing has been done about this. Mobile is very proud of the efficiency of the some 28 Negro policemen.

The Alabama Council seems to be growing and its statue in the white community at least and probably in other parts of the state is improving.in the eyes of the more liberal business men. There does exist a 31 page mimeographed document prepared by a representative in the State Legislature attacking the Alabama Council and Southern Regional Council and other groups. One reports indicates that there are at least one or two other prepared documents attacking the Council. One of these reports discusses the salary that the Director received before he came to Virginia and even describes in detail the financial survey of the Director's father-in-law in Pennsylvania. On Friday, February 9th Radio Station WSFM in Birmingham had an editorial attacking Southern Regional Council and Alabama Council. A tape of this editorial is on file at Southern Regional Council. The Birmingham police circle the parking lot at every meeting of the Birmingham Council and at the meeting in February came to a deadstop outside the open door. They spent time enough to write down most or all of the license numbers. One of the members was followed as he drove away from the meeting by a car that had been parked outisde of the meeting. At a stop sign men from the car following the member approached him and asked if Carl Braden was at the meeting.

At the end of this quarter it can be stated that there is a great deal of interest among students at Miles to have a campaign of selective buying which would mean that the Negroes would be urged to stay out of downtown stores. This campaign is becoming well organized and only time will tell if the students do make any move toward direct action. The plan as presently conceived would mean that students would talk and speak at local Negro churches and local Negro organizations of every type. If this move gets underway and is not successful in keeping 70 to 80 percent of the Negroes away from the downtown area the

students would then move to the downtown area with picket signs. The local FBI agents are about the only ones who feel that this would not lead to violence.

The Director has filed reports on Birmingham with Southern Regional Council that will supplement information in this report. Copies of statements made about Birmingham by the Director will be enclosed with this report. The following chronological statements will give further details about the situation in Alabama and primarily Birmingham.

December 1 - Bi-racial committee of Negro and white leaders in Birmingham.

December 28th - Mayor of Birmingham declares that parks will be closed on January 1st. January 15th Federal Judge Grooms ordered that all parks would be desegregated as of this date. Later a 60 day extension was granted the white business leaders of Birmingham.

January 8th - The Director attended the Tri-Cities area meeting.(Sheffield, Florence, Tuscumbia.)

January 9th - Director noted and reported that a sign at the Cullman Greyhound Station was posted on a locked door between the restaurant and the waiting room which stated "we had to lock this door to keep from serving Negroes".

January 10th - The Director attended a joint meeting of Jesuit seminarians and the Mobile Council at Spring Hill College. Mobile was in the midst of rare and severe cold weather. There were about 75 Jesuit seminarians and students of Spring Hill College at the meeting but there was not any Negro or white member of the Council in attendance.

January 17th - Dick Shapiro of the ADL in Atlanta with the Director met with Dr. Pitts, President of Miles College and were informed that there had been council but plans were that there would be a demonstration by Saturday. During the conversation Dr. Pitts called a white business leader who agreed to meet with him. This meeting resulted in the demonstration being postponed.

January 20th - The Director attended the Council Meeting at Talladega. Approximately 50 people in attendance with four.

January 23rd. The Director attended a meeting of the Birmingham Council.

January 25th - The Director attended the meeting of the Montgomery Council.

January 29th - The Director spoke at a Negro church in Sylacauga. It was supposed to be a joint meeting with the first Methodist Church which had a big dinner meeting and resulted in only one member from the white church attending the meeting.

February 2 - Board of Directors of the Alabama Council met.

February 3rd - Annual Meeting of the Alabama Council on Human Relations. Attendance was approximately 200. Many were impressed with the reports of local councils. Some stated that these were the best reports that had ever been given. It should be noted that ~~the best report~~ even if these were the best reports it did not indicate that the local councils had been doing much more than continuing to meet.

February 4th - The Director preached at Powell Memorial Chapel in LaFayette, Ala.

February 9th - The Director met with Mr. E. L. Holland of the Birmingham News who stated that the Director and the Alabama Council were great obstacles to any reasonable progress in Alabama.

February 15th & 16th - The Director attended the Staff Meeting of State Directors at Atlanta.

February 9th - Radion Station WSFM presented an editorial attacking Southern Regional Council and the Alabama Council.

February 19th - The Director attended a dinner meeting and program sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

February 21st - The Director discussed with the lawyer the possibilities of bringing suit against a policeman in Montgomery who were making illegal arrests.

February 22 - The Director attended a meeting of the Montgomery Council on Human Relations. The group was waiting outside the building for someone to get the key to open the door when an ambulance followed by a police car came near the area. The two white women in the group and many Negroes assumed that they were using the ambulance as a screen and were coming to arrest the whites for being with the Negroes. The ambulance and police car went on its course without incident.

February 27th - The Director met with Mr. E. L. Holland at Birmingham News. At this meeting Mr. Holland was very cordial and among other things he felt there would very definitely be violence in Birmingham if there was a demonstration of any kind.

January 31 - White business leaders met with students from Miles.

February 7 - White business leaders met with students from Miles.

February 12 - Adult whites business leaders and Negro business leaders had a joint meeting.

February 19th - A small group of white and Negro leaders met with a Rabbi from New York

ALABAMA COUNCIL'S QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT TO SRC FOR MONTHS, December, 1961 January and February, 1962.

INCOME

Contributions	$ 876.57	
Memberships	656.50	
Southern Regional Council	975.00	
Total		$ 2508.07

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 1931.54	
Housing Allowance	450.00	
Social Security	56.58	
Travel	160.27	
Rent	246.00	
Office Supplies	170.37	
Telephone	162.41	
Miscellaneous	695.92	
Total		$ 3873.09

Income On Hand Beginning of December	$ 8744.54
Income During Three Months	2508.07
Income on Hand	11252.61
Disbursements During Three Months	3873.09
Total Income On Hand	7379.52
Balance in Savings Account	7260.00
Balance in Checking Account	119.52

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Report
December 1961 ----- February 1962

PROGRAM

Areas for study and action in 1962 began to take shape at the state-wide Program Workshop held in Columbia on September 30, 1961. These areas of concern were further defined by committees and by local councils prior to and following the SCCHR annual meeting, also held in Columbia on November 2, 1961. Program activity for the period covered in the first quarterly report for 1962, from December 1961 through February 1962 will be outlined under the six (6) major headings, as follows:

Recruitment, training and involvement of leadership - The following officers to serve SCCHR for 1962 were elected at a meeting of the Board of Directors on December 1, 1961:

President.....The Rev. Fred M. Reese
Vice President.....Earl M. Middleton
Vice President.....Dr. J. Sherrard Rice
Secretary.....The Rev. John I Kilby
Treasurer.....I. P. Stanback

The Nominations committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Kilby, is set up on a year-around basis. It began its work by polling the Board members to secure their promise of active participation, or retirement from the Board.

The Executive committee met in December, in February and will meet again in April. In order to improve the quality of leadership of officers and committee chairman, the Executive committee authorized the executive director to work with officers and chairmen on job analyses. On the basis of agreed upon areas of responsibility, progress reports are to be made to the President, to the Executive Committee and to the Board, as requested.

Instead of the annual state-wide meeting customarily held in Columbia in the spring, a series of meetings will be held in the Congressional districts. More persons will be involved and training provided.

Education and the schools - Organization of the Education committee has been completed during this quarter and meetings have been held regularly. The committee has continued to follow closely the development of the new program of Technical Education (see report of last quarter 1961) in the state. A second area of major concern has been that of Higher Education. One member of our committee, the President of a church-related college for white students, assumed the initiative in suggesting that a committee of Negro college presidents in S. C. seek an interview with the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Higher Education, appointed by the Governor. Such a conference with Mr. A. L. M. Wiggins of Hartsville, was set up and a long cordial conversation ensued on some of the major concerns of the Negro college in the state. (See exhibits for statement of Negro college Presidents.)

Included in the agenda of the Education Committee are such pressing matters as the restoration of the compulsory school attendance law in S. C., Federal Aid to Education in a state which ranks at the bottom in most categories in the field of education and the creation of broad citizen concern for quality education at every level.

Economics and employment - A strong state-wide committee has been set up which has held two meetings this quarter. The committee has focused its work primarily on preparing itself to help assure proper administration and full understanding and use by those whom they are intended to benefit, of such federal programs as the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 (ARA), the Rural Areas Development (RAD) program of the USDA, the Farmer's Home Administration (FHA) provisionsfor loans and other services, etc.

In line with requests from SCCHR members in Jasper county, a study of sources for agricultural and home loans is being made. Credit union officials will be scheduled to speak before interested groups.

Progress is being made in at least three places by Negro leaders in getting information about technical education centers which are to be set up in their respective communities. Sumter, Orangeburg and Rock Hill SCCHR members have held interviews with lay and professional leaders of the technical education program, at the state level. These interviews have been mutually beneficial and encouraging.

Laymen were chosen by Governor Hollings from the state's younger economic leadership, most of whom indicate that they are ready and willing to have break-throughs, by desegregating the technical education program. Presumably this will happen. Negro leaders strengthened in resolve and with needed information are currently taking action in their respective communities which will lead hopefully to the admission of Negroes to the Technical Education Centers as they are opened.

Not only has this process raised the aspirations and hope of the Negro leaders who are involved, but has provided welcomed contacts for the white persons interviewed. They have reported surprise and encouragement at the attitudes of the caliber of the Negro leaders.

Slowly but surely, non-tradition jobs for Negroes are opening. A recent check showed that there are now three Negro nurses at the Veterans hospital in Columbia, a Negro professional worker in the Veterans administration, a Negro medical laboratory technician at Fort Jackson, several Negro scientists at the Atomic Energy commission plant at Aiken, and that textile and other firms with government contracts, such as the General Electric plant at Irmo, near Columbia are giving token compliance to President Kennedy's Executive Order.

Community Affairs - Although a state chairman and a co-chairman have agreed to serve on a committee in this important area, it has not been possible to formalize an over-all operation. Rather, several short time projects have been conducted, and doubtless there will be more to come.

As was the case in 1960-1961, the chairman of Community Affairs has given invaluable service to the S. C. Federation of Colored Women's Clubs in motivating and assisting in this phase of the work of that grass roots organization. Street lighting, paving, and neighborhood beautifications are being sought with notable results especially in Rock Hill where the Council on Human Relations cooperated. A member of the Council took pictures of some of the slum areas which he slowed at a monthly meeting at which city officials were present. Constructive action followed: lights and paving were secured, and garbage collections improved.

A staff service has been follow-up on complaints concerning practices in Columbia and in Spartanburg in connection with the Urban Renewal programs in those cities. In the process numerous valuable contacts have been made. Also an influential group of Columbia citizens has agreed to serve in connection with a large demolition project south of the University of South Carolina; many Negro families will be displaced and real estate interests are insisting that there is an adequate supply of available housing. Realtors are opposing a federal housing unit near the present home sites.

The Council office continues to alert members to public meetings which are scheduled and in which concerned citizens of the state should participate. One such effort was made in relation to a one-day conference on Crime and Crime Prevention set up by the law enforcement officers and attorney general of the state. Publicity for this meeting stated that persons interested in attending should seek invitations from their county senator or sheriff. News releases with the suggestion that invitations be requested were sent to some 35 community leaders who were SCCHR members. A number of Negro citizens requested invitations and in each case were told that the quota from that particular county was filled; others went to the hotel where the meeting was to be held and were told that invitations from the proper person had not been extended to them, and they were therefore denied admission to the conference. As a follow-up one of our members, a personal friend of the Attorney General, conferred with him about the admission of Negro citizens to significant meetings on matters of public concern. The attorney general expressed his personal regrets that the Negroes had been excluded and stated that he would urge the inclusion of Negro citizens in future meetings of this nature.

Citizenship - An active committee under the chairmanship of Ira Kaye, attorney is working on two projects currently. One is the stimulation of a program in registration and voting, which has assisted Mrs. Septima Clark recruit teachers for the Citizenship Schools at McIntosh, Georgia. The staff has scheduled speaking engagements for Mrs. Clark and there has resulted a growing interest in illiteracy. South Carolina ranks 49 and Louisana 50 in the percentage of its adults who are illiterate.

The second project which is an outgrowth of several similar ones conducted earlier will explore with gubernatorial candidates the possibility of an agreement among themselves, publicly announced, not to make race or closing of the public schools issues in theircampaigns. Thus, by all candidates removing these issues, no candidate would lose or gain.

The Church and human relations - Fragmentary efforts of the staff and spasmodic efforts of a number of the clergy are hopefully to be put on a stronger basic through the organization of a state-wide committee. A chairman has been selected and a first meeting is to be held soon. We find in our membership and throughout the state many persons who are active in the life of the church who have deep concern that the whole matter of race relations be approached and dealt with in Christian presepotive. They feel that there are moral demands upon the church at this time in our state; yet there is real frustration and a sense of isolation because these individuals are unrelated one to another. The institutional pattern of the church is providing almost no opportunity for constructive action. It is the hope of the Council that we may serve as a channel to bring together the "already concerned" and that together we may find courageous and creative ways of work.

S. C. STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Student Council, organized at a conference in May of last year held its first conference of this academic year on December 3 in Columbia, with the theme of the conference being "The Role of the Southern Student in Strengthening Democracy". Discussions dealt with the matter of implementing democracy in four areas: campus life, economics, politics, and intelligent anit-communism. In attendance at the conference were 79 persons with a breakdown as follows: 38 students from 9 white colleges; 29 student from 7 negro colleges; 14 leaders, invited guests or faculty members accompanying delegations. In this conference there was a special attempt made to involve students who had not participated before in any of our program events. It was gratifying to have students present from four colleges which had not previously sent representatives and to note that over 50 per cent of the students in attendance had not participated before in any of our conferences. (See Exhibits First Quarterly Report, 1962)

The basic need for communication and honest confrontation is always apparent at our student meetings. For quite a number present this was a first experience in a bi-racial meeting. Since our student organization continues to be the only group on a state-level which is inclusive of students from all the colleges of the state, it is invaluable at the present time with rapid changes immanent in the state. We continue to follow with deep interest the applications of the Negro students to Clemson College. These applications have been "in process" at Clemson for over a year and will be taken to court shortly unless definite action is taken. The matter of adequate preparation for college desegregation continues to be aprimary concern of our student Council.

As a follow-up of the December 3 conference a faculty-student committee, with 21 present, met in Columbia on January 6 for a general evaluation of the total program of work in the colleges, for a general interpretation of the program of SCCHR and the planning of a membership and finance emphasis among students and faculty.

A two week period for membership emphasis and interpretation was set, February 4-18. All of the college organizations were to be urged to include some general emphasis upon race relations in the programs of various student groups on the campus. Student committees were to be selected from each college for the membership effort. (See Exhibits, First Quarterly Report for summary of decisions.) As a result of this committee meeting the matter of student memberships continues to be of concern to all of our Council members. The opportunity for interpretation of the role and program of the SCCHR is of more value than the actual payment of membership. As reports have come to us, we find that one student committee sent representatives to a number of churches in the community to present the program of the Council; another group presented a chapel program to the entire college; some focused upon our responsibility in race relations during February meetings of Y or church groups. In this conjunction a packet of materials was sent from our office to all the chaplains and religious workers in the colleges of the state for use during these February programs. We were especially happy to include in this mailing two pieces of material from South Carolinians: "This I Believe", a presentation made by Mr. Van Buren Long, promient Negro citizen from Cheraw, at the open meeting of the S. C. Congressial delegation in November; and "The Challenge of the Negro to the Church",

a sermon preached by Dr. J. Sherrard Rice of the First Presbyterian Church in Columbia.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

The membership Committee which is headed by Earl Middleton, first vice president, is planning cooperatively with the chairmen of the program and of the finance committees respectively to hold jointly conferences in each of the six congressional districts in the state. The goal of 1,000 members has been adopted--perhaps a bit ambitious!

The Finance Report is attached.

Public Relations opportunities have been considerably increased, especially through staff participation in the programs of a growing number of organizations and groups.

Field Trips have been made during this quarter to the following places: Sumter, Orangeburg, Cayce, Ft. Motte (Calhoun county), Union, Atlanta, Beaufort, Frogmore, Jasper, Charleston, Denmark (Voorhees Junior College), ----several visits have been made to several of these places.

Paul Rilling, SRC director of field services spoke at a public meeting of the Jasper and Beaufort councils and at a student seminar at Voorhees Junior college in late February. He also held small informal discussions with SCCHR members and friends in Charleston.

Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director

Elizabeth C. Ledeen, Program Director

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

"G E T T I N G T H E J O B D O N E"

A Working Conference on Equal Job Opportunities

SPONSORED BY

THE GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

AND

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Under the Direction of

D R. V I V I A N W . H E N D E R S O N

FISK UNIVERSITY

A T

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
538 Walnut Street
Macon, Georgia

O N

MARCH 2, 3, 1962

INTRODUCTION

The Macon Conference, "Getting the Job Done", is an outgrowth of concern on the part of the American Friends Service Committee and the Georgia Council on Human Relations in answering the many questions brought about by the new governmental regulations in employment, as well as the new opportunities opening in private business. Realizing the need for sound guidance in this most important field, we have asked the best qualified people available to work with our Georgia leaders in helping us move ahead as rapidly as possible in finding the vacancies and filling these vacancies with qualified employees.

* * *

FRIDAY, MARCH 2

Registration — 7 P. M. ----------Christ Episcopal Church

EVENING SESSION - 7:30 P. M. -------KEYNOTE ADDRESS

BY

DR. VIVIAN W. HENDERSON
Department of Economics
Fisk University

COFFEE

Hostess, Mrs. Fisher Mosley, Macon, Georgia

S A T U R D A Y, M A R C H 3

REGISTRATION — 9:30 A.M.

MORNING SESSION

10:00 a.m.---------- GROUP DISCUSSION

"TRAINING FOR JOBS"
Mrs. Sarah Herbin, Leader
American Friends Service Committee

10:00 a.m.----------GROUP DISCUSSION

"RECRUITING FOR JOBS"
Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, Leader
Fisk University

12-1:30 p.m.----------LUNCH

S P E A K E R:

MR. JOHN I. BINKLEY,
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

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AFTERNOON SESSION

1:30 p.m.----------GROUP DISCUSSION

Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, Leader
"EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN COMPANIES WITH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS
AND IN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND INSTALLATIONS"

1:30 - 3:30 ----------GROUP DISCUSSION

Dr. James Moss, Leader
Director of Research, Southern Regional Council
"EMPLOYMENT IN NON-GOVERNMENTAL BUSINESSES"

3:30----------ADJOURN

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WHO'S WHO?

Mr. Harold Arnold, Director of Vocational Services
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. John I. Binkley, Director of Education
President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity
Washington 25, D. C.

Dr. D. L. Boger, Director of Education
Morehouse College
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Mr. Huet Charlton, Professor of Education
Atlanta University
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Mr. Clarence D. Coleman, Director
National Urban League
250 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
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Mr. Noyes Collinson, Director of Employment on Merit Program
American Friends Service Committee
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Mr. J. R. Henderson, Chairman of
The Atlanta Merit Employment Coordinating Committee
1691 Simpson Road, N.W.
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Dr. Vivian W. Henderson
Department of Economics
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Sarah Herbin, Southeastern Regional Secretary
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P. O. Box 1307
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Dr. James Moss, Director of Research
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Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Jesse O. Thomas, Chairman
Georgia Conference on Educational Opportunities
220 Griffin Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
The Reverend Charles Demere, Chairman
Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director
Mr. Oliver W. Holmes, Assoc. Director
41 Exchange Place, SE, Atlanta 3, Georgia

MACON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Dr. Joseph Hendricks, Mercer University
The Reverend Elisha Paschal, Co- Chairman
893 Emery Highway
Macon, Georgia

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QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date March 8, 1962

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING February, 1962

INCOME

From SRC	$ 950.00	
Memberships	1,381.00	
New South Subscriptions	[illegible]	
Contributions	170.28	
Other (specify)		
		$2,501.28

TOTAL INCOME

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$2,017.00	
Travel	80.84	
Rent	125.00	(Two months)
[redacted] Printing	20.96	
Phone & Telegraph	84.05	
Postage	77.00	
Office Supplies	55.76	
New South Subscriptions to SRC	270.00	
Other (specify) Social Security	30.00	
Pamphlets and Subscriptions	14.00	
Memphis Chapter return	4.00	
Nashville Chapter return	304.36	
Payment for Sign	18.00	$3,147.29
Annual Meeting	46.32	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		

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Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$1,231.39	plus $7,500 Field Foundation grant
Income for Quarter	2,501.28	
Total	3,732.67	
Expenditures for Quarter	3,147.29	
Balance	$ 585.38	plus $7,500 Field Foundation grant

Field Ad. copy

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

To: Paul M. Rilling

From: Katherine Jones

Quarterly Report: December 1961, January, February 1962

Executive Committee

The attached minutes of the Executive Committee are self explanatory. Board minutes from October are also included since they may not have been sent with previous quarterly report. A large portion of the Executive Committee time was spent on discussion of the best use of the Field Foundation grant, and the Executive Committee's proposal was then sent to all Board members. (See copy) With minor revisions, it was adopted. Final draft is part of January newsletter. While there was some recognized continuing interest in the original student project, it was abandoned because (1) there are other organizations working in this area; for example, YMCA, National Student Association, campus based religious groups. Some of these organizations are also using Field Foundation funds. (2) Field Foundation rejected the original request and might not look favorably on our use of their funds limited to students. (3) Student activity is not uniquely our function. Work with adults throughout Tennessee is almost solely confined to the Council. (4) The situation in Tennessee has changed since our original determination to seek foundation support. Employment opportunity has potentials now which were not in evidence two years ago.

There has been some outspoken regret that student activities were not given priority. Rev. William Brockman of University of Chattanooga has inquired about a student council and we have given him suggestions and offered direct consultation and needed financial support.

No finance chairman (or special gifts) has been obtained, although two persons have been approached. Executive Committee did not make additional suggestions. President Barrett and I are still struggling with this.

Financial Situation and Membership

From the enclosed audit, you will note that we ended the calendar year $329 in debt in regular account. Executive Director's salary check was signed but not deposited until there was sufficient coverage. We are still running short in finances since the Field Foundation fund is kept separate and to be strictly administered. On March 1, we had $1569 toward our goal of $4300 for matching funds.

Nashville has initiated its membership drive for renewals. While our rolls show 432 Nashville members, it is doubtful that we will have that many renewals. The Nashville Conference continued to count as members persons who had not paid dues for a year or longer. One hundred and thirty members, new and renewals have come in from Nashville to March 1. Chapters receive $1 return from each membership. Two notices have been sent to members.

Two notices have also gone out to non-chapter members. About 170 have renewed membership for 1962. Chattanooga and Oak Ridge members have agreed to solicit renewals in their areas.

Memphis has not begun its membership drive. This is discussed elsewhere.

Chattanooga

A visit was made in December at the request of the Chattanooga CRC. Several other community meetings conflicted with CRC, and consequently there was considerable coming and going. Bill Brockman, of University of Chattanooga, had spearheaded the interest in chapter membership for CRC, but prior to the December 12 meeting he had left for Indiana to be married. There was obvious interest in some affiliation, but genuine fear of loss of membership if basic dues were raised to $5. TCHR has 18 members in Chattanooga. Since that time, CRC has voted to affiliate, but not become a chapter. Since the Board of Directors has not adopted a financial schedule for affiliated groups, but has provided for them otherwise, this will have to wait for April Board meeting.

Since SRC was represented at the School Conference in January, you probably know more about this than I do. My request to ADL to be allowed to attend was rejected. While I was in Chattanooga, I talked with Mr. Bonner, Episcopal minister who has access to the power structure. Although he is considered a liberal and committed to peaceful desegregation, he is emotionally committed to the school board's plan of selected schools. Attempts to interest him in voluntary desegregation, using the School Board's plan, prior to the long delayed court decision were unsuccessful. He stated that the school board is without power to proceed without court order, and undoubtedly this erroneous conclusion has been "sold" by the School Board. The county schools, not under court order could take action which would give leadership to the community but they have also decided to wait for the city's court order. Mr. Bonner is worried about court ordered desegregation because it will not take into account the feelings of white residents in bi-racial neighborhoods. He cautioned me, "You can't forget the human element." There is no positive leadership within the power structure for real movement. Mayor Olgiati's TV statement of December 10, 1961 affirming law and order also carried his reply to a question about desegregation: "I think the majority of our people would prefer to not have to face this issue, if there were any way to avoid it." It seemed to me that Chattanooga citizens were inordinately proud of this grudging statement. As you know, Mayor Olgiati is now a condidate for Governor. He would have preferred that the schools be desegregated in January, to strengthen his candidacy in the August primary. I have no doubt that desegregation will be orderly in Chattanooga, in the manner of Appomattox Court House. From our report, you know that the ABC outlet in Chattanooga, WTVC, did not carry "Walk in My Shoes."

Memphis

I visited Memphis briefly in January, and for three days in February. The chapter president, Hunter Lane, Jr., is a bright young liberal attorney with the kind of background important to Memphis. He has had no experience in the Council and undoubtedly has been fumbling for direction. After considerable discussion with many of our members, I advised against initiating a membership renewal drive until a program was under way. Memphis suffers from the dual effect of a plantation-system culture plus boss rule for thirty years. While Boss Crump is deceased the community rather expects decisions he handed down by City Hall and to accept them with resentment. The former leadership of the Council, outmoded by events of the last three years, has not really rallied to help Mr. Lane. He has written to Robert Weaver about coming as a speaker, but has not heard as far as I know. This may be somewhat hazardous as both Memphis daily papers opposed the urban affairs cabinet post. Mrs. Ish, our vice president is anxious for a good program, and carries considerable weight in the Negro community. While I was in Memphis, I visited NAACP office and renewed acquaintance with several people.

An unorganized group of council members is trying to promote informal discussion group across racial lines of people with mutual interest. I takled with Rev. Paul Tudor Jones of the Memphis Community Relations Committee which represents the power group in Memphis. He has been successful in bringing about some at least moderate leadership. His current concern, however, is the segregationists who are resentful at being left behind in every instance and who have lost every battle. He thinks that our group as well as the Memphis Committee should attempt to establish relationships with these people. He is Mr. Lane's minister and thinks highly of him. However, it seems to me that Memphis has not moved so far out that the Council is ready to become a rescue squad.

Knoxville

Knoxville is on the agenda for March, along with Oak Ridge. I have hopes for an improved working relationship with Louise Blackwell, new executive secretary. There are many splinter groups in Knoxville each jealous of its existence. I have already forwarded Miss Blackwell's report about the cross burning at Holiday Inn in December.

Jackson

Jackson is still the bright spot in progress. In February, I talked briefly with the three eighth graders in an integrated school. Things are going satisfactorily according to the Negro leadership. Jackson citizens opposing integration seem to have adopted a philosophy that it isn't the children's fault; their parents have pushed them. A number of Negro applications are expected for Alexandria grammar school by next September. Mr. C. Pacaud Bell, former president of Chamber of Commerce, continues to be active in inter-racial affairs. He has worked with new industiries in gaining employment commitments for Negroes. Mr. Porter, at Lane College, then recruits the applicants. The Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government (our version of Citizens Councils) has stepped up its Jackson pressure, but seemingly without encouragement from business interests. Woolworth's has not integrated, but this is now expected.

Nashville

"Operation Open City" is the name of a joint effort to open all facilities in downtown Nashville to all citizens. The long-term goal is complete eradication of any color bar. Participants include NAACP, NCLC, Commission on Employment (growing out of a Fisk University group), TCHR, Student Non-Violent Movement, Nashville chapter of TCHR and Negro Ministerial Association. Students have supplied the manpower for demonstrations. Rev. Kelly Miller Smith is chairman; I act as secretary. Negotiating committees are formed and staffed as needed.

There has been increased taken employment in down-town department stores. Assaults on restaurants, hotels, and a large pharmacy chain with lunch counter have thus far been unsuccessful. Negotiations with the pharmacy manager and board have been turned down completely. However, Nashville chapter of TCHR now has an all physician team which is organizing to work on this. The Chamber of Commerce has recently set up a committee to consider complaints.

A number of less dramatic activities are under way by the Nashville chapter of TCHR. They include pressure on Vanderbilt to open the School of Nursing to Negroes, re-opening city park swimming pools, opening an adult education center and YMCA law school to all persons, etc. Monthly luncheon meetings have been re-instituted by the Nashville chapter. February 22nd one attended by sixty persons to hear Jim Lawson describe "Operation Open City." March meeting is on housing with Mayor of Nashville as speaker.

Other Areas

Within this quarter, I have visited four of the smaller cities attempting to elicit interest in formation of a council or to establish communication across racial lines. Through correspondence and visit to Athens, Tennessee, Tennessee Wesleyan College is having Dr. Eric Lincoln for a college sponsored meeting on March 30. In Athens, as in much of East Tennessee the problem is apathy, and lack of knowledge. Negro population runs from five to twelve per cent. We are trying to create interest and motivation in progressive steps. Lebanon just south of Nashville is more seriously disturbed, with sit-ins, violence, arrests, injustice, etc. I have met with a Negro women's group, individual white leaders and helped arrange a bi-racial women's group. There has been real resistence on the part of political leaders to face that "our colored folks aren't happy and contented, and "this isn't just outsiders!" Clarksville north of Nashville has made progress on its own, such as community concerts; a state college with 25 Negro students, representation in all city wide committes, etc. High school students sat in at downtwon drug stores, were served, so never went back! Cleveland, Tennessee, near Athens was visited in December. At that time I could find no white intree but now I have additional names and will visit there again in April.

Field Foundation Grant

Dr. Vivian Henderson is joining our staff on a consultant basis. He will do employment opportunity studies and hold workshops in areas where there is no council functioning. This is in line with the goal of using the funds to develop new councils, etc. TCHR will pay part of Dr. Lincoln's expenses to Tennessee Wesleyan at Athens. We continue to seek a part time professional.

Other Activities

TCHR is serving as coordinator for an Ohio Wesleyan and Denison College group who will be in Nashville from March 31 to April 2, wishing to talk with numerous community leaders in human relations. On March 24, I will participate in a YWCA sponsored college workshop for West Tennessee to be held at Lane College, Jackson. The American Friends Service Society is hoping to establish an Interne program in Nashville this summer and I work with that group. Attended Arkansas Council January meeting.

Plans Ahead

In line with Executive Committee action, I hope to travel more widely through the state this spring. Board meeting tentatively set for March 28; we hope to be invited to Jackson, Tennessee. Considerable follow-up with Memphis and support of president's goal to involve more citizens in the 25 to 45 age group.

Katherine Jones

Katherine Jones

Enclosed: Minutes of Board and Executive meeting, October and January
Vivian Henderson's housing survey and employment survey
Field Foundation memo to Board
Audit for 1961
Clippings

March 7, 1962

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Int. Org Misc File?

March 8, 1962

JM
LWD
(your copy)
Field Services Files

PROGRAM REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1961, JANUARY, FEBRUARY 1962

1. Information-Education Mail Program:

Mailings and their distribution were as follows:

December: Annual Program Report - to members.

January: Human Relations Bulletin #39 - to members and out-of-state list.

February: Statement on School Desegregation--to members, school board chairmen and superintendents of schools throughout the State, and to all daily newspapers.

2. Raleigh Council

The Steering Committee of the Raleigh Council met in January and set up three working committees in the areas of information, education and employment. They also have a local secretary, but still are in need of an over-all leader to keep the group stimulated and moving. It is hoped that this leadership may be found this spring.

3. Charlotte Council

The January meeting of the executive committee heard reports on Negro bus drivers for Charlotte, the Mayor's Community Relations Committee, and recent developments in school desegregation. Decisions were made to send suggestions to all ministers in regard to the observance of Race Relations Sunday, and to send a letter to Governor Sanford informing him of the opposition to the building of a new Negro college on the part of the Council, Negro organizations and many individual citizens. It had been announced that the Governor would speak at the dedication of the college in April. (The Governor replied that since he had accepted invitations to speak at other colleges, he did not feel he could refuse this one. He said privately, however, that he agreed with the Council that Carver College should never have been built.)

The January forum was addressed to the question: How can we increase economic opportunities for Negroes in Charlotte? A panel of four was made up of the Personnel Director of the city of Charlotte, a prominent business man, a Negro employee of the State Employment Office (the director of this office refused an invitation to speak), and a Negro employee of Douglas Aircraft Company.

The February meeting of the executive committee of the Charlotte Council heard Mr. W. B. Hastings speak on the purpose and program of the Industrial Education Center in Charlotte. Mr. Hastings is a member of the administrative staff of the center.

The executive committee decided to sponsor an outstanding speaker for a fund-raising dinner in Charlotte the last part of April or in early May.

The Charlotte Council has kept in close touch with the Mayor's Community Relations Committee and on several occasions has provided information relating to problems being discussed by the committee. Some of this material came from the Southern Regional Council, some from other sources.

4. Meeting with Governor Sanford

A sub-committee of the Council has continued its efforts to keep the employment problem before the Governor. On February 27, five members of the committee talked with him about discrimination in the operation of the State Employment Offices. The Governor is making an appointment for the committee to discuss the matter with the Director of the State Employment Service.

The Governor also asked the group to talk with the Commissioner on Public Welfare, Dr. Ellen Winston, and he made the appointment the same day. The Commissioner claims that there are more openings for Negroes in the welfare offices in the state than there are qualified applicants to fill them. There are, she said, five vacancies at present.

5. Meeting of Negro Appointees

The same sub-committee sponsored a meeting on December 15 of Negro members of State Committees and Commissions. There are about twelve in the state, not counting the Negroes on the boards of the Negro colleges. Seven appointees were present with five members of the sub-committee.

The group discussed common interests and problems, and ways in which they were trying to discharge their responsibilities of office.

It was felt that this was a very useful and beneficial meeting, and the group recommended that a similar get-together be planned for the Negro members of school boards and city councils throughout the state.

6. Executive Committee Meeting

The executive committee of the Council met in Greensboro on January 13. The minutes of this meeting are attached (unless they have already been mailed to members).

The major problem discussed was that of finance. It was agreed that each member of the executive committee would be asked to raise $150 each within the next two months. A total of about $900 had been raised by March 1st.

7. Statement on School Desegregation

At the January meeting of the executive committee a prepared statement on school desegregation was discussed, and a committee was appointed to

revise the statement, after which it would be sent to superintendents of schools and school board chairmen, and to the daily newspapers of the state.

The statement was mailed as directed on February 23 and the release date to the newspapers was February 26. Fortunately, the Associated Press of Charlotte carried the statement almost verbatim. It appeared on the front page of the Raleigh News & Observer, and received prominent space in newspapers in Durham, Greensboro, Winston-Salem and the Norfolk Journal & Guide. We couldn't check all the newspapers in the state but apparently it appeared in many of them.

The statement is attached (unless already mailed). It will be used by the executive secretary as a basis of conversation with school men during visits this spring. It has also been sent to members of the Council with the suggestion that it be brought to the attention of local school board members.

8. Membership & Finance

In January members of the Council were asked to send in names and addresses of people who might be interested in joining the Council. Approximately 237 names were received. In responses to letters to this list, and from the efforts of executive committee members, we have, during the quarter, recruited 29 new members. As of February 28 our paid membership stood at 528.

In connection with our annual meeting in December, we asked members, if they could not attend the meeting--of if they could--to send an extra contribution to the Council. These extra contributions (some of them received in November) amounted to about $400.

In December, also, we received a contribution of $250 from the Board of Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church of Eastern North Carolina. This same board has voted a contribution of $500 for the fiscal year beginning next July 1st.

Members of the executive committee, during February, raised approximately $900. As of February 28 we lacked about $500 in being able to pay salaries and other expenses.

March, April and May are good income months. In addition to membership fees, we will receive $500 to $1,000 in larger contributions. If members of the executive committee raise all or a substantial part of the amount they were asked to raise, the Council will be in fairly good shape.

A group of people in Charlotte has undertaken to raise the money to pay back the $1,000 we borrowed from the Southern Regional Council last fall.

DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE STATE

The Reynolds Tobacco Company has informed its employes of plans to extend racial desegregation of jobs and eating facilities to its plants in Winston-Salem. (The company's Whitaker Park plant has been integrated since operations began there last spring.)

March 31 has been set as the target date for integration of sales staffs of a number of downtown stores in Greensboro. Four large department stores and two variety stores have agreed to hire Negro personnel.

Retail merchants in Kinston, representing more than 20 business firms, have voted unanimously to recommend to all merchants that, "as soon as possible in 1962" they fill job vacancies in retail selling and similar positions with qualified Negroes.

In Charlotte the city's personnel director has stated that jobs are open to qualified Negroes, but that applicants are hard to find.

An official of the NAACP said in Charlotte on January 28 that federal courts may be asked to forbid racial discrimination by the State Employment offices of North Carolina. Herbert Hill, the association's labor secretary said the offices would have to stop making job referrals on the basis of race or face legal action.

Eleven Negro residents of Greensboro have filed a suit in the U. S. District Court challenging the constitutionality of the "separate but equal" provisions of the Hill-Burton Act for federal financial aid to hospitals.

Fifteen Negro doctors and dentists in Charlotte have threatened to sue the local hospital authority unless all treatment and training facilities are desegregated. (Picketing of the four Charlotte hospitals by Negro students began on March 2nd.)

Thirteen Livingstone College students in Salisbury were arrested on February 27 when they blocked the entrance to two downtown theatres. The students were asking to be admitted to the white entrance and to downstairs seats. Both theatres seat Negroes in the balcony.

A skating party planned by Negroes to test racial barriers at Reynolds Park in Winston-Salem was called off when the mayor promised to appoint a good-will committee to work on the problem.

The 600-member Wake Forest Baptist Church has removed all racial barriers in what officials said was an "overwhelming" vote of the congregation. The church is located on the campus of Wake Forest College.

The United Church Women of North Carolina, in a meeting at Burlington in late January, renounced "the pattern of racial segregation both in churches and in society." Seventy-three members of 14 denominations declared that discrimination laws and practices "are contrary to the Christian principles that all men have equal worth in the sight of God."

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education reportedly is studying the problem of racial desegregation. There is interest in the Baltimore plan of free choice of schools, and in some form of geographic assignments.

The trial of four persons in Monroe for alleged kidnapping of a white couple last August has been postponed awaiting the outcome of extradition proceeding against Mrs. Mae Mallory, one of the defendants now in Cleveland, Ohio.

An outdoor drama about the Negro in America is in prospect for Warren County. Paul Green has expressed interest in such a drama. He is honorary chairman of an advisory board to the Recreation Council for that area.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, ST. JAMES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GREENSBORO, JANUARY 13, 1962.

MEMBERS PRESENT

W. M. Boyce, Jr.
Thomas Thrasher
Emery L. Rann
Julius T. Douglas
Moses S. Belton
Raymond M. Wheeler
C. E. Boulware
Roy D. McLaurin
T. Franklin Williams
Harry S. Jones
Mrs. Chase H. Benson

VISITOR: Harry Boyte, Charlotte.

Mr. Boyce, vice-chairman, presided in place of the chairman.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The treasurer, Mr. Belton, gave his report, which is attached. There was a balance of $ .09 in the treasury as of December 29, 1961. Because of the low state of the treasury, Dr. Boulware proposed that the members of the executive committee should make themselves personally responsible for raising money to take care of the crisis brought on by the fact that one large contribution which has been promised has not yet come in.

It was VOTED that each member of the executive committee be responsible for raising $150.00 during the next two months, the minimum sum needed being $2,000. Mr. Jones will send each member 25 copies of the 1961 annual program and financial report to be used in soliciting funds from interested people. Mr. Jones was asked to supply committee members with lists of people in their communities who have been connected with or have shown interest in the Council in the past so they may be contacted.

It was decided that the election of a person to fill a vacancy in the executive committee be held in abeyance until the next meeting.

Dr. Boulware, reporting for the sub-committee of which he is chairman, told of the dinner meeting at St. James Presbyterian Church, December 15, at which time his committee members met with several persons who have been appointed to public boards and commissions of the state. Present were: Dr. Harold Trigg, member of the State Board of Education; Dr. Gerald Edwards, member of the Advisory Committee on Atomic Energy; Dr. James Parker, member of the Advisory Committee on Educational Television; Dr. John F. Lewis, member of the Advisory Committee on Teacher Education and Professional Standards; and Mr. Eric Moore, member of the School Drop-Out Committee.

Committee members also holding positions and present were: Dr. S. E. Duncan, member of the Department of Public Welfare Board; and Dr. C. E. Boulware, member of the Advisory Committee on Atomic Energy.

The concensus of this meeting was that it was stimulating and helpful to all who were there. It was recommended that during the spring we should extend an invitation to as many members as possible of public

boards, local as well as state, and including school boards, to another meeting. This meeting would be held without publicity and with no idea of starting a formal organization, the purpose being the sharing of experiences among themselves, committee members and possibly other key people.

It was VOTED that such a meeting would be held and that the subcommittee work out the details as to who would be invited, and the time and place in consultation with the executive secretary.

Dr. Boulware stated that there has not been another meeting with the Governor, but that Mr. Ruark has written for another appointment.

Mr. Jones passed out a tentative resolution on school desegregation, asking whether this is the time to issue such a statement. It was pointed out that plans for the opening of school in the fall will soon be worked out. It was also stated that it has been about two years since the last statement was issued, although since that time, in 1960, Dr. Wheeler made a report to the Civil Rights Commission. It was pointed out that no statement is very effective unless it is presented in person by someone vitally interested.

It was VOTED that a special committee be set up to work with the executive secretary in revising the statement. The committee will be given power to act in accordance with the desires of the executive committee. The statement is to be sent to local organizations which may be interested in presenting such a statement to local boards. The names of these organizations are to be sent to the state office by members of the executive committee.

Mr. Boyte explained the tense situation in Monroe to the members of the committee. In a discussion as to what the committee might do, and the best way to approach the problem, it was agreed that a statement of facts concerning the disregard for the rights of citizens on public welfare roles be drawn up and sent to Dr. Ellen Winston in the name of the Council.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Chase H. Benson
Secretary

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, North Carolina

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: DECEMBER 1961-JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1962

Balance, November 30, 1961			$ 20.37
INCOME:	Contributions	$ 1,228.00	
	Membership Dues	873.00	
	New South Subscriptions	154.00	
	From Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	50.00	
	Receipts From Annual Dinner	128.00	
		2,433.00	
	From Southern Regional Council	900.00	3,333.00
	TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 3,353.37
DISBURSEMENTS:			
	Rent	$ 150.00	
	Postage	118.83	
	Telephone & Telegraph	87.57	
	Office Supplies	181.84	
	Travel	194.92	
	Books, pamphlets, newspapers	12.87	
	Retirement Fund	54.00	
	New South Subscriptions	122.00	
	Miscellaneous	4.09	
	Payment on Social Security	22.50	
	Annual Dinner	138.75	
		1,087.37	
	Salaries	2,275.00	3,362.37
BALANCE AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 1962			$ (-9.00)

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date 3-8-62

THE South Carolina COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 2-28-, 19 62

INCOME

From SRC	925.00	
Memberships	849.04	
New South Subscriptions	164.00	
Contributions	11.00	
Other (specify)		
Book Sales	18.00	
Bank Refund	2.90	
Travel Refund	40.00	
Savings & Loan Transfers	1606.24	
TOTAL INCOME		3616.18

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	1979.30	
	407.45 SCCHR	
Travel	111.81 Schwartzhaupt	
Rent	170.06	
Utilities		
Phone and Telegraph	66.34	
Postage	63.00	
Office Supplies	293.30	
New South subscriptions to SRC	160.00	
Other (specify)		
Repairs	3.50	
Bank Charges	7.50	
Mimeographing fees	4.00	
Subscriptions	51.59	
4 Quarterly Tax Payment	414.54	
Other	16.50	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		3748.89

-*-

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	365.04
Income for Quarter	3616.18
Total:	3980.22
Expenditures for Quarter	3748.89
BALANCE:	232.33

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Report
December 1961 ----- February 1962

PROGRAM

Areas for study and action in 1962 began to take shape at the state-wide Program Workshop held in Columbia on September 30, 1961. These areas of concern were further defined by committees and by local councils prior to and following the SCCHR annual meeting, also held in Columbia on November 2, 1961. Program activity for the period covered in the first quarterly report for 1962, from December 1961 through February 1962 will be outlined under the six (6) major headings, as follows:

Recruitment, training and involvement of leadership - The following officers to serve SCCHR for 1962 were elected at a meeting of the Board of Directors on December 1, 1961:

President.....The Rev. Fred M. Reese
Vice President.....Earl M. Middleton
Vice President.....Dr. J. Sherrard Rice
Secretary.....The Rev. John I Kilby
Treasurer.....I. P. Stanback

The Nominations committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Kilby, is set up on a year-around basis. It began its work by polling the Board members to secure their promise of active participation, or retirement from the Board.

The Executive committee met in December, in February and will meet again in April. In order to improve the quality of leadership of officers and committee chairman, the Executive committee authorized the executive director to work with officers and chairmen on job analyses. On the basis of agreed upon areas of responsibility, progress reports are to be made to the President, to the Executive Committee and to the Board, as requested.

Instead of the annual state-wide meeting customarily held in Columbia in the spring, a series of meetings will be held in the Congressional districts. More persons will be involved and training provided.

Education and the schools - Organization of the Education committee has been completed during this quarter and meetings have been held regularly. The committee has continued to follow closely the development of the new program of Technical Education (see report of last quarter 1961) in the state. A second area of major concern has been that of Higher Education. One member of our committee, the President of a church-related college for white students, assumed the initiative in suggesting that a committee of Negro college presidents in S. C. seek an interview with the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Higher Education, appointed by the Governor. Such a conference with Mr. A. L. M. Wiggins of Hartsville, was set up and a long cordial conversation ensued on some of the major concerns of the Negro college in the state. (See exhibits for statement of Negro college Presidents.)

Included in the agenda of the Education Committee are such pressing matters as the restoration of the compulsory school attendance law in S. C., Federal Aid to Education in a state which ranks at the bottom in most categories in the field of education and the creation of broad citizen concern for quality education at every level.

Economics and employment - A strong state-wide committee has been set up which has held two meetings this quarter. The committee has focused its work primarily on preparing itself to help assure proper administration and full understanding and use by those whom they are intended to benefit, of such federal programs as the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 (ARA), the Rural Areas Development (RAD) program of the USDA, the Farmer's Home Administration (FHA) provisionsfor loans and other services, etc.

In line with requests from SCCHR members in Jasper county, a study of sources for agricultural and home loans is being made. Credit union officials will be scheduled to speak before interested groups.

Progress is being made in at least three places by Negro leaders in getting information about technical education centers which are to be set up in their respective communities. Sumter, Orangeburg and Rock Hill SCCHR members have held interviews with lay and professional leaders of the technical education program, at the state level. These interviews have been mutually beneficial and encouraging.

Laymen were chosen by Governor Hollings from the state's younger economic leadership, most of whom indicate that they are ready and willing to have break-throughs, by desegregating the technical education program. Presumably this will happen. Negro leaders strengthened in resolve and with needed information are currently taking action in their respective communities which will lead hopefully to the admission of Negroes to the Technical Education Centers as they are opened.

Not only has this process raised the aspirations and hope of the Negro leaders who are involved, but has provided welcomed contacts for the white persons interviewed. They have reported surprise and encouragement at the attitudes of the caliber of the Negro leaders.

Slowly but surely, non-tradition jobs for Negroes are opening. A recent check showed that there are now three Negro nurses at the Veterans hospital in Columbia, a Negro professional worker in the Veterans administration, a Negro medical laboratory technician at Fort Jackson, several Negro scientists at the Atomic Energy commission plant at Aiken, and that textile and other firms with government contracts, such as the General Electric plant at Irmo, near Columbia are giving token compliance to President Kennedy's Executive Order.

Community Affairs - Although a state chairman and a co-chairman have agreed to serve on a committee in this important area, it has not been possible to formalize an over-all operation. Rather, several short time projects have been conducted, and doubtless there will be more to come.

As was the case in 1960-1961, the chairman of Community Affairs has given invaluable service to the S. C. Federation of Colored Women's Clubs in motivating and assisting in this phase of the work of that grass roots organization. Street lighting, paving, and neighborhood beautifications are being sought with notable results especially in Rock Hill where the Council on Human Relations cooperated. A member of the Council took pictures of some of the slum areas which he slowed at a monthly meeting at which city officials were present. Constructive action followed: lights and paving were secured, and garbage collections improved.

A staff service has been follow-up on complaints concerning practices in Columbia and in Spartanburg in connection with the Urban Renewal programs in those cities. In the process numerous valuable contacts have been made. Also an influential group of Columbia citizens has agreed to serve in connection with a large demolition project south of the University of South Carolina; many Negro families will be displaced and real estate interests are insisting that there is an adequate supply of available housing. Realtors are opposing a federal housing unit near the present home sites.

The Council office continues to alert members to public meetings which are scheduled and in which concerned citizens of the state should participate. One such effort was made in relation to a one-day conference on Crime and Crime Prevention set up by the law enforcement officers and attorney general of the state. Publicity for this meeting stated that persons interested in attending should seek invitations from their county senator or sheriff. News releases with the suggestion that invitations be requested were sent to some 35 community leaders who were SCCHR members. A number of Negro citizens requested invitations and in each case were told that the quota from that particular county was filled; others went to the hotel where the meeting was to be held and were told that invitations from the proper person had not been extended to them, and they were therefore denied admission to the conference. As a follow-up one of our members, a personal friend of the Attorney General, conferred with him about the admission of Negro citizens to significant meetings on matters of public concern. The attorney general expressed his personal regrets that the Negroes had been excluded and stated that he would urge the inclusion of Negro citizens in future meetings of this nature.

Citizenship - An active committee under the chairmanship of Ira Kaye, attorney is working on two projects currently. One is the stimulation of a program in registration and voting, which has assisted Mrs. Septima Clark recruit teachers for the Citizenship Schools at McIntosh, Georgia. The staff has scheduled speaking engagements for Mrs. Clark and there has resulted a growing interest in illiteracy. South Carolina ranks 49 and Louisana 50 in the percentage of its adults who are illiterate.

The second project which is an outgrowth of several similar ones conducted earlier will explore with gubernatorial candidates the possibility of an agreement among themselves, publicly announced, not to make race or closing of the public schools issues in theircampaigns. Thus, by all candidates removing these issues, no candidate would lose or gain.

The Church and human relations - Fragmentary efforts of the staff and spasmodic efforts of a number of the clergy are hopefully to be put on a stronger basic through the organization of a state-wide committee. A chairman has been selected and a first meeting is to be held soon. We find in our membership and throughout the state many persons who are active in the life of the church who have deep concern that the whole matter of race relations be approached and dealt with in Christian presepotive. They feel that there are moral demands upon the church at this time in our state; yet there is real frustration and a sense of isolation because these individuals are unrelated one to another. The institutional pattern of the church is providing almost no opportunity for constructive action. It is the hope of the Council that we may serve as a channel to bring together the "already concerned" and that together we may find courageous and creative ways of work.

S. C. STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Student Council, organized at a conference in May of last year held its first conference of this academic year on December 3 in Columbia, with the theme of the conference being "The Role of the Southern Student in Strengthening Democracy". Discussions dealt with the matter of implementing democracy in four areas: campus life, economics, politics, and intelligent anit-communism. In attendance at the conference were 79 persons with a breakdown as follows: 38 students from 9 white colleges; 29 student from 7 negro colleges; 14 leaders, invited guests or faculty members accompanying delegations. In this conference there was a special attempt made to involve students who had not participated before in any of our program events. It was gratifying to have students present from four colleges which had not previously sent representatives and to note that over 50 per cent of the students in attendance had not participated before in any of our conferences. (See Exhibits First Quarterly Report, 1962)

The basic need for communication and honest confrontation is always apparent at our student meetings. For quite a number present this was a first experience in a bi-racial meeting. Since our student organization continues to be the only group on a state-level which is inclusive of students from all the colleges of the state, it is invaluable at the present time with rapid changes immanent in the state. We continue to follow with deep interest the applications of the Negro students to Clemson College. These applications have been "in process" at Clemson for over a year and will be taken to court shortly unless definite action is taken. The matter of adequate preparation for college desegregation continues to be aprimary concern of our student Council.

As a follow-up of the December 3 conference a faculty-student committee, with 21 present, met in Columbia on January 6 for a general evaluation of the total program of work in the colleges, for a general interpretation of the program of SCCHR and the planning of a membership and finance emphasis among students and faculty.

A two week period for membership emphasis and interpretation was set, February 4-18. All of the college organizations were to be urged to include some general emphasis upon race relations in the programs of various student groups on the campus. Student committees were to be selected from each college for the membership effort. (See Exhibits, First Quarterly Report for summary of decisions.) As a result of this committee meeting the matter of student memberships continues to be of concern to all of our Council members. The opportunity for interpretation of the role and program of the SCCHR is of more value than the actual payment of membership. As reports have come to us, we find that one student committee sent representatives to a number of churches in the community to present the program of the Council; another group presented a chapel program to the entire college; some focused upon our responsibility in race relations during February meetings of Y or church groups. In this conjunction a packet of materials was sent from our office to all the chaplains and religious workers in the colleges of the state for use during these February programs. We were especially happy to include in this mailing two pieces of material from South Carolinians: "This I Believe", a presentation made by Mr. Van Buren Long, promient Negro citizen from Cheraw, at the open meeting of the S. C. Congressial delegation in November; and "The Challenge of the Negro to the Church",

a sermon preached by Dr. J. Sherrard Rice of the First Presbyterian Church in Columbia.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

The membership Committee which is headed by Earl Middleton, first vice president, is planning cooperatively with the chairmen of the program and of the finance committees respectively to hold jointly conferences in each of the six congressional districts in the state. The goal of 1,000 members has been adopted--perhaps a bit ambitious!

The Finance Report is attached.

Public Relations opportunities have been considerably increased, especially through staff participation in the programs of a growing number of organizations and groups.

Field Trips have been made during this quarter to the following places: Sumter, Orangeburg, Cayce, Ft. Motte (Calhoun county), Union, Atlanta, Beaufort, Frogmore, Jasper, Charleston, Denmark (Voorhees Junior College), ----several visits have been made to several of these places.

Paul Rilling, SRC director of field services spoke at a public meeting of the Jasper and Beaufort councils and at a student seminar at Voorhees Junior college in late February. He also held small informal discussions with SCCHR members and friends in Charleston.

Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director

Elizabeth C. Ledeen, Program Director

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 9, 1962

THE REVEREND CHARLES DEMERE
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DR. LIONEL NEWSOM
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

MR. A. J. McCLUNG
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. F. EARL McLENDON
SECRETARY

MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM
TREASURER

TELEPHONE
525-6468

QUARTERLY REPORT: December, January, February, 1962

TO: Paul M. Rilling

FROM: Frances Pauley, Executive Director

This has been an unusually exciting quarter. Our pfofessional staff has doubled. Mr. Oliver W. Holmes assumed his regular duties with the Council as Associate Director February 1, 1962, although he had previously helped with field trips to Albany. The Director and Associate plan to make no clear separation of duties, no clearly defined areas of field work. The Director, of course, will continue to assume the role of administrator, office manager. The Associate will share the load of funds raising. Both will work in the organization of new groups and program planning with established groups, as well as answering emergencies in unorganized areas.

The work load increases. Instead of the mild cross burnings in Rome and the resignation of a principal in Savannah, we have the Albany crisis, the desegregation of lunch counters in Columbus, and have seen the beginning and end of a bus boycott in Macon.

Albany: Time table

Albany Movement organized November 17, 1961
Freedom ride December 10
Mass arrests 12, 13, 14
Negotiations started December 14
Negotiations broke down December 16
Mass arrests with Martin Luther King, Jr. December 16
Negotiations resumed, temporary agreement reached December 18
Negro appearance at city commission with statement January 23
Mayor's negative answer January 31
Bus boycott and retail stores boycott increased
Bus company willing to comply, city refused
Bus service discontinued February 1
Bus service reestablished on limited basis February 19
Business men made unsuccessful attempt at negotiating February 7
City Council officially appoints chief of police as negotiator
Chief of police makes proposal February 22
Proposal refused
King trial held. Judge postponed decision. Other 700 trials to await King's decision February 27
Bus company again discontinued services March 6

Evaluation of the situation: The Albany Movement continues to grow in size. It is truly a mass movement. The leadership does not grow in maturity at a rate necessary to control the situation. The objectives of the movement are not and have never been clear. All -- now. All the protests are made for all the gains. It seems impossible now to have one victory and then move on to the next step in logical sequence. There are too many complications in the situation and reasonable lack of trust.

However there have been some gains. The white community now realizes it cannot hold the line, it will have to make at least some concessions. The Negro community has discovered its power and has lost some of its fears.

The interracial prayer group, suggested by the Council, is continuing its regular meetings and is growing. However it is still meeting only in the Negro community.

We have hopes that soon we will have a first meeting of a council. We will not make the attempt until we have a suitable place to meet and a promise of a fairly good representation of the community.

COLUMBUS is a success story. The Council in Columbus has played the behind the scenes steering and planning role in the Columbus movement. The buses were successfully desegregated last summer, as reported. In the fall negotiations were carefully planned and set into motion for the desegregation of the lunch counters. The negotiation committee of 18 met weekly. It was announced on December 11 that the lunch counters would open early in the new year. January 23 the counters opened without an incident. The test period was one hour. The planning and work which went into educating the merchants, the retail personel, the police, the mill workers, is a beautiful story. We will try to compile the dates and facts and give them to the SRC and other councils.

The Columbus Council is moving on to the next step, school desegregation. The chairman says, "My five year old is a strong child. We have decided to let her be the first."

Reasons why this story is different from Albany? The local Negro leaders say it was the absence of outside agitators. One major reason is the mature, unselfish Negro leadership. In the white community substantial business leaders rather than the chief of police played the leading role. We hope, also, that one difference is that in Columbus there was a Council on Human Relations. Paul Rilling can see the results of his many trips to Columbus.

MACON is again a different story. This city had desegregated its libraries and lunch counters last year. The bus desegregation was not the first step. The city fathers were ready. The movement was well planned. The NAACP took the leadership. The solution would have come sooner except for the officials of the bus company itself. The boycott started February 12 after attempts to negotiate with the company failed to materialize. It is believed by some that the reason for the obstinacy of the company was not necessarily racial prejudice but rather a desire to get out of their franchise with the city. The court ruling in the Augusta case February 19, declaring all segregation on public transportation unconstitutional, gave clear direction for the final outcome in Macon. The judge ruled March 1 and the buses started full operation, desegregated March 3.

The Council as a group played a supporting role, but the NAACP carried the full responsibility.

MILLEDGEVILLE may be the next explosive spot. We hope to be able to build some confidence in the community before that day arrives. It will be difficult to have a Council in Milledgeville because the large majority of the citizens are directly or indirectly dependent on the state pay roll. However, we are finding some friends.

ROME, our newest Council is becoming active and we hope will develop into a fine group.

SAVANNAH is recovering quickly from the shock of losing its fine chairman and is making new plans for new program.

AUGUSTA is perhaps our weakest group. We do have hopes of finding ways of helping them. There are rumors that this might be the next spot for wide demonstrations.

We are also working at the present in BRUNSWICK. We must get a foothold in South Georgia. If we can have an organization in Brunswick we can draw in individuals from the surrounding territory.

The Council is working to encourage the use of facilities which have been opened. This is a most fascinating adventure. One generality that is fair to make — no where are the open facilities being used sufficiently. We are hoping to present some gimmicks or techniques to our Councils to help them overcome this hurdle and actually enjoy their hard earned victories.

Many libraries over the state are quietly opening. These must be used.

There doesn't seem to be any difference in whether the opening was quiet or as a result of noisy demonstrations, there is still hesitancy in entering the newly opened door.

More and more of our groups are becoming informed and excited over the work in the field of Employment. The State wide conference in Macon March 2 and 3 was not as large as we had wished (about 50 in attendance) but it was enthusiastic. (Program enclosed) We had our Council leadership from each city, Rome, Augusta, Savannah, Macon, Columbus. The Albany Movement sent a representative and a board member from Americus attended. We have a committee headed by Dr. Lionel Newsom to help with a follow-up of the Conference and hope to stimulate substantial work in this area. We are most grateful for the help of SRC in having Dr. Henderson and Jim Moss work with the Conference.

In the field of education we are cooperating with a new committee, "Committee for Educational Opportunities" in helping recruit for the University of Georgia. We have prepared some registration facts (attached) which we have distributed throughout the state. We are working in close cooperation with the NAACP and the GTEA on this project.

It is predicted by some of the University of Georgia faculty that Hamilton Holmes will make the highest grades ever made at the University. He is sought after as a lab partner. Although the two students continue to have a difficult time in many ways their situation is a bit more relaxed. There is still difficulty with the University Administration. We are hoping to find some way to have an integrated meeting in the Adult Education Center. The sign in the foyer says, "Sooner or later everyone comes to the Center". We hope it will not be too much later when Negroes are admitted.

We have set up a committee in the Council to work with religious leaders. (This has been a tough job for our Executive Committee--where we have had disagreements about blessing our sandwich lunches--and opening our meetings with prayer.) We need to know more about what the religious groups are doing and how we can give and get support from them.

Voters Registration is of tremendous interest in some places at the present. We are greatly in need of printed materials and simple plans to use in these campaigns.

We wish it were possible to give you more frequent and detailed reports of our activities. There are many exciting spots and fascinating inconsistences. Statesboro removed its discriminatory signs in the courthouse, Atlanta has not. Albany puts a qualified doctor on the hospital staff. (However, one reason may be to show that the Leader of the Movement is not a qualified doctor, but operates a rather lucrative maternity business with a group of midwives--$75 a baby).

Many of our local leaders are maturing. One of the Macon leaders, heart broken over the display of prejudice at the recent trial of the boycott leaders, realized for the first time that our work is only beginning.

Organizationally we continue to grow. Our membership has doubled since March 1, 1961. We have 645 members.

A small portion of the directors time has been spent in interagency activities. A year ago, realizing the need for deeper understanding within the group of professional intergroup relations workers, a luncheon was held which resulted in informal, regular, monthly luncheon meetings. These are well attended and useful. The Council has assumed the responsibility of acting as coordinator. Out of this group about half of the number banded together and formed a Georgia chapter of NAIRO, the director is secretary of this group.

The finance report is attached. We have a new finance chairman, William Shields. He has imagination and conviction, besides an understanding and experience in finance. We hope for a new day for the Council in this area. At the present we are operating on too close a margin.

One last item which is personal.

The relationship with the Atlanta Council worsens rather than improves. There is developing no spirit of cooperation or trust. Some working arrangements must be found which will be acceptable to the Atlanta Council and also make it possible for the Georgia Council to carry on operations.

At this time the situation is intolerable. The demands on the Georgia staff cannot be met with the present arrangements. With the state situation breaking in place after place, with the necessary tensions and long hours of work which accompany these crises, it is even more necessary to have an office with privacy and secretarial help.

It is sincerely hoped that the Georgia Board can face this realistically and make decisions promptly before our organizational gains of the past year are lost.

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

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March 12, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

QUARTERLY REPORT - - For Dec., 1961, Jan. & Feb., 1962.

THE CLIMATE. The Sunshine State seems all sweetness and light, with quiet jockeying going on hither and yon but no public controversy visible in any quarter during this period. Still no negative reverberations from the newly desegregated schools- and now the youngster of the state Executive Secretary of the NAACP has been admitted to an all white school in Tampa. (The only other child having made the break there previously was the state President's child.)

There has been concern and conversation revolving around recreational facilities in Cocoa, handled so well so far that it has gone unnoticed by the world's press trooping in and out for the space program. Our local council was instrumental in getting the city to appoint a bi-racial committee which has just recommended complete integration of such facilities. The Youth Council of the local NAACP chapter precipitated the issue.

In my last report two areas of possible concern for the future were mentioned- the right wing flurry, and the Cuban influx.. . . . .

In relation to the former there is an interesting development. David Eldredge, who defeated State Representative John B. Orr, Jr., some time back running on a hotly segregationist ticket, has declared to oppose Congressman Dante Fascell who is running for re-election. Eldredge, a no-body backed by some powerful interests, is making noises calculated to place the battle on a "conservative-vs-liberal" basis. The race issue will probably not figure heavily in the struggle- no mention of it yet, though the thing is hardly under way at this point. Those who engineered the defeat of John Orr displayed keen judgement and operated with sizeable financial resources so that this struggle will bear watching.

The Cuban situation seems to be holding firm thus far, with an emphasis on resettlement building up. There is some awareness that the millions of dollars being expended by the Federal Government to aid the refugees is being spent by them in the community and this helps offset some of the feelings of anxiety about their presence which might otherwise be upsetting. The long range aspects, however, remain uncertain.

<u>THE FCHR.</u> Most important function during this quarter was the Annual Membership Meeting. Two items of special interest should be noted in connection with it.

First, the meeting itself attracted better representation from around the state than any previous meeting. The number was not large (approx. 125) but the sampling was encouraging.

Next, there was adopted a state-wide plan for boosting membership and raising funds. All local councils are asked to plan a meeting sometime during the three month period following the Annual Meeting which is to become an annual event. Since the projection of the plan six meetings have been planned- all in April. It is expected that four, possibly five, more will be in the works soon. We shall anxiously await results.

Two more workshops are in the offing. There will be one at the Florida Presbyterian College in St Petersburg in April, and a second one in Daytona Beach. This is our first in the St Petersburg area, and it looks quite good. The County Sheriff and other public officials will be on the program, and solid community support is anticipated. Mrs. Kathryn Moseley did a splendid job in Daytona Beach last year and is hard at work on this one.

We have done some additional work on the SRC study of Negro employment opportunities, and made suggestions, as requested by those involved, for persons to serve on a re-organized Florida Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission.

Major objectives for the immediate future will remain rather simple- implementation of the state-wide fund raising project, and the two workshops mentioned above. Incidentally, the office of the FCHR will be moved sometime in the near future to a more central location. This was an item suggested for consideration by the SRC many months ago in a memo helping with an evaluation of the FCHR. Specific time and place is left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

Final note might fittingly be a word of deep appreciation for the real assistance given the FCHR in the form of very helpful counsel through Paul Rilling and very helpful buttressing in the form of money! Paul sat in on both Board and Annual Meetings and made solid contributions, all would agree.

Wm K Williams

Wm K Williams, Executive Director

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Florida Council on Human Relations

Dec. 1, 1961 - February 28, 1962

INCOME:

Contributions	$ 699.15
Memberships	404.50
New South	200.00
Ann. Meeting	214.00
SRC	935.00
	$ 2422.65

Not correct

2452

3700
2452
1,248

EXPENDITURES:

Office Supplies	$ 64.46
Phone	99.45
Rent	50.00
Postage	65.00
Net Payroll	1473.17
Travel	387.82
Annual Meeting	238.00
Misc.	2.00
	$ 2385.40

Balance Dec. 1	$ 31.62
Income	2422.65
	2454.27
Expended	2385.40
Bal. Feb. 28	$ 68.87

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Finance Report

January-February-March, 1962

Balance brought forward December 31, 1961			$ 316.78
INCOME			
Brothers Fund			8,000.00
Quarterly Grant via SRC			800.00
Local Sources			
Contributions	$ 348.00		
Memberships	410.00		
NEW SOUTH	208.00		
Literature	18.25		984.25
		TOTAL	$10,101.03
EXPENDITURE			
Transfer to savings			$ 4,000.00
Rent	$ 195.00		
Postage	77.10		
Telephone	105.92		
FICA & W.H. taxes	671.83		
NEW SOUTH	147.00		
Bank charges	5.31		
Literature	20.20		
Travel	251.56		
Salaries	3,206.66		
Office supplies	130.37		
Program	313.18		5,124.13
		TOTAL	$ 9,124.13
Operating balance March 31, 1962			$ 976.90

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Quarterly Narrative Report
January-March, 1962

I. Significant Events

A. In the Schools

1. On March 5 the Little Rock school principals sent parents of sixth and ninth grade students an "enumeration" blank. The blanks, sent from school by children, were to be returned next day at school opening. The same blanks were used as previously but were sent without warning six weeks earlier than in 1961. These are school "preference" sheets, the first sounding as one basis for school assignments: "Do you prefer your child to attend a school where he will be in the minority?" Where is the female parent (guardian) employed?" "The male parent (guardian)?""Which school do you prefer for your child?"

2. On January 27 Ouachita Baptist College at Arkadelphia gave the papers the story of the admission of two Africans, man and wife, age 40, on recommendation of Baptist missionaires in Africa.

3. President Lawrence A. Davis, A.M.& N. College at Pine Bluff, in March appeared as a witness in a hearing on certain business transactions of the company of Mr. McCool who was found murdered in January. Dr. Davis testified he had contracted for typewriters never received, that he signed some blank papers for Mr. McCool who promised to get the college typewriters, and that he had received $350 as repayment of a loan made to Mr. McCool when he was managing the county campaign for Sid McMath in 1954. Editorial comment even of formerly friendly papers finds no justification for President Davis' action.

B. In Communities

1. On January 29 President Benson of Harding College, Searcy, addressed the Citizens Council of Pine Bluff on "Communism." According to reports he did not discuss race.

2. In February match folders appeared in Little Rock inviting membership in the KKK to be sent to Box 334, North Little Rock.

3. On March 8, on behalf of twenty Negro citizens of Little Rock, Attorney Wiley A. Branton filed a suit in federal district court asking an injunction on city officials to stop them from enforcing segregation of all city owned facilities. (Newspaper clippings covering the story and editorials have been sent. Newsletter carried some analyses by ACHR.)

4. On March 15 the Capitol Citizens Council sponsored the broadcast speech of Carleton Putnam which was advertised thus: "Negro Equality Exploded." Local newspapers ignored the event. At a subsequent meeting the Council sponsored a recorded speech by General Edwin A. Walker.

C. In the Courts

Litigation from Arkansas' massive resistance days are still in the courts.

1. The Arkansas Supreme Court has before it Acts 12, 13, 14, 16 (1958) all of which were aimed at restricting the activities of the NAACP but apply to other groups as well.

2. The Arkansas Supreme Court also has on its docket, since 1960, two of the sit-in cases, which at first were delayed until the U.S. Court in the

Baton Rouge case.

3. The new trial, demanded by the Arkansas Supreme Court, for Maceo Binns (case of bombing the Walls home) was postponed by the state circuit court from February 5.

4. The case of Paul Downs vs U.S. Government charging damage for bayoneting at Central High in 1957 was on the docket of the Federal District Court for March 26.

5. The Federal District Court has refused to dismiss the damage suit of citizens against Police Chief Eugene Smith (deceased).

D. Political

1. On December 26 Congressman Dale Alford suprised politicos as well as citizens by a sudden press conference at which he announced as candidate for Governor in the July Democratic Primary. He claimed to be on the friendliest terms with Governor Faubus.

2. To the question about Mr. Alford's friendship with the Governor, Mr. Faubus replied: "Actions speak louder than words." Meantime the Governor made some significant announcements, most of which surprised persons most responsible for the announced decisions: that the retarded "Children's Colony" would admit Negro children; that a Girls State for Negroes would be held at A.M.& N. College; that Negroes (Mr. Martin of Hot Springs and Mrs. Woods of Little Rock) had been named to the Employment Security Division as white-collar workers; that he had had a conference with an NAACP committee about opportunity for Negroes in state jobs.

3. From this rather new "moderate" role the Governor surprised most people on March 31 by announcing he would not run for a fifth term this year. His announcement came in a thirty-minute statewide broadcast speech that was practically political and, as the Gazette said editorially, was a "rather shameless exploitation of the race issues." He professed to have vacillated in his decision to run.

4. The Legislative Council of Arkansas had a public hearing on a proposal for a required course on Communism in all public schools. Educators stood solidly against such legislative action in view of the planning being done by NEA with which Arkansas educators were cooperating. The Council left the matter for implementation by educators.

5. Despite protests (see report last quarter) with affidavits on the appointment of Pat Henderson as federal district marshall from the Women's Emergency Committee and others, he was nominated by the President and the Senate Judiciary Committee, without dissent, recommended confirmation. The WEC sent protesting messages to eighty-four senators. (April 4 news reports announce confirmation by the Senate without dissent.)

6. While only two candidates for Governor have filed there are some fourteen approaching the starting gate.

E. Miscellaneous

1. The Greater Little Rock Urban League announced a grant from a foundation of $10,000 annually for three years. Two new staff members have been

added: an administrative secretary and a Secretary for Neighborhood Service, Mr. George Henry.

2. On January 27, Mr. L. C. Bates of the NAACP protested to the Defense Department exclusion of the children of Negro personnel at the Blytheville Air Force Base from the nearby school.

3. The interracial group of ministers continued to meet for coffee monthly, as the guest now of the several churches.

4. Some thirty broadly representative Negro leaders, educators, ministers, social workers, meet each Sunday evening in a "Fellowship." The organization is simply structured with a "convenor" and a steering committee." They have had before them responsible white administrators and officials of various city agencies.

II. Activities of ACHR

A. In Relation to Schools

1. On ~~March~~ Feb. 9 a mother of a sophomore at Hall High called to say her daughter was being dissuaded from pressing on her application for membership in Beta Club. Inquiry confirmed this report. The dissuaders included the Vice-principal and the head of the guidance department. None disputed the qualifications of the girl who has made straight A's to date. (Beta Clubs are organized in nineteen states with headquarters in South Carolina. Even small unaccredited school in Arkansas have such honor clubs. Our staff decided it unwise to contest this case - that National Honor Society was a more strategic point of approach for advancing the policy of normal inclusion of Negro students in the school community.)

2. On March 1 a conference was held with Little Rock Superintendent of Schools on the matter of inclusion of Negro students in school life. (See enclosed summary of conference.) See page 7

3. The Director held conferences with the Guidance Counselor at Hall High and with School Board member Ted Lamb in regard to the above concern and apprized them of the superintendent's attitude and the administrative policies accepted by him. Also, a copy of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals decision in the Memphis case re the use of the pupil assignment law was left with Mr. Lamb.

4. The Director talked with Pine Bluff Negro principal about resistance to a segregated Girls State at A.M.& N. (announced by Faubus). President Davis reassured him and other Negro principals that "nothing would come" of the proposal for holding Girls State at his college.

5. The Associate Director got agreement from the Little Rock School Superintendent to extend the time for accepting "applications" from parents for a change in schools. (See I.,A. above) He helped to secure blanks for parents who wished to make the change. Total number of such applications uncertain.

B. In the Communities

1. Area meeting of officials and associates of the Council of Gin Cooperatives met in Marion, Arkansas, January 21. Both Directors of ACHR were guests and received a contribution for the Council's work.

2. Negro students at the University of Arkansas have been pressing the Presi-

dent of the University to admit Negro undergraduates to student residences. (Negro men were in resident halls when the University desegregated in 1948, but are now excluded!) The students secured lawyers who conferred with the President, who postponed decision to the May meeting of the University Board. Attorney for the Negro students said he would advise clients about legal action in June.

The Director worked on some influential persons to prevail on the University President to satisfy the request of the students to avoid a suit in this political year, a suit which the University would surely lose.

3. The Director worked with Methodist Bishop Pope in a plan to bring Dr. Edwin Heinsohn of Austin, Texas, to Little Rock to confer with ministers and laymen on the local church and desegregation.

4. The Associate Director serves on the steering committee of the Fellowship Group. (See above I,E.)

5. The staff of ACHR sold twelve applications for membership in the Community Concert Association, orchestra and mezzanine level, for next season. (Heretofore Negroes have been sold only balcony memberships.) To date, no reaction from Association officials.

6. Early in March Directors of Religious Education in Little Rock reported to Secretary of State Nancy Hall plans for Easter Sunrise worship usually held on the steps of the Capitol. The plans included choirs from two white and two Negro schools. Mrs. Hall rejected the inclusion of Negroes. These facts reported at the regular meeting of the ACHR Executive Committee meeting resulted in organized protests from Negro churchmen, a spate of letters to the editors, editorial comments (largely uncomplimentary of Mrs. Hall), and a recommendation from the Ministers Association. The latter's advice that no service be held under the limitations set by Mrs. Hall prevailed with the declared intention of a different kind of service for 1963 not on the Capitol grounds.

C. Mass Media and Public Relations

1. ACHR furnished pictures of "neglected industrial area" of Little Rock to Virginia Cassel of Cambridge, Massachusetts, TV staff for use on the Educational TV Program, "Epitaph for Jim Crow" by Tom Pettigrew.

2. ACHR tried to help interpret the meaning of the suit to open city-owned facilities (clippings have been sent): the Director issued a statement next day; the Associate Director helped assemble the "log" of the efforts by Negro leaders to negotiate giving dates and names; the Program Assistant gave background material on the suit to the editorial writers at the Arkansas Gazette; the Director phoned the publisher of the Gazette in Washington asking that the editorial position be delayed until facts were all in. Later the publisher invited the Director to confer with him, the city editor and an editorial writer.

3. Three newsmen, a reporter and two editorial writers, came to ACHR office for conferences and interpretations in February and March - Mayfield of the Arkansas Democrat, Jerry Neil of the Arkansas Gazette, and Pat Owens of the Pine Bluff Commercial.

D. Organizational

1. The Annual Meeting (January 19-20) of ACHR has been rather fully reported in press and newsletter. Carl Rowan spoke to six hundred and fifty at the new auditorium of Philander Smith. Some sixty members on Saturday morning participated in a workshop with these resource persons: Mel Zuck of Austin, Kay Jones of Nashville, and Elaine McNeil of Fayetteville.

   A helpful adjunct to these sessions were a press conference for Mr. Rowan at the ACHR office and a buffet supper for him with city and ACHR officers and the presidents of Philander Smith College and Little Rock University.

2. ACHR's plans for Mr. Rowan's plane connections had unintended results: expulsion of him and three Little Rock whites from the restaurant at the Memphis airport, his protest to the Attorney General, Memphis leaders' sane efforts to recover favorable publicity, and quick court ruling desegregating Dobbs House Restaurant at the airport. (For this ACHR gets no pay from Tennessee!)

3. In checking results of Interstate Commerce Commission's ruling on desegregation at Arkansas bus terminals it was learned that principal terminals had obeyed the directive, but that some bus stops had cafes literally boarded up.

4. The Directors participated in the state staffs meeting at Atlanta, February 15-16.

E. Miscellaneous

1. The Associate Director spent February 9-13 in Washington. His conferences included officials of the Civil Rights Commission, the President's Committee on Equal Employment, the Department of Justice. After two phone calls to Arkansas (one to Mr. Rockefeller) he submitted a list of names suggested for Arkansas' Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission. On the matter of employment he discussed specifically the local Westinghouse plant and certain practices in federal agencies in Little Rock. (Copies of correspondence between Westinghouse and the President's Committee has come to us since and local personnel officer has asked Mr. Sutton to transmit a message concerning the Westinghouse plant in Alabama.)

2. Mr. Sutton's visit to the Capitol also further prepared the way for the subsequent interpretation to Washington of the meaning of the sudden employment of Negroes by the Arkansas Employment Security Division.

?! 3. Mr. Phil Hammer of the Civil Rights Division, following up Mr. Sutton's visit, spent March 29-30 in Little Rock on the matter of personnel for the State Advisory Committee.

4. On March 31 the Director was one dinner guest of Dr. and Mrs. Payton Kolb, substantial Baptist churchmen and psychiatrist, honoring two visitors from Nyasaland. Other guests: Dr. Erwin McDonald, Baptist editor, and Dr. R. K. Young, first Negro President of Little Rock Ministerial Association.

5. At their request, ACHR on March 19 arranged a meeting for Mr. Gustave Falk of Austin and Mr. Edwin Lukas of New York, both staff workers for AJC. Present for the luncheon conference were a parent of a Negro student at Hall High, the Executive Secretary of WEC, a Gazette editorial writer, and ACHR's staff. Central in the discussion was the Little

Rock suit to desegregate city facilities.

III. Some Interpretation

A. Race and Politics

1. During his period of vacillation about a fifth term, Governor Faubus seemed to move to put himself in the position of a moderate on race threatening to leave Little Rock officials in the position of extremes. Apparently out of his viscera, his glands, in his retirement speech on the race issues he held to the role of deliberate demagogue and practicing politician heaping his hostility upon Little Rock and certain individuals.

2. Politicians and racists seem to move away from the race issue in their efforts to generate fruitful fear. The Citizens Councils are sponsoring anti-communist meetings. Dr. Alford's brother has been reliably quoted as saying that the former does not expect to get mileage out of the race issue this summer. Probably not many segregationists have changed their minds; but they are tired of the subject, their stimulated fear and hatred have subsided.

3. The new dilemma of President Davis of A.M.& N. College seems very close to eliminating him as a trusted force for Negro progress. No one can find justification or blameless explanation of this entanglement.

4. ACHR seems to have gained more respect from some influential forces during the quarter: new persons happily joined in the Rowan sessions; the press has called on us and have been influenced by the information and interpretations received; local persons and organizations refer national representatives to us; federal agencies seem about to regard us as more than simply "do-gooders."

The Concern

Since the beginning of the desegregation of the schools there have been verified reports of specific decisions about the participation of colored students in school activities. These decisions seemed to fall first on subordinates in the school system. Fearful and unclear as to school administrative policy these subordinates usually make negative decisions.

There is evidence that this year has seen some slight change in this regard. The present superintendent apparently has the disposition and knows the ~~the~~ techniques for "readying" administrators, teachers, students and parents for change. Since the superintendent feels his obligation to maintain an uninterrupted on-going educational program is primary, the administrative plans for change must be carefully and strategically drawn. The specific area of school life that seems most strategic for further making clear school policy toward the inclusion of colored students is that of honor clubs - National Junior Honor Society and National Honor Society.

Points Made in the Conference*

1. The lack of a clearly defined directive to teachers for normal participation by Negro students in the educational program is, in effect, a negative policy. Teachers, having no guidelines, are most apt to interpret exclusion of Negroes from athletic programs, the school band and other activities as the policy for all areas.

2. Discord most often results from ambivalence. Clear and firm policies for change would insure a maximum of smoothness and would probably be welcomed by the teachers.

3. Since full participation in the school program will be achieved in a step-by-step manner, steps as simple and natural as inclusion in honor organizations should be welcomed as opportunities to make future steps smoother and easier.

4. The students themselves are not a block to progress.

5. The changes required are administrative procedures and therefore can be effected without publicity.

*Participants in the conference with Superintendent Parsons were: Mrs. Byron W. House, Jr., President of the Women's Emergency Committee; Mrs. James L. Jackson, active P.T.A. leader; Mrs. Felix B. Arnold, immediate past president of the Little Rock League of Women Voters; Mr. Nat R. Griswold, Executive Director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

3/1/62

(copied 3/6/62)

Copy has gone to SM, LWD

PR

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

114 B BROAD-GRACE ARCADE RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA Phone MI. 9-0872

Heslip Lee, Executive Director

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

April 5, 1962

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S QUARTERLY REPORT: covering January, February, March, 1962

I. Around the Office:

A. On January 19, we moved from 3-B, Broad-Grace Arcade into new offices at 114-B Broad-Grace Arcade. The new offices were re-painted and new tile had been placed on the ~~folkers~~ floors. We have an additional 36 sq. ft. of floor space which is arranged in such a way as to realize much more office usable space than in the old offices. The rent, however, went up from $35 to $65 per month.

B. We have purchased the following office furniture:

1. Two sets of metal shelving, each having seven shelves-
2. Two display racks 4' X 6', and this makes it possible to display all of our material, and makes for convenience and attractiveness.
3. A new addressograph machine, thanks to the help of the Richmond-Petersburg Area Council which made a gift for this purpose.
4. A new dictating machine, making it possible to handle correspondence and a recording of interviews and discussions.
5. New Brochures have been published and distributed-
6. New, quardruplicate membership forms have been printed and distributed. This has revolutionized our efficiency and tremendously reduced the time factor in processing membership records.
7. We have changed to a new form of check, which makes counter-signing of checks, and records more efficient.
8. A new and modern sign, bearing the name of VCHR was donated and placed on the door leading into the office.
9. New letterheads have been put into use on office stationery, conforming to our new format on the Brochures.

C. Realizing that public relations are an integral part of Human Relations, we have acknowledged every piece of mail, including every gift, regardless of amount. We have also made up a selected mailing list,with key persons throughout the State now receiving any and all information promptly. Newsletters are sent periodically to the entire membership.

D. We still need additional staff personel, and a timetable has been set for June 1, for employing an Associate Director, and adding secretarial help. (For further details concerning this employment, see the Financial Section enclosed).

II. Around the state with the local councils:

A. New Councils:

1. Our only new council during this past quarter is the Charlottesville, High School Council. This council was given affiliation at the last Board meeting. They have nineteen charter members with Miss Elizabeth Chief, 1108 Wellford Street, Charlottesville, as President.

OFFICERS Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, *President* Dr. Frank Daniel, *1st Vice-President* Mrs. George A. Eddy, *2nd Vice-President* Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

B. Prospective Councils in the making:

1. The Williamsburg Study Group, which has been a co-operating group for sometime, voted in March to ask for affiliation at our next Board Meeting. This is a strong group which has made a thorough study of the existing facts in human relations within their area. This group was the first to contribute its financial quota to our 1962 Budget, and asked that their quota be raised. This has been done by action of the State Finance Committee from $100 to $400. This is a FIRST in the field of financing.

2. The Loudoun County co-operating group has just requested that the Executive Director come and speak to this group, with the possibility of their seeking affiliation.

3. Mr. M. C. Martin, Board Member from Danville, called two days ago. He had sent some of our Brochures to selected persons within that City, and had a very favorable letter from Dr. Robert L. McCan, Pastor of the First Baptist (White) Church of Danville. Dr. McCan visited Mr. Martin later urging that the two get together a group of interested persons in Danville, invite the Executive Director to come and speak to the group, and that a council be formed there immediately. Dates for this are now being worked out.

4. On March 12, the Executive Director spent the night on Hollins College Campus. While there, he discussed with students the possibilities of organizing a local council. This discussion took place at the invitation of officers of a group on campus known as CONTACT. Prospects are good for a College Council at Hollins near Roanoke.

C. Operation Extension:

1. See an attached copy of OPERATION EXTENSION, which will explain this project.

2. The State Officers have divided the State according to Congressional Districts, and Chairmen for each Area have been appointed. Responses have been good, and we anticipate new councils to come from this plan.

D. Local Council Activities:

1. Richmond-Petersburg Area Council has been revolutionized. See attached program, entitled PROGRAM 1962-1963. This entire program was adopted at a meeting of the local board on Tuesday, and the program is being published with details filled in. A copy of the printed and complete program will be sent when it comes off the press. [redacted], I have a letter this morning from Dr. Ralph Bunche of the United Nations, accepting the February 21, 1963 date. Also John Fields, Executive Director of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, has accepted the November date. All other speakers, dates and places of meeting have been confirmed.

b. This council has now officially set as its membership goal, 1,000 members by January 1, 1963. They now have near 600 members.

c. Council members have been active in bringing about desegregation of Richmond Hotels, Hot Shopps, and are working on S & W Cafeteria. A group has approached the Neighborhood Theaters and are negotiating with them to move in desegregation. However, much more could be done by this council as an active force within Richmond, and some attention is being given to this aspect of their work.

2. A story of the Blacksburg Council is now being written, and as soon as it is finished, a copy will be sent to SRC. In fact two copies will be sent, and it is requested that one copy be attached to this report. This council is strong; has a good image within the community, and is doing things in the fields of Merit Employment and eating establishment desegregation. However, their greatest breakthrough is that now every church in Blacksburg has both invited the council to meet in their building, and also have invited a panel made up of council members to interpret the work of the council to their people at a church public meeting. ANOTHER FIRST.

3. Bluefield Area Council: Membership in this council is growing. Rev. N. W. Looney, the council President, recently sent a strong letter to local hotels and motels, indicating the embarrassment caused by not being able to house a Negro minister who was invited to participate as guest minister in a city-wide preaching mission. The letter was sent under the complete approval and endorsement of both the Bluefield Area Council on Human Relations and the Bluefield Ministerial Assn. The Rev. Mr. Looney also appeared before the West Virginia Governor's Commission on Human Rights at the State Capital, seeking aid and assistance of the State Commission in improving conditions in Bluefield. A favorable response was accorded Rev. Looney. An instructor of Bluefield State College, a Negro, Felix L. Paul, voiced his unwillingness to live and work in a city like Bluefield because of its poor relations racially. Paul's views were carried by all major newspapers within a wide area under an AP caption. The Bluefield Chamber of Commerce recently sponsored a special supplement to the local Sunday paper on Bluefield State (Integrated, but formerely all-Negro) College. This was a positive and wholesome contribution. The Bluefield International Student Service Committee is having splendid success and is doing much to further better human relationships in Bluefield.

4. Fairfax County continues to move ahead. Recent meetings have included the following topics: Teachers and School Desegregation; Housing, with a Governmental Housing Official as speaker; and Harold Fleming speaking on "General Views of Race Relations". The main interest of this Council is a renewed interest and effort in broadening housing opportunities for Negroes in the County. They have also been concentrating on employment opportunities and public accomodations.

5. Charlottesville Council: "Housing for Negroes", "The Negro in Politics", and "The New Negro", were topics for each ~~moth~~ month during the past quarter. Renewed interest has developed in housing, and one white church is considering sponsoring a 6-family apartment house, under the Federal Loan at low interest to non-profit groups, to help Negro low-income families find adequate housing. Professor Garrett, of Univ. of Va., has been adamant in his support of Carlton Putnam's book, "Race and Reason". However, several of Garrett's colleagues have taken him to task, and have done a good job in off-setting this heresy in Charlottesville.

6. Lynchburg Council: This Council is in sad shape. It has a poor image within the community, and Dr. Kenneth Morland has been under heavy attack, as has SRC within the City. Watch for the name Landon B. Lane, head of the Lane Cedarchest plant in Altavista, Virginia. The YMCA refused to allow VCHR's Annual Meeting to be held in Lynchburg in November. This action was taken by the Board of YMCA. Although the E. C. Glass High-School is desegregated, and there seems to be the possibility of a grade-a-year plan for desegregation in the realm of possibility, Lynchburg is at its peak of resistance. Ministers are being run off, and the city remains a hot-bed of fright and the big lies.

7. Arlington Council: This council is plagued by the fact that there are two other liberal groups organized under other titles working within the County. However, the CHR meets regularly; circulated a report on segregation in Bowling Alleys and Motels; and is preparing a statement on Housing for the record of U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

8. Roanoke Council: This council has had some success in negotiations with City Fathers in employment of Negroes. "Operation - Dump Truck" is the title of one such project to get Negro dump-truck drivers on city owned trucks. Negotiations have also been held with heads of some industries. Rev. Schwartz and his Christian Anti-Communist Outfit, held a workshop in Roanoke recently over a two day period with eighty-five persons showing up at some time during their stay. The hottest thing in Roanoke recently, was the appearance of Dr. John Bennett of Union Theological Seminary of NYC, ~~who~~ as a speaker at Hollins College. After Dr. Bennett had come and gone,

the Roanoke Times ran a long editorial listing all of the organizations to which either Dr. Bennett had ever belonged, spoken or had allowed his name to be associated in any way. The organizations which had ever been accused of being pink were pointed out, with the conclusion being left that Dr. Bennett was a pink. Hollins College faculty, Bishop Marmion, and individuals got into the act, and for about ten days Roanoke had a free-for-all, with Bennett sending an article. The Roanoke Times tried to re-state its intentions, and goofed in so trying, Soon it went.

8. Alexandria Council: Mrs. Eileen Eddy, the President, has been in Europe for the past three months, thus the council has only carried on its regular meetings. However, she returned on March 29, and one can conclude that things will pick up again.

9. Fredericksburg Council: Small - active - and influential as a voice within the community; plus some accomplishments in equal employment.

10. Norfolk and Newport News Councils: Inactive - stale- dormant or dead, but actually, disgustingly lacking in leadership at local level. Refuse to answer mail, ask for help, or accept my invitation to talk.

11. Jefferson Council (U. of Va.) This council was finally accepted by the Student Government, and allowed to meet on campus and use campus facilities as a human group. The President of this council and the president of the Charlottesville High-School Council plan to be married sometime in the not-to-distant future, and have asked the Executive Director to perform the wedding ceremony.

12. Fairfax County Junior Council (High School): This council plans a retreat for April 27-28, and has asked both the Jefferson and Charlottesville High School Councils to participate in this retreat. The Executive Director will be a speaker for this event.

13. Prince William and Staunton groups are inactive at the present time.

III. Financial Report: December will be added since it is included in matching funds-

A. Income:	December	January	February	March	Totals
Contributions.....	812.29	1731.00	628.50	1000.10	4171.89
New South Subscriptions.	98.00	96.00	122.00	82.00	398.00
Membership Dues.....	240.10	454.10	346.50	321.00	1361.70
S.R.C.....	100.00	975.00			1075.00
Miscelleaneous.....			249.25	25.00	274.25
Totals.....	1250.39	3256.10	1346.25	1428.10	7280.84
B. Expenditures:		1734.38	1854.94	1125.14	

C. Balance on hand 4/1/62 $1450.11

D. Comments:

1. According to our understanding, we have now reached our matching fund quota, as set up by SRC, which entitles us to receive $3300.00 as matching fund from SRC.

2. We have asked the William C. Whitney Foundation for a grant of $10,000.00 per year over a three year period, for the purpose of employing an Associate Director, and expanding our work. We have been told by the Foundation Secretary that this request would be taken up at the next meeting of their Board of Directors in mid-April.

3. The Executive Director was told by this Foundation's Virginia Representitive, Mr. Michael Straight (who has now been elected to the Fairfax County's Board of Directors) that we could expect some help which would, for this year at least, be determined by the amount of funds now available or on hand. Mr. Straight said that the Foundation Budget is allocated in the Fall. Thus it is presumed, that a portion of this request

will be forthcoming immediately, should the Board act favorably on it. Therefore, we are preparing ourselves for the following action:

a. Should we receive as much as $5000.00 per year, employ an Associate Director by June 1, 1962, in time for him to attend the Fisk University Race Relations Institute.

b. Should we receive the entire amount, then we would employ also an additional staff secretary, and rent an adjoining room to the office for additional space.

c. I have applications from two good men for the position of Associate Director.

4. Our financial situation looks rather good from the State level. However, we feel that it can be strengthened very much through the additions of new local councils, and through a growing concern and respect for our work over the state.

5. We would appreciate SRC continuing to seek financial help in order that we may be assured of an Associate Director.

6. We are establishing some type of a special Committee for the purpose of seeking additional help, should the Whitney Foundation either fail to come through, or should they fail to come through with the total request.

IV. The Prince Edward Story:

A. The legal status: The Virginia State Supreme Court ruled that the County Board of Supervisors were not required by the State Constitution to operate public schools. Or, to be technical, the Court ruled that according to the mandamus filed, the Court refused to order Prince Edward's board of supervisors to appropriate funds to re-open public schools in the County.

B. On Wednesday, April 4, 1962, Judge Orin Lewis extended an injunction prohibiting Prince Edward County from using public funds for private education as long as public schools remain closed. He said this further injunction would remain in effect until a further order of his court. Judge Lewis said that it was his intention to dispose of the case within 30 to 40 days and set May 18 to hear various motions which may be before him. He gave the Negroes until April 16, and the county and state, until May 1, to file any additional motions. The County counsel, J. Segar Gravatt, said that he would file a motion that Judge Lewis dissolve the injunction, and to dismiss the entire federal proceedings, upon the basis that the Negroes had failed to carry out a former directive from Judge Lewis to have the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals decide the legality of the school closings in light of both the United States and the Virginia Constitutions.

C. This is a continuing effort on the part of Prince Edward to grasp for straws, and to continue for as long as legally possible to keep the status quo. The Federal Courts still have the questions: (1) Whether the Fourteenth Amendment permits the county to close public schools to avoid compliance with the Supreme law of the land, and (2) Whether under any circumstances public funds may be used for the direct or indirect support of "private" schools which exclude Negroes because of race.

D. The American Friends Service Committee has placed Mr. Harry Boyte, P. O. Box 278, Farmville, Virginia, in Prince Edward County. Mr. Boyte seems to me to be a well qualified and capable person to work within the situation. Being a white person, he should be able to explore wider fronts than former persons placed by AFSC.

E. Many feel that schools will be opened in Prince Edward this Fall, with public schools being attended primarily, if not exclusively, by Negroes, with Whites continuing to attend the "private" schools. If this should become the case, it seems to me that several things could be done: (1) Have white teachers make application to teach in the public schools. (2) Have Negroes apply for admission to the "private" schools. If both applications mentioned are denied, then there would be a strong case showing that the "private" vs. public systems are designed primarily to continue a segregated school system, and that public money could be denied the "private" system.

V. Virginia Inter-group Agency being formed:

On Monday, March 5, several heads of inter-group agencies met to explore the possibility of organizing what might be called A VIRGINIA INTER-AGENCY COUNCIL. There was a good response, and a Committee was appointed to get the idea on the road. We have now scheduled two meetings - one for Monday, April 16, with Dr. E.E.Haddock, a member of the Virginia State Senate, as speaker. We plan to explore or analyze the recent session of the General Assembly, especially Senate Bills 184 and 185, which have now been signed by the Governor, making it unlawful for two or more persons to congregate in front of any business establishment to (quote from bill 185) "wilfully and maliciously injuring another in his reputation, trade, business or profession by any means whatsoever..." The second meeting is scheduled for May 17 in the Library of Virginia Union University, with John Fields as speaker. Prior to the Library meeting, John Fields will have Dinner with the heads of all local councils of VCHR at the home of the President of the Richmond council. We are attempting to have some outstanding people within Government come to us and hope to be able to translate their message to the grass-roots level of this state.

VI. Recent Board Action of VCHR:

The Board voted to set up a Committee to approach the Governor asking that a bi-racial commission be established by his office. This Committee has been appointed. The Board also set up a Committee on VCHR Publicity, and this Committee has been appointed. Also, the Board approved a Committee on Resolutions, and this Committee has also been appointed. These actions are in addition to approval of "Operation Extension" which is explained elsewhere in this report.

VII. Around the state in general:

A. Richmond opened its CHILD CARE CENTER two or three months ago. This is a state service for mentally and emotionally disturbed children. After accepting one Negro child as a patient, this center abruptly cut off such policy, stating the decision had come from the top state official, presumably the Governor. The Governor has denied this, and has promised an investigation.

B. Virginius Dabney, Editor of Richmond's Times-Dispatch, speaking in Portsmouth expressed concern over the planned voter registration drive in Southside Virginia. He cautioned that pushing "too fast" would bring about trouble.

C. Martin Luther King, Ralph Abernathy and Wyatt Tee Walker arrived in Virginia by plane the last week in March. They were greeted at the airport amidst T. V. cameras and newsmen, and King stated that his group was here to make a whirlwind tour of the state on behalf of voter registration. King stated that a Negro could be elected to the U.S. Congress from the Fourth District. The party went out on a door-to-door canvass for voter registration in several cities within the state. In Lynchburg the group was joined by over 100 volunteers, with 27 of these being white. A reception in Petersburg for the group drew a turn-away crowd of over 1300 to a mass meeting. However, upon leaving the state, other Negro group leaders have estimated that he took with him some $3500 of needed money from Virginia.

D. The newly purchased home in Norfolk by a Negro couple was racked by fire and explosives on Saturday, March 31, just three days before the couple planned to move into the white neighborhood. The F. B. I. has offered assistance in solving the case.

E. Arlington County's Board of Supervisors voted in March to refuse allocation or appropriation of money to be used as tuition grants for children attending private schools. This was in complete defiance of the General Assembly, but nonetheless was done.

F. The U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals is now ready to hear suits attacking the Virginia Pupil Placement Board's assignment policies in Roanoke.

G. A suit against Virginia's seating laws filed against the City of Richmond, with the Mosque, Richmond's largest auditorium, being the specific case in point, is still pending a decision. Those who filed the suit asked that a decision be delayed until the past session of the General Assembly had closed.

VIII. Concluding remarks:

A. Virginia suffers tremendously for lack of Newspaper coverage of the progressive or liberal point of view. In fact, I can't think of a more needed service, nor a greater obstacle or barrier to our work. This fact alone contributes to the over-all conservative political climate and apathy of the citizens of the state.

B. As has been shown, each of our local councils have projected a different image to the people within their respective areas, however, there are ways to improve upon those who have the wrong image. To improve the image of a council, I suggest:

a. Make surveys of the existing situation within an area. Print the results and blanket the community with objective facts. This has an effect of letting the people know, and many for the first time, where their area stands in human relations and in discriminatory practices toward minority groups. This creates a climate of shame and concern among numbers of previously uncommitted people.

b. Seek to enlarge the local council's membership, drawing into the group responsible persons within the community. Where this is done, the opposition has a lesser audience and influence.

c. Never fail to negotiate, talk, hold discussion meetings, seminars, and work shops of an educational nature. Educate the constituency as well as potential members. This type of programming lends itself to creating an atmosphere or climate which accepts or is subject to change.

d. Build a monthly, twelve month program in advance and include all areas of concern within a year's work.

e. Place well-known responsible persons on Boards and Executive Committees, but do not be taken in by the illusion that these make the best officers of a local council. Look for new comers into this dimension with enthusiasm, vigor and energy as officers. Many times these will be women who have time and dedication to get the local work done.

f. Develop a close relationship and line of communication with other inter-group agencies within the local community. Know what others are doing and in what fields these have had success. Wherever it doesn't conflict with basic philosophy, work with other groups, and never be too concerned as to which agency gets the credit when accomplishments in any field are made.

g. Make long-ranged plans and evaluate periodically. Never be caught up in a short ranged or momentary gain without understanding clearly the long ranged view, and objectives.

h. Keep a list of Governmental Agencies and names where you may call, write or look for the right information and help. Cultivate a relationship with these by reporting any matter regardless of your estimate of importance.

i. Let the membership know what is going on, both within the local council, the state, the South or Nation, yea, even the world. They might not get this from any other source.

j. Develop active committees within every area of concern. Speak through these committees to the political powers. Voice opinions. Speak out. Exercise while it remains our freedom to be heard through speech, either orally or written.

k. Encourage people to speak as individuals to their Congressmen and Senators, both State and National. The bottling up of the Putnam Book Resolution in Committee, proves that still, even within Virginia, that the people have a voice and influence.

We must stay as busy as Bees, for our opposition is as busy as Sons of Bees! (copied)

Your Virginia Executive Heslip M. Lee

Richmond-Petersburg Area

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROGRAM 1962-1963

APRIL

Chairman	Mr. Lewis I. Held
Program	Law Enforcement
Date	April 25, Wednesday
Place	St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 819 E. Grace Street
Time	8:00 P.M.
Co-Hostess	Mrs. Robert C. Duvall, Jr.

MAY

* Chairman	Dr. James F. Nicholas
Program	Concert Students of the College
Date	May 6, Sunday
Place	Virginia State College
Time	3:30 P.M.
Co-Hostess	Mrs. Laverte W. Jones

JUNE

Chairman	Miss Rachael Wylie
Program	Lay ambassador to Hungary, Mr. John Grant
Date	June 21, Thursday
Place	Westhampton Methodist Church
Time	8:00 P.M.
Co-Hostess	Miss Mary Finch

JULY

Chairman	Dr. Irvin Elligan
Program	Study groups; Subject: Housing, Education, Voting Mr. Preston Taylor Dr. H. I. Willett Dr. Wm. F. Reid
Date	July 19, Thursday
Place	Northminster Baptist Church (air conditioned)
Co-Hostess	

SEPTEMBER Picnic

Chairman	Miss Betsy Rice
Program	Report from July Study groups on Education, Housing, Voting
Moderator	Dr. Ross Mackenzie
Social Director	Mr. Glenn Bannerman, swimming, fishing, nature walks
Date	September 6, Thursday
Place	Camp Hanover, Map in program
Time	Social hour 4:00-6:15 buffet supper; program 7:30 P.M.
Co-Hostess	Miss Katie Sue Echols Reservations necessary
Address	6504 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia

September	Art Exhibit
* Chairman	Mrs. Wayne Batty
Program	Art Exhibit, arranged through the Richmond Area University Center
Date	September 23, Sunday
Place	Jewish Center
Time	7:00-10:00 P.M.
Co-Hostess	Mrs. Jacob Cohn

OCTOBER

Chairman	Dr. Malcolm McIver
Program	Panel from foreign students living in Richmond
Exhibit	Chairman, Mrs. Charlotte Harris, Dr. Henry Brimm, Mrs.S.A.Lapsley Tangible Art objects from our heritage. All day Monday
Date	October 22, Monday
Place	Schauffler Hall
Time	Coffee 7:00-8:00 P.M., foreign dessert party
Co-Hostess	Mrs. W. McIlwaine Thompson

*** NOVEMBER**

Chairman	Mr. Newman Hamblet
Program:	Equal Employment
Date	November 20, Tuesday
Place	George Wythe High School
Time	8:00 P.M.

DECEMBER

Chairman	Dr. C. C. Gamble
Program	Annual Dinner Meeting
Date	December 7, Friday
Place	Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church
Time	6:15 P.M.
Co-Hostess	Mrs. Marshall Dendy

December "Amahl" - Mosque: Director, Mr. Wayne Batty, Department Recreation

*** JANUARY**

Chairman	Dr. Thomas H. Henderson
Program	Concert Students from Virginia Union University
Date	January 6, Sunday
Place	Mosque
Time	3:30 P.M.

FEBRUARY

Chairman	Dr. J. L. Blair Buck
Program	Dr. Ralph A. Bunche, United Nations
Date	February 21, Thursday (tentative)
Place	Mosque or Dinner at John Marshall for 900 in the ballroom
Time	8:00 P.M.

Host and Hostess: Mr. and Mrs. Roger D. Johnson and Dr.and Mrs.Tinsley L.Spraggins

MARCH

Chairman	Mrs. John J. Daly
Program	Cultural Opportunities within our area
Date	March 21
Place	Auditorium Benedictine High School
Time	8:00 P.M.
Co-Hostess	

* Please note change of day

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
April 14, 1962

FINANCIAL DISCUSSION:

I. Present Financial Status:

We have now reached our matching quota of $4500.00 as established by SRC for 1962. This means that we are now eligible to receive from SRC $3300.00 for this accomplishment.

A. Income:

	December	January	February	March
1. Contributions	812.29	1731.00	628.50	1000.10
2. NEW SOUTH	98.00	96.00	122.00	82.00
3. Membership	240.10	454.10	346.50	321.00
4. SRC		975.00		
TOTALS	$1150.39	$3256.10	$1097.00	$1403.10

B. Balance on hand April 1, 1962: $1450.11

C. Future income for 1962:

1. SRC Matching quota 3300.00
2. SRC 3-quarter gifts 2925.00
3. Unpaid pledges 2582.00

TOTAL $8807.00

D. Conclusion:

1. Money taken in first four months of budget year: $6906.59
2. Money to come in from committed sources: 8807.00

Total $15713.59

3. Money yet to come from some source $3786.41

II. Whitney Foundation: request:

A. We have asked for $10,000.00 per year for a three year period.

B. We are to hear from the Foundation by May 1, 1962.

C. Some alternatives:

1. Should the Foundation grant come through in full, move ahead immediately in employing additional staff personel, including an Associate Director.
2. Should one-half of the request be granted, employ an Associate Director.
3. Should less than $5,000 per year be granted, then seek out other Foundations for supplement to bring amount up to at least this amount, preferably $10,000.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Agenda
Executive Committee
April 14, 1962

Place of meeting: Patrick Henry Hotel, Roanoke-

I. The following committees, appointed by the President, must have the approval of the Executive Committee:

A. Publicity: Mr. Carl Auvil, Chairman, Mr. Thomas Young, Dr. Aubrey Brown, Miss Susie Peach Foster, Mr. Douglas Adams, Dr. L. B. Allen and Mr. Benjamin Muse.

B Resolutions: Rev. Hubert Beckwith, Chairman, Mr. Bert Seidman, Mr. Carl Auvil.

II. Action on an application from Williamsburg for affiliation with VCHR.

III. Discussion of financial plan for adding an Associate Director.

IV. Discussion of implementing the plan "Operation Extension".

V. Discuss time and place for our Annual Meeting this Fall.

VI. Discuss Summer and/or Fall Workshops.

VII. Discuss SRC's suggestions on Eating Establishments.

VIII. Discuss representitives for May 17, meeting in Richmond.

IX. New of General Business.

Dr. Frank Daniel, First Vice-President, will be presiding today, in the absence of our President, Dr. Thomas Henderson, who is engaged in the Negro College Fund Drive Meeting which is being held in conflict with our meeting. Dr. Henderson sends his regrets and best wishes to the Executive Committee.

Lunch will be served in the Virginia Room at 12:30 at a cost of $1.50 per person. Other members of the Board living in the Roanoke Area will join us for lunch.

-REPORT ON OPERATION EXTENSION

April 14, 1962

The State has been divided according to the ten Congressional Districts for the purpose of implementing "Operation Extension". Chairmen have been appointed as follows:

First District: W. R. Walker and Ed Kollman as co-chairmen (No response as yet)

Second District: Dan Bowers and Thomas Young as co-chairmen (No response as yet)

Third District: Aubrey Brown as Chairman (Has agreed to serve)

Fourth District: .Earl McClenney (Has agreed to serve)

Fifth District: M. C. Martin and Samuel Newman (Both have agreed to serve)

Sixth District: W. Carroll Brooke and Mrs. George Mattus (Both have agreed to serve)

Seventh District: Frank Daniel and David Scull: (Daniel has agreed to serve, but no response from Scull as yet)

Eighth District: Thomas T. Hammond and Mrs. Eugene Foster (Neither are able to serve)

Ninth District: N. W. Looney and Mrs. Agnes Peery (Rev. Looney is unable to serve but no response from Mrs. Peery as yet)

Tenth District: Mrs. George Eddy and Mrs. Robert Lorenz (Mrs. Eddy has agreed to serve, but no response from Mrs. Lorenz)

Dr. McClenney is working on the formation of a local council in Lawrenceville.

Mr. Martin and Dr. Newman are doing the same in Danville, and having good success.

Mrs. Theodate Souder has invited the Executive Director to Purcellville with hopes of obtaining affiliation of a Loudoun County group.

Students at Hollins College are working for affiliation of a College group there.

A PROPOSAL FOR

OPERATION EXTENSION
of
THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

THE NEED

Formation of human relations chapters in every possible area in Virginia. It is obvious that far more help is needed for this purpose than could be provided by an employed staff.

A PLAN

The president and director, or a special Extension Committee, should set up, within the ten Congressional Districts, or some modification thereof, extension arms of the State Council, composed of the members of the Board living within those boundaries, plus any other particularly interested and helpful members from local chapters.

These groups shall be given primary responsibility for establishing HR units in all possible sections of their area. They will know key people in each locality who will provide an organization basis. They may request Board members from elsewhere in the state to suggest the names of other people in each community who might be expected to be interested and responsive.

The chairman of each area unit should arrange a conference or dinner with interested local leaders to explore organization possibilities, taking with him other Board members of the area group or helpful leaders from elsewhere in the state. It is thought that officers and other leaders of the State Council should be used whenever possible so as to free our employed leadership for training programs and other forms of cultivation which Board members may not be able, or find the time, to do so well.

IT IS, THEREFORE, RECOMMENDED:

-- That the State Board approve such an extension program and organization as is here outlined and that it authorize the designation of units for the procedures which are here projected.

(Names of non-Board members who would be particularly good for this program should be suggested by local leaders. Also, a list of possible contacts in unorganized areas should be begun.)

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

114 B BROAD-GRACE ARCADE RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA Phone MI. 9-0872

Heslip Lee, Executive Director

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

A PROPOSAL FOR

OPERATION EXTENSION

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OFFICERS Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, *President* Dr. Frank Daniel, *1st Vice-President* Mrs. George A. Eddy, *2nd Vice-President* Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Boa rd Meeting
May 5, 1962

A G E N D A

Presiding:. . . . . .The Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr.
Chairman

Invocation

Roll Call and Minutes:. . . . . The Rev. John I. Kilby,-
Secretary

Treasurer's Report: . . . . . I. P. Stanback
Treasurer

Reports of Administrative Committees:

Executive	Nominations
Finance	Membership

Reports of Program Committees:

Program	Education
Citizenship	Economics and Employment
Community Development	Religion and Human Relations

Report and Discussion of Foundation Grant Requests:

DISCUSSION

1. What progress should the present climate make possible?

2. What are the significant findings from the Congressional District Conferences:

3. In what frame of reference can SCCHR serve small town and rural areas?

4. What reorientation, if any, would help present state and local council programs?

Concensus, assignments, proposed calendar, other.

Adjournment

LWD ✓
~~SM~~
Return to MM

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Report
March 1962 - May 1962

Congressional District Conferences - Instead of holding a statewide conference in Columbia this spring as is usually done annually, five Congressional District Conferences were held in four of the six Congressional districts, as follows:

Congressional District	Place Held	Date Held
II	Orangeburg, S.C.	March 25, 1962
IV	Greenville, S.C.	April 1, 1962
V	Rock Hill, S.C.	April 7, 1962
VI	Florence, S.C.	April 15, 1962
IV	Greenville, S.C.	May 14, 1962

Conference chairmen and co-chairmen served in planning and conducting these meetings which were somewhat different in organization and program: the Orangeburg program was primarily a Sunday afternoon mass meeting; the Greenville meetings were approximately two hours in length for discussion and planning in which there was fine participation by a group of selected leaders; in both Rock Hill and Florence there were both morning and afternoon sessions, which were workshops for orientation on new programs designed to assist depressed areas-- technical education, and other facets or area redevelopment and rural development.

All officers and chairmen of state-wide program committees provided leadership in one or more of the district conferences. (See enclosures for samples of programs and news released published and prepared.

The need for information and eagerness to participate in bringing about democratic advances were the most outstanding obversations made at these district conferences. The reaction of the SCCHR executive committee is that the potentiality for further extension of SCCHR services and program to the entire state through development of district organization is sufficient to justify efforts to that end. It is hoped that eventually the development of program in the respective districts will offer a partial solution to the hitherto unresolved problem of developing a participating membership when there have been so many members-at-large (those who reside in communities where there are no local councils).

Finance: Plans and Progress - The Finance Committee plans to set up bi-racial teams to serve as Special Gifts Committees to work in as many of the Congressional districts as workers are available.

The Quarterly Finance Report is enclosed. Progress, though slow, is being made toward earning the SRC matching grant, which SCCHR hopes to claim before the end of the extension date.

Membership: Problems and Promise - In spite of the improvement in the official climate in South Carolina regarding demands for change in the status of race relations, the obvious gap between the intellectual assent and lagging emotions is such with many of the best trained and most influential leaders (especially white persons), that the problem of securing new members remains difficult.

Board of Directors and Executive Committee Meetings - The executive committee which was held two meetings this quarter has been strengthened by the addition of the new second vice president, Dr. J. Sherrard Rice, who is the popular and influential pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Columbia, S.C.

The spring meeting of the board of directors was preceded by meetings of the membership and program committees respectively. A new meeting place was afforded by the hospitality of the Holy Comforter Episcopal Church, Columbia, S.C., the rector of which is a SCCHR officer and also serves as president of the Midlands (central South Carolina) Rectors group. (Integrated Lenten Services were planned and conducted by this group for the first time this year.)

New members were added to the Board to fill unexpired vacancies. A complete list of the 1962 Board of Directors is enclosed.

Heightened interest and participation of board members is noted with encouragement.

Program Committee at Work -

1. Ed. and the schools
2. Econ. and Employment
3. Community Affairs
4. Citizenship
5. The Church and human relations
6

S. C. Student Countil on Human Relations

Field Foundation Grant to SCCHR (see page 7)

This and That

Also, the widely scattered membership has made it almost impossible for an organization of such limited resources as SCCHR to invlove members ib a continuous program and thus retain interest and enthusiasm. In 1961, 586 persons were financial participants of SCCHR. A number of these were contributors only, a few large, but mostly small. Approximately 15 to 20 organizations made gifts of varying sizes. So far in 1962 there are 488 participants, 122 of whom are new this year. Members have been drawn from 80 different South Carolina communities. There are only seven (7) local councils, one of which is an inter-collegiate council.

Program Committees at Work:

Education and the Schools - This committee has continued to gather data on the program of Technical Education which is now in process of rapid development in S.C. Discussions of this program have been included in local groups and in each of the District meetings of SCCHR which have been held this quarter. This program gives promise of a change in the policy of the state. The role of the Council has largely been to elect citizens in local communities in the Technical Education program in the process of development and to encourage key persons to urge qualified Negroes to make applications at the proper time. This process will be continued.

As a result of the conference which a group of Negro college presidents held with Mr. A.L.M. Wiggins, Chairman of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Higher Education (reported last quarter) one of the Presidents and another Negro educator have been appointed to the Standard Committee for Higher Education. We believe this is the first appointment of Negroes since 1954.

The Committee this spring focused its efforts on a Citizens Forum on Education, held in Columbia at the Richland County Public Library on April 24. This program, with outstanding educators participating in a panel discussion, centered attention on some of the most pressing problems in education in S.C.: South Carolina's comparative ranking in the states; school drop-outs; Federal Aid to Education; Higher Education. A group of about 60 Columbia citizens attended. Persons in attendance have expressed an interest in a follow-up.

Economics and Employment - At a meeting of this committee to which a prominent member of organized labor has been added, it was reported that although labor gave strong support to the legislation which later established the area redevelopment administration, no labor representatives had as yet been placed on either the statewide committee or on any of the twentythree county committees which were in process of being set up. It was urged that the SCCHR executive director make contacts with officials in the state who are knowledgeable about this and related programs and bring suggestions to the next meeting as to best steps to take for insuring more democratic and representative committees. Accordingly, visitswere made to the representative in S.C. of the U.S. Department of Commerce concerning the Area Redevelopment program, and to the officer in the S.C. State Development Board who is responsible for the coordination of all of the Federal programs operating in South Carolina to promote economic development.

Continuous contact is being maintained with the state office of the Technical Education program. Early in April, the executive director was invited to participate in a staff conference, during which a discussion of the program from the point of view of equality of training opportunities was held for approximately two hours. In addition to the three professional staff members at the state level, professionals are being employed to staff centers in Greenville, Spartanburg, Darlington-Florence,

Orangeburg, and in other centers as they are set up. All personnel are being given informal human relations training.

The Greenville County on Human Relations is actively working to place Negroes for training in the Center there. No report of results received to date. However, due to the efforts of a committee activated by the SCCHR vice chairman, two Negroes are currently being trained in Orangeburg for placement in the new Utica plant being opened there.

SCCHR is continuing its activity in informing Negroes and encouraging them to get in on the ground floor of the Technical Education training, and of the new jobs which depend upon it. Responses are gratifying and in spite of the rigid and difficult tests which are administered by the Employment Service. Reports continue to come in of new jobs opening to Negroes; latest of these is of the employment of young Negro high school graduates in a new industry in York, S.C.

The S.C. Conference of NAACP Branches held a conference on job opportunities at Allen University in late May in which the SCCHR executive director participated. Mr. George Butler of the President's Committee on Equal Job Opportunities gave outstanding leadership. Efforts are being made to up-grade Negroes in Federal installations.

At the May meeting of the Jasper-Hampton Council on Human Relations, Mr. L.S. James, chairman of the SCCHR committee on Economics and Employment, discussed the possible contribution which well run Credit Unions might make to Negroes efforts to achieve a greater degree of economic independence; how Credit Unions are organized and operated, etc. As a result, the Council voted to form a Credit Union and the S.C. State supervisor of Federal Credit Unions under the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has been scheduled to organize a minimum of one hundred families on June 27.

Community Affairs - SCCHR cooperated with the S.C. Labor Council AFL-CIO in calling a bi-racial educational meeting on the Kennedy program for health insurance through social insurance to discuss the provisions of HR 4222, the King Anderson Bill, and other proposals for medical aid to the aged.

A member of the speakers bureau of the Labor Council participated in one of the District Conferences. Through a summer project to involve the S.C. St udent Council on Human Relations chairman on the SCCHR staff as an interne, efforts will be made to set up an exchange of speakers at the local level by labor and human relations councils.

The chairman of the community affairs committee continues to be active in promoting commuuity programs for senior citizens and is working cooperatively with the S.C. Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

Housing is a major interest and individuals are studying Federal and municipal programs as they are progressing in several communities. However, no action programs have yet been undertaken.

An emerging interest of this committee is the challenge to the "separate but equal" practices permitted in hospitals which have received funds under the Hill-Burton Act. Information will be spread and an action program undertaken when the courts rule on this matter.

Citizenship - An educational program continues on the relationship between illiteracy and voter-registration, as does also recruitment of teacher-trainees for the Dorchester Citizenship School at McIntosh, Georgia, conducted as a project of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

This committee promoted an effort to reduce the injection of the race issue into the gobernatorial campaign this year. To that end, an influential leader contacted the major candidates, both of whom agreed to avoid the issue, if possible, and to be as positive as conditions would permit. Happily, to date the campaign has been on an unusually high level in this regard; only one candidate, generally considered too erratic to earn serious consideration, has treated the race issue negatively.

The citizenship committee proposes to follow through on action endorsed by the SCCHR board of directors to draw up a constructive program for progress to present to the incoming governor soon after he takes office.

The Church and Human Relations - Based in Columbia, this committee held its first meeting on April 4. The committee is still in the process of exploratory conversation and planning. The members of this committee have a deep committment to a Christian approach in race relations and recognize the moral responsibilities of the church in this area. It is also recognized that the white churches in S.C. have been reluctant to give forthright leadership. Specific suggestions which emerged from the first meeting included the following: gathering the names of the "already concerned" in our churches from each of the major denominations; development of a bi-racial study program in places where Councils of United Church Women are not working on an inclusive basis (according to our information there are only two integrated UCW in the state); urging new media to include outstanding national human relations programs or those produced by radio-television department of the National Council of Churches. The process of compiling lists of the "already concerned" has begun. It is the hope of this committee that eventually such people might be brought together in small groups in local communities as concerned churchmen. Many such individuals have a tremendous sense of isolation on this issue and are therefore fearful to "witness" to their convictions. A sub-committee of Church Women in Columbia has been selected and will meet within a few days to set-up a program of study for the Columbia area.

Conversation Concerning Desegregation.- On April 13, a small group of Columbia leaders (white) were invited to meet for a luncheon at First Presbyterian Church and a discussion on preparation for desegregation led by Dr. J. Claude Evans of Dallas (formerly of S.C. and Chairman of SCCHR). Dr. Evans pointed out that the steps which were taken in Dallas to effectuate a peaceful and successful desegregation in that city in September 1961. The group present felt that responsible citizens must concern themselves with preparation for desegregation in the immediate future. It was suggested that further discussion with information from such cities as Atlanta would be of value. It is our hope that such information can be channeled to the committees and group of SCCHR as well as to especially invited groups of key leaders.

South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations - had a particularly active program in the spring, highlighted by two week-end conferences. i) March 16-18 a Conference on Voter Registration was held in cooperation with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) at Dorchester, McIntosh,Ga, The S.C. Student C.H.R. planned and promoted this conference. Leadership and training

was directed by the able Citizenship staff of SCLC. Twenty seven South Carolina students from 4 colleges participated in intensive training in Voter Registration. A great deal of enthusiasm for student volunteer leadership in the important field of voter registration was engendered. As a result of the meeting the group from Morris College returned to form a Citizenship Team which has already been used in a number of places in actual organization and training of leaders for voter registration. Benedict College students have cooperated in the already existing project to implement the voter registration program. 2) March 30 - April 1 a general week-end conference on the theme "Freedom with Responsibility" was held at Penn Center, Frogmore, S.C. In the relaxed atmosphere of Penn the barriers and the very real fears which students sometimes feel in any new experience were quickly dispelled. The group attempted, with a theologian and an historian, to reexamine the Christian and historical American heritage and to understand the demands which these make upon students in their present situation. The program dealt with specific situations in S.C. on which constructive action might be possible. Sixty students with some 12 faculty members or leaders from eleven colleges of the state participated (six white colleges; five Negro colleges). The slow but important process of communication and honest confrontation continues in every aspect of the student program. As always, there are students in attandance at these conferences who are experiencing an interracial meeting for the first time.

As an outgrowth of this conference several cultural exchange programs and/or deputations between the colleges have taken place, such as Allen University's invitation to a group from University of S.C. and a Claflin College invitation which brought an enthusiastic group of Clemson students to that campus. Students are being related to significant summer experiences; two of SCCHR leaders are to be participants in the National Student Association (NSA) Human Relations Seminar this summer; another goes to the Encampment for Citizenship. The Student Chairman elected at the Penn Conference, a mature capable student leader from Morris College, will serve as a member of the SCCHR staff on a summer internship.

Major concerns are to relate students to larger community issues and problems in a significant way and to stimulate a growing ferment and concern in the colleges which will make for democratic advances in our state at all levels. The climate of campus opinion as the actual transition to desegregation in the colleges takes place will be crucial. Everything which can be done now may easily mean the difference between a violent or a peaceful, dignified acceptance of desegregation.

Field Foundation Grant to SCCHR - An exploratory visit in New York City relative to identifying foundations through which SCCHR might hopefully receive grants for a comprehensive development was made by the SCCHR executive director, March 12-15. A general proposal accompanied by four sub-proposals was forwarded to the Field Foundation on May 2, 1962. A letter from Mr. Maxwell Hahn dated May 31 quoted a resolution adopted by the board of directors indicated that a two-year grant had been made for one of the sub-proposals and a check for $12,400 for the first year was enclosed.

Efforts will be continued to secure grants for the three other sub-proposals.

This and That - A new contact was made in Union County when the executive director addressed the monthly meeting of the Union and Union County Voters League at the March meeting.

Cooperation with other statewide organizations has been continued by the participation of SCCHR staff in annual meetings of the S.C. Council of United Church Women;

the S.C. Social Welfare Forum; and the Leadership Training Institute held jointly by the S.C. Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Association of University Women, the S.C. Progress Foundation, S.C. Chapter of Senior Citizens of America, and the Extension Division of the University of S.C.

Outstanding Negro speakers who have appeared in South Carolina have been Carl Rowan at the Palmetto Education Association Convention, Dr. Benjamin Mayes at the Benedict College Commencement and Paul Wheeler at the Allen University Commencement.

Field Trips taken by the staff have included visits to the following places this quarter: Calhoun County (three trips); Union; Frogmore; McIntosh, Georgia; New York City; Orangeburg; Greenville (twice); Rock Hill; Charleston; Florence; and Sumter (three times).

Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director

Elizabeth C. Ledeen, Program Director

Charlotte A. Hickman, Membership-Finance Dir.

S.C. Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S.C.
March 26, 1962

For Immediate Release

Columbia, S.C. - The S.C. Council on Human Relations assembled approximately 200 members and friends in Orangeburg on Sunday, March 25, for a spring conference of the eight (8) counties which compose congressional district #2. Mr. Earl Middleton, vice president presided. He brought a report of the 1961 program.

Projecting the 1962 program was a bi-racial panel of six persons related actively to the program areas of the Council. These are: Education and the schools, Economics and employment, Community affairs, Citizenship, Leadership recruitment, and the Church and human relations.

"South Carolina is one of the challenging frontiers in the United States. All citizens working together for the common good may move the state from a disadvantaged to an advantaged position. The crash program in technical education currently being set up at state, area and local levels, will produce skilled workers for incoming industries. Obliteration of poverty and economic development are essential to the future of South Carolina." Thus spoke two of the panelists.

Another panel participant urged personal and social economic planning, basic to economic independence. "Job opportunities based on merit are developing slowly but surely right here in South Carolina," it was reported. "This will upgrade the aspirations of the young in taking training in more difficult training fields, so essential to full manpower utilization," the audience was told.

It was pointed out further that Negroes are now holding responsible professional jobs in many fields in South Carolina. Some of these pioneers were introduced. Among recent placements have been three nurses at the Veterans Hospital, professionals in the Veteran's Administration, at the S.C. State Hospital, in the G.E. plant at Irmo, in the medical laboratory at Fort Jackson, chemists at the Atomic Energy plant in Aiken county, and at textile and other firms in the state, which hold government contracts. Also Governor Hollings has appointed two Negroes to the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED).

"Perhaps no more pressing community challenge remains," it was said, "than to establish the practice of according to all persons free and full use of all public services and facilities." A spot check made between the recent I.C.C. rulings concerning use of transportation terminal facilities and the Supreme Court ruling on equality of service in intra as well as inter-state transportation service showed that there were not many places failing to comply, at least in so far as removing signs carrying racial designations is concerned.

Attention was called to the date that registration books will be open, after which they will be closed until after the June primary and until the first week in July. The importance of citizenship responsibility in that and other areas was urged.

The Rev. Fred M. Reese, president, brought an address in which he stressed the necessity of pooling all the goodwill and intelligence available for producing accommodations in traditional mores demanded by a Christian democracy which is on trial. Communication between responsible leaders of both races is needed if this important task is to be happily accomplished.

The S.C. Council on Human Relations is the only organization in the state which focuses on assisting communities to achieve bi-racially democratic advances; advances based upon the Judea-Christian teachings on brotherhood and justice.

The late Kirkland G. Finley, bishop of the upper diocese of the Episcopal church gave leadership to inter-racial cooperation in S.C. for many years. Outstanding educators, religious leaders from the major faiths and denominations, and others drawn from the professions, business, labor and industry, have by their efforts through the years, laid solid foundations. Upon these beginnings we may build together a better, a more just, and a more progressive South Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DISTRICT CONFERENCE
Sunday, March 25, 1962

PROGRAM
2:30-4:30

Presiding:.....Mr. Earl Middleton, Conference Chairman and First Vice President, SCCHR

CALL TO ORDER

Invocation:.....The Rev. John I. Kilby

Song

Purpose of the Conference:.....Mr. Middleton

Greetings and Introductions:.....Mrs. Alice N. Spearman

SCCHR AT WORK IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND IN THE COMMUNITY
Statements Concerning Program

Special Music

ADDRESS
The Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr., President SCCHR

Invitations:.....Mrs. H. H. Hickman and Mr. I. P. Stanback

Closing Song

Benediction:.....The Rev. H. O. Harvey

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1962 Board of Directors

The Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr. . Chairman
Mr. Earl M. Middleton . . Vice-Chairman The Rev. John I. Kilby . . Secretary
Dr. J. Sherrard Rice . .IIVice-Chairman Mr. I. P. Stanback . . . . Treasurer

Expiration Dates			
1963	Mrs. W. D. Baasel	9-B Daniel Drive	Clemson, S.C.
	*Mr. Thom Billington	THE RECORD, Bluff Road	Columbia, S.C.
1963	Mr. J. Arthur Brown	270½ Ashley Ave.	Charleston, S.C.
	*Dr. Noble Cooper	2200 Hampton St.	Columbia, S.C.
1963	Mrs. R. B. Cunningham	27 Heathwood Circle	Columbia, S.C.
1964	Mrs. J. M. Dabbs	Route # 1	Mayesville, S.C.
1963	Mr. John DeLoach	Route # 1, Box 239	Pineland, S.C.
1964	Mr. S. C. Disher	Reid Street	Darlington, S.C.
1962	Mrs. M.E. Fields	5 President Place	Charleston, S.C.
1963	Mrs. Amy Gathings	459 S. Trade St.	Rock Hill, S.C.
1963	Pres. J. B. Goudlock	Friendship Junior College	Rock Hill, S.C.
1964	Dr. Wil Lou Gray	1851 Devine St.	Columbia, S.C.
1964	Rabbi David Gruber	2717 Heyward St.	Columbia, S.C.
1962	Rev. J. S. Hall	602 E. McAbee Ave.	Greenville, S.C.
1962	Miss Mary Eva Hite	Peachtree St.	Batesburg, S.C.
1964	Mr. L. P. Hollis	P.O. Box 1440	Greenville, S.C.
1962	Rev. F. C. James	215 W. Bartlette St.	Sumter, S.C.
1962	Mr. Esau Jenkins	244 Spring St.	Charleston, S.C.
1962	Dr. Fred Jenkins	1107½ Washington St.	Columbia, S.C.
1964	Mr. Charles Joyner	1015 Henderson St.	Columbia, S.C.
1963	Rev. John I. Kilby	909 Carter St.	Columbia, S.C.
1962	Rev. M. D. McCollum	197 Boulevard	Orangeburg, S.C.
1962	Rev. James McConagle	Box 515	Orangeburg, S.C.
1962	Miss Elsye McKeown	1608 Maple St.	Columbia, S.C.
1964	Mr. Earl Middleton	197 Amelia St.	Orangeburg, S.C.
1962	Mr. J.T.W. Mims	232 S. Livingston St.	Clinton, S.C.
1962	Mr. John Montgomery	THE RECORD, Bluff Road	Columbia, S.C.
1962	Miss A. A. Nelson	2202 Gervais St.	Columbia, S.C.
1963	Rev. I. D. Newman	919½ Washington St.	Columbia, S.C.
1964	Mrs. Marion Paul	2324 Washington St.	Columbia, S. C.
1963	Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr.	Box 186	Central, S.C.
1964	Pres. Odell Reuben	Morris College	Sumter, S.C.
1964	Rev. J. Sherrard Rice	First Presbyterian Church	Columbia, S.C.
1964	Rev. E. E. Riley	Benedict College	Columbia, S.C.
1964	Mr. Gil Rowland	35 West Mountainview	Greenville, S.C.
1964	Mr. A. M. Secrest	THE CHERAW CHRONICLE	Cheraw, S.C.
1963	Mr. Courtney Siceloff	Penn Center	Frogmore, S.C.
1963	Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse	1513 Laurel St.	Columbia, S.C.
1963	Mr. I. P. Stanback	1125½ Washington St.	Columbia, S.C.
1963	Rev. Eben Taylor	1244 N. Ave.	Cayce, S.C.
	*Dr. C. H. Thomas, Jr.	Box 278 State College	Orangeburg, S.C.
	*Mrs. H. E. Thomas	312 Oak Street	Seneca, S.C.
1962	Rev. Z. Townsend	1112 Newberry St.	Aiken, S.C.
1962	Mrs. Mabel P. Washington		Frogmore, S.C.
1962	Miss Christine White	414 Saluda St.	Rock Hill, S.C.
1963	Dr. B. T. Williams	314 W. Bartlette St.	Sumter, S.C.
	*Mrs. Thomas L. Williams	Route 5	Rock Hill, S.C.
1964	Rev. Neal Wyndham	1401 Pickens St.	Columbia, S.C.

* - Elected to fill vacancies until next annual meeting

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1962 Board of Directors

Honorary Life Members

Mr. J. E. Blanton,	Route 1, Box 99	Cordova, S.C.
Dr. J. C. Dabbs	Route 1	Mayesville,S.C.
Miss Mary E. Frayser	229 Johnston St.	Rock Hill,S.C.
Miss Rebecca Reid	29 E. Calhoun St.	Sumter,S.C.

Representatives of Councils on Human Relations

Beaufort Council on Human Relations:

The Rev. Mack Sharpe, Chairman	509 Scott St.	Beaufort,S.C.
Mrs. Helen Christiensen	P.O. Box 228	Beaufort,S.C.

Columbia Council on Human Relations:

The Rev. James C. Fenhagen, Chairman	4669 Oakwood Road	Columbia, S.C.
Mrs. Fannie Phelps Adams	1620 Catawba Ave.	Columbia, S.C.

Columbia Student Council on Human Relations:

Mr. Dan Carter, Chairman	University S.C.	Columbia, S.C.
Mr. Paul Andrew Cash	Benedict College	Columbia, S.C.

Greenville Council on Human Relations:

Fr. Gordon Krahe,O.F.M., Chairman	307 Gower Street	Greenville,S.C.
Mrs. E. L. McPherson	154 Greenacre Road	Greenville,S.C.

Jasper-Hampton Council on Human Relations:

Mr. Joe Orr, Chairman	Box 531	Ridgeland,S.C.
The Rev. B.A. Lawton	Route 1, Box 83	Pineland, S.C.

Rock Hill Council on Human Relations:

The Rev. J. D. MacArthur, Chairman	630 Taylor St.	Rock Hill, S.C.
Mr. Edwin C. White	310 Country Club Dr.	Rock Hill, S.C.

Student Council on Human Relations:

Mr. Freddie Williams, Chairman	Morris College	Sumter, S.C.
Mr. Henry M. Smith	Wofford College	Spartanburg, S.C.

Sumter Council on Human Relations:

Mr. Moses J. Jackson	44 Council St.	Sumter, S.C.
Miss Sallie H. Rembert	214 N. Salem Ave.	Sumter, S.C.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ACCUMULATIVE FINANCE REPORT FOR JANUARY-APRIL, 1962

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD:			$ 1.05
RECEIPTS:			
Contributions:	$ 96.75		
Memberships:	1044.04		
New South Subscriptions:	192.00		
Other: Bank Refunds:	2.90		
S.R.C.:	1850.00		
Savings and Loan:	1606.24		
Travel Refund:	40.00		
Other:	25.00		
TOTAL RECEIPTS:	$ 4856.93		
GRAND TOTAL:			$ 4857.98
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Rent:	$ 168.00		
Postage:	110.00		
Telephone a nd Telegraph:	66.34		
Office Supplies:	298.91		
Travel:	469.85	SCCHR	
	188.71	S.F.	
Salaries:	2402.68		
New South: -	268.00		
Miscellaneous:			
Mimeo fees:	7.00		
S ubscriptions:	51.59		
Ba nk Charges:	8.15		
S.F. Grant, Administration:	42.00		
1961 4th Quarterly Taxes:	414.54		
Other:	16.50		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS:			$ 4512.27
BALANCE ON HAND AS OF 4-30-62:			$ 345.71*

* * * *

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, THE CHAPEL OF THE CROSS, CHAPEL HILL, MAY 12, 1962

MEMBERS PRESENT

Henry Ruark	S. E. Duncan
C. E. Boulware	Wayne Bowers
Irving Carlyle	Edward A. McDowell
Thomas Thrasher	H. S. Jones
	W. W. Finlator

VISITOR: Mrs. Carlyle

The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. Ruark at 2:45 p.m. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved with the amendment as follows: With reference to the Statement on School Desegregation, the sentence beginning "The statement is to be sent to" in the next to the last paragraph was revised to read: "school board chairmen and superintendents in the state and to daily newspapers, and to local organizations which may be interested in presenting such a statement to local boards."

Mr. Jones reported that the treasurer, Mr. Belton, is ill in a New York hospital. After discussion, it was moved and VOTED unanimously that Dr. Raymond Wheeler be elected assistant treasurer with authority to sign checks for the Council during the illness of Mr. Belton.

Mr. Jones gave a report on the present status of school desegregation in North Carolina. Heretofore only Chapel Hill has had a geographical school assignment plan; now Durham, under court order, has drawn a single map which will apply to the first six grades, together with a liberal transfer policy. The Charlotte school board has recently, for the first time publicly, discussed these matters; they have sent two members to Baltimore to study the "free choice" plan in operation there. However, progress remains extremely slow, and there was general agreement that the "power structure" in North Carolina has not yet seen fit to move on this matter. After discussion, there emerged a feeling that prospects were somewhat brighter in the general area of employment opportunity, and that perhaps the Council should bring the larger part of its influence to bear on that problem in the near future.

Dr. Boulware reported on the meeting with the Governor concerning employment opportunities. The Governor suggested visiting the heads of the various state agencies concerning a possible future conference on employment, and several have been visited, including Welfare (Dr. Winston), Employment Commission (Col. Kendall) and Conservation and Development (where the top man was not available). The Governor seems enthusiastic about the idea of a conference, and asked the committee to return with concrete proposals for the organization of such a conference. Dr. Boulware's committee will continue to work on this with the objective of getting such a conference set up in the fall.

Mr. Jones made a brief financial report. April 30 found the Council $9 in the red, but the two dinners in Durham and Charlotte brought in about $700, and the Southern Regional Council's matching contribution of $2100 is payable now, so the situation is temporarily stabilized. Various possibilities for increasing the financial support of the Council were discussed, without any decision being made for the moment.

Mr. Jones read a letter from the executive director of the North Carolina Council of Churches, which suggested cooperation in terms that sounded as though a merger was in the mind of the writer; discussion revealed unanimous agreement that the difference between the organizations would preclude the possibility of merger, but it was agreed that we should meet with them to discuss possible areas of cooperation.

Meeting adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Wayne A. Bowers,
Acting Secretary

LWD ✓
JM ✓
Return to MM
(Duplicate)

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

June 6, 1962

PROGRAM REPORT FOR MARCH, APRIL, MAY, 1962

1. Information-Education Mail Program

Mailings and their distribution were as follows:

March: Human Relations Bulletin #40 - to members, ministers in Charlotte and selected VIPs - 800 copies

April: No Mailing

May: Human Relations Bulletin #41 - sent to entire mailing list: members, ministers, VIPs - 2000 copies

2. Raleigh Council

The Steering Committee of the Council has had two or three meetings, but they have not yet solved the problem of leadership. About twenty members of this Raleigh group attended the Harry Golden dinner in Durham on April 30th.

3. Charlotte Council

On April 4th the executive committee of the Charlotte Council heard Mayor Stan Brookshire explain his interest and concern for improved race relations in Charlotte. The Mayor complimented the Council on its achievements and voiced his hope for continued progress through education and negotiation. He said that his Community Relations Committee is not simply a "fire fighting unit" but has the responsibility to take the initiative in a program to solve our race problems.

On April 24 a Council forum at the Public Library discussed the "American goal of equal opportunity and equal justice for all: What will bring it about?" A panel of four people discussed the roles of education, legal action, economics, and direct action.

On May 9th Ralph McGill, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, spoke to the annual meeting of the Charlotte Council. He was introduced by Harry Golden. Some 140 people paid $5 per plate, and the net proceeds to the Council amounted to $318.00. Rev. W. A. Wilkins was elected chairman of the Council to succeed Dr. Luther Kelly, Jr.

At a meeting of officers of the Charlotte Council on May 23, committees were appointed to work on membership and finance, merit employment, public forums, and the desegregation of restaurants, hotels and theaters.

4. School Desegregation

Evidence continues that our Statement on School Desegregation has received wide attention over the State. Out of six school superintendents questioned, in three different sections of the state, three said that the statement was brought to the attention of their school boards. Several individuals and organizations have requested copies of the statement.

Talks with superintendents reveal a growing acceptance of the inevitability of desegregation and a belief that it can be accomplished without great difficulty when it comes. On the other hand, there seems to be no inclination on the part of superintendents or school boards to take the initiative in desegregating the schools. They are waiting until the matter is forced to their attention, in one way or another.

5. Fund-raising Dinner in Durham

A committee made up of members of the Council in Durham, Chapel Hill and Raleigh planned this fund-raising effort at Schrafft's Country Inn on April 30. Harry Golden was engaged as the speaker. With lists of names provided by this committee, invitations were sent to between four and five hundred people. The attendance at the dinner was 115. A number of contributions were received from people who could not attend. The net proceeds amounted to over $400.

This was a very successful affair. It received wide publicity in the state. The committee felt that bringing together each year the members and friends of the Council in this area was a worthwhile project in itself, in addition to the financial gain.

6. Contacts with Governor and State Officials

At our meeting with the Governor in February, he expressed an interest in the possibility of a conference of public and private employers to discuss the subject of full employment. He suggested that we talk with other state officials about the matter, and that we draw up a tentative plan for such a conference.

On March 29, four members of our sub-committee (Dr. Boulware, Mr. Ruark, Mr. Morris and Mr. Jones) talked with Colonel Kendall, head of the Employment Security Commission, and Mrs. Miriam Rabb and Mr. Kelly in the Department of Conservation and Development. These people expressed an interest in a conference on employment, and said they would be glad to participate.

The sub-committee plans to present a suggested outline for a conference to the Governor in June in the hope that the conference can be set for sometime in October.

7. Cooperation with Other Agencies

I have attended two meetings of the Advisory Committee to the School Desegregation Program of the American Friends Service Committee in High Point. The staff members of this school program (Bill Bagwell and Charles Davis) have been working in the western part of the state, interviewing

school and community leaders in an effort to encourage voluntary desegregation, especially in those counties where Negro students are transported out of the county for their education. Thus far, they have been unable to find any person who is willing to take the initiative and propose such voluntary action. However, their work will probably bear fruit in time.

The Director of the North Carolina Council of Churches has proposed that there be closer cooperation between his organization and our Council on Human Relations, even to the point of merging the two organizations. At our executive committee meeting on May 12 it was agreed that opportunities for cooperation should be explored, but it was felt that any kind of merging of the two organizations was not practical.

8. Executive Committee Meeting

The committee met in Chapel Hill on May 12 with nine members present. The minutes of the meeting are attached (unless they have already been mailed).

9. Membership and Finance

During the three months period, 38 new members have been recruited, largely through direct mail solicitation.

Substantial contributions have been received as follows:

Wayne Foundation (Gertrude Weil).....	$ 100.00
Charles M. Lowe.....	100.00
I. D. Blumenthal.....	75.00
G. E. Mattison.....	100.00
N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Co.	100.00
Council of Presbyterian Men, Catawba S. .	100.00
N. C. Teachers Association.....	500.00
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council.....	200.00

The Harry Golden dinner in Durham on April 30 netted the Council slightly over $400.00.

The Charlotte dinner on May 9, with Ralph McGill as the main speaker, netted the Charlotte Council $318. The local Council will endeavor to raise sufficient funds to resume payments of $100 per month to the State Council. The sum of $200 was paid on May 18.

The total amount raised by the North Carolina Council from December 1 to May 30, including the net gain from the Durham dinner, was $5,635.43. This made us eligible for $2,100 in matching funds from the Southern Regional Council. These funds, less $450 which was subtracted as a payment on our $1,000 loan, have been received, and our balance at the end of May was $1,185.04.

With our quarterly allotment of $900 from Southern Regional Council due on July 1st, we will be able to get through the summer without difficulty. We will, however, need some new sources of income to keep us going in the fall.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STATE

Dr. Joseph M. Walker, a Negro surgeon, has been named to the medical staff at the City Hospital in Winston-Salem but was told by the chairman of the Hospital Commission that he is not expected to exercise his staff privileges by placing a Negro patient in the City Hospital.

Three North Carolina colleges, Wake Forest, Duke and Davidson, have announced that they will accept students without regard to race or color.

U. S. Army Reserve units have been ordered to desegregate "as rapidly as is consistant with military effectiveness." Major General Robert M. Jones, commander of the 108th Division with headquarters in Charlotte and Clemson, said that the order would be carried out in his command.

Ten white students from the University of Dubuque, Iowa spent a week long exchange visit at Johnson C. Smith University in April. Ten Smith students were at Dubuque at the same time. The exchange was sponsored by the United Presbyterian Church, with which both colleges are affiliated.

Julian L. Chambers, law student at the University of North Carolina, has been tapped for membership in the Order of the Golden Fleece, highest honorary society for students at the university. He is the first Negro to be taken into the society.

Negroes are failing to take advantage of the opportunity for industrial education in 11 state-operated centers, according to the N. C. Advisory Committee on Civil Rights. Only 8.7 per cent of the 6,118 students enrolled at the centers are Negroes.

Calvin Hugh Beckwith, one of four or five Negro students at Charlotte College, has been installed as treasurer of the student association. He also received an award for having made the highest grade in freshman chemistry.

The Raleigh Board of Education has turned down a plan for the systematic desegregation of schools requested by the Education Committee of the Raleigh Citizens Association. The Board stated that they would continue to operate the schools under the Pupil Assignment Act. (The irony of this is that the Pupil Assignment Act calls for the assignment of pupils on factors other than race!)

The Charlotte School Board has assigned 371 Negro and 61 white students to Bethune School--a formerly "white" school in a changing neighborhood. The school is expected to have an all-Negro faculty in place of an all-white one. The 61 white students are expected to transfer to "white" schools.

The board announced that it will no longer require a notary public's certification on applications for transfer.

A significant move on the part of the Charlotte School Board was the choice given to 40 Negro pupils between attending Dilworth (predominatly white)

or the all-Negro Isabella Wyche School. Twenty-eight chose Dilworth, the nearer school. The board indicated that more free choices of this kind will be made in coming years.

Charlotte hospitals--Memorial, Presbyterian and Mercy--were picketed on six consecutive Saturdays in March and April by students from Johnson C. Smith University with some support from Davidson College students. They were led by Dr. R. A. Hawkins, Negro dentist and minister. The local Unitarian minister joined them for a service on the Memorial Hospital lawn on one occasion. They were protesting segregation at the hospitals. Memorial and Mercy have a limited number of segregated rooms for Negroes; Presbyterian admits no Negroes.

The Carolina Theater in Durham has been the scene of repeated demonstrations against segregation. On several occasions, Negro students have entered the theater and taken seats. The theater is owned by the city but leased to the operator, who has refused to desegregate the theater.

The Chamber of Commerce in Charlotte has quietly opened its membership to Negroes. A dozen or so Negroes were invited to a meeting where the invitation was given by the president of the Chamber. It was described as not being "token membership" but full membership with all privileges. This happened shortly before Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, came to address the annual meeting of the Chamber.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, North Carolina

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: MARCH-APRIL-MAY, 1962

Balance, March 1, 1962			$ (-9.00)
INCOME:	Contributions	$ 1,329.00	
	Membership Dues	1,027.00	
	New South Subscriptions	184.00	
	Durham Dinner	721.83	
	Bulletin Subscriptions	2.00	
	Literature	.65	
	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	245.00	
		3,509.48	
	Southern Regional Council	2,450.00	5,959.48
	TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 5,950.48
DISBURSEMENTS:			
	Rent	150.00	
	Postage	289.25	
	Telephone	73.15	
	Supplies	143.58	
	Travel	165.72	
	Books, newspapers, pamphlets	15.00	
	Retirement	54.00	
	New South Subscriptions	194.00	
	Durham Dinner	347.05	
	FICA Contribution	84.33	
	Bank Service Charge	4.36	
		1,520.44	
	Salaries	3,245.00	4,765.44
BALANCE AS OF MAY 31, 1962			$ 1,185.04

2,100
200
2,300

Funds Raised in North Carolina, December 1 to May 31 . . . . . $ 5,635.43

4,800

5,942.48
21

Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place
Atlanta 3, Georgia

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND DISBURSMENTS
December 1, 1961 - May 25, 1962

GENERAL FUND	March 1 - May 25,62		Dec.1,61 - May 25,62	
INCOME				
Membership		$ 783.50		$ 1,510.50
Donations		1,796.00		3,199.00
New South		24.00		44.00
Grants S.R.C.		3,250.00		4,200.00
Rowan Dinner				1,445.66
Previously reported				(2,401.66)
Employment workshop		100.00		100.00
less: expenses		(62.41)		(62.41)
Board meeting		53.50		53.50
less: expenses		(57.00)		(57.00)
Field Found. reimbursment		394.04		494.04
		$ 6,281.63		$ 8,525.63
EXPENSES				
Annual meeting	$		$ 10.20	
Auditor	37.50		37.50	
Bank charges	.10		.20	
Books & subscriptions	24.96		45.38	
Interagency meeting			4.64	
Moving	21.00		21.00	
New South	18.00		40.00	
Office supplies	175.58		361.70	
Payroll taxes	74.97		148.99	
Postage	143.00		262.28	
Printing	155.02		209.10	
Refund to Councils	403.00		633.00	
Registration	5.00		5.00	
Rent	300.00		600.00	
Salaries	2,400.00		4,800.00	
Soc. Sec. & With.	449.82		449.82	
Telephone	303.18		431.21	
Travel	382.46	4,893.59	794.57	8,854.59
Gross profit		$ 1,388.04		($ 328.96)
Reserve for FICA & With.		548.15		618.80
		$ 1,936.19		$ 289.84
Office equipment				73.85
Increase in fund		$ 1,936.19		$ 215.99

FIELD FOUNDATION	March 1 - May 25, 62		Dec. 1,61 - May 25, 62	
Grant		$ 9,000.00		$ 9,000.00
less: previously reported		714.88		57.17
		$ 8,285.12		$ 8,942.83
DISBURSMENTS				
Credit reports	$		$ 4.07	
Membership dues	20.00		20.00	
Moving			35.36	
Office equipment	392.80		392.80	
Office expense			5.06	
Payroll taxes	40.62		54.16	
Salary	1,300.02		1,733.36	
Share of overhead	394.04		494.04	
Telephone	15.67		15.67	
Travel	380.81	2,543.96	447.15	3,201.67
BALANCE IN FIELD FOUNDATION		$ 5,741.16		$ 5,741.16

CASH	GENERAL FUND	FIELD FOUND.	TOTAL
Balance December 1, 1961	$ 2,277.17	$ 8,942.83	$ 11,220.00
Increase or decrease Dec. - May	215.99	(3,201.67)	(2,985.68)
BALANCE * May 25, 1962	$ 2,493.16	$ 5,741.16	$ 8,234.32

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT - Nov - May - 12 1962

TO: GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: Frances Pauley, Executive Director

Since we last met together in October of 1961, many things have happened in the state. We have three new Councils to report. ROME had its first meeting in October, 1961; BRUNSWICK, in April, 1962; and ALBANY, May 4, 1962.

Each town is a separate story. There were difficulties in all three places that were discouraging and often seemed insurmountable. Fear, distrust, and timidity were present. Each Council will continue to have many problems. They will need help and encouragement in producing a meaningful program of activities. Our new director, Mr. Holmes, is invaluable in working with these groups.

The total membership of the organization continues to grow, having reached 678 paid members. In some places like Atlanta, this reflects the change in the general atmosphere of the city. In others, it is just that a few people have gained enough courage to join an integrated group. In all our groups in the state there are other people who attend meetings, but have not become members. Seventy people were present at the last meeting in Rome, where we have only 51 on the roll. We have made 16 visits to Councils working in sessions with the local leadership and membership, encouraging thoughtful, careful planning of activities. There is strong local leadership in all the Councils but often a few suggestions and a bit of warning seems to make a difference. In this way, the successes of one group can often stimulate another.

During the last six months much time has been spent in working in cities where we do not have councils, Albany in particular. We have made six trips to Albany where we have met with the Negro leaders and also with individuals in the white community--trying in many ways to help in a chaotic situation. Unfortunately, we cannot report great success. There is disunity in the Negro community leadership and there is a stone wall at the city hall. However, we have been successful in starting the organization of a Council. Twenty-nine people attended the first meeting which was held in the white Episcopal Church. The second meeting is scheduled for June 1.

The director has also visited Augusta twice since the riotings and disturbances have been taking place. We assisted the local group in making new contacts in the community. We encouraged more cooperation between leaders of the white and Negro communities.

Exploratory visits have been made to Athens, (3); Milledgeville, and Dublin.

COOPERATING WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:

The Georgia Council acts as secretary for an informal interagency luncheon group which meets monthly in Atlanta. Although most of the group travels regularly, we always have good representation of agencies and most informative discussions of common interests.

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In many of the places we go to work in Georgia we find few organizations in existence working our field. No Urban League to help with employment and housing, in any city outside Atlanta. No college or college students in many towns. No United Church Women; No interracial ministerial Association; No League of Women Voters; and in some places not even an NAACP. It is a matter of finding and using lay leadership for the total program. This is possible. There are able and committed people everywhere. But it all takes time and money.

PUBLICATIONS:

We have not had but one QUARTERLY published in the last seven months. We particularly feel the lack of this when we go into a strange community and try to explain the Council. We need a regular printed publication. The NEW SOUTH meets a certain need, but it does not help in selling our own organization. We need other printed materials suitable for distribution throughout the state, and particularly South Georgia.

Would that we might in some way interpret to you the deep interest, and concern of the friends we meet. How they grab for every peice of reading material. You who are on practically every mailing list for all sorts of new materials cannot realize how uneducated the public is, particuarly the white public. Particularly in South Georgia, the newspapers have so thoroughly brain washed the public that there is a real belief that "Our Negroes are happy". "Race relations have always been good here." Without an exception the average white person in a South Georgia community has no idea of the extent of the police brutality in his city. He has no conception of what it means to know as every Negro knows, that you will have no police protection if you are threatened. It is the job of the Council to try to interpret to these good people something about the world they are living in.

One of our greatest needs is more materials more widely spread. We would like to have a volunteer from the Board to work with us on this project, and more money for producing, buying, and mailing information.

FINANCES:

Always we are struggling to keep down the costs of operation, and find new contributors. We feel that where a man puts his money there his interest will be. But this is a slow process in Georgia. We do have our bills paid to date. We do not have any surplus in the bank. We are fortunate in having a most sympathetic new Auditor. You may be assured that your reports will be accurate.

THE FUTURE????

Your guess is as good as ours. We believe we can expect more confusion, more trouble, more heartache. We can hope for no further violence but it is almost too much to expect. Change is indeed difficult, and we have seen only the very beginning in Georgia, even in Atlanta. If we can establish more groups, even small committees, throughout the state, we will have a chance to help. We must have progress and have rapid progress. The impatience grows. There are peaceful ways. If we can encourage non-violent, carefully planned, action; if we can help create a climate of understanding, we may have a chance of success. We have very little to offer, but together with the many other organizations, groups and individuals, it may not be too little too late.

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SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT Nov - May 12, 1962

TO: GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: Frances Pauley, Executive Director

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QUARTERLY REPORT Florida Council on Human Relations

March, April and May, 1962

THE CLIMATE

Florida seems to have reached a plateau in the race relations picture, with some positive gains on a quiet unpublicized basis but nothing momentous either working for or against the situation. Other matters are pre-empting the news, and people seem pre-occupied.

Such shifts as are occurring are on the pattern of Burdines, a chain of large department stores each having a lunch room. The management conferred with each other, then a few local citizens, and drafted a store by store schedule to open up the lunch rooms to Negro customers. They were most anxious not to have this publicized, and this was the primary reason for contacting local citizens. The management looked on this as a giant step- imagine their surprise when nonne seemed to pay any attention to their foot fall!

Almost regularly there is news of this kind of gain, now, with a facility opening here, and then another one there. No fanfare, and no fuss.

FCHR ACTIVITIES

During this quarter the FCHR concerned itself primarily with a fund raising effort and two workshops.

Using SRC resources- especially Margeret Long and Marion Wright- a series of meetings were held to build financial support for the current programming. The meetings, to sum up the picture briefly, went well, but the money failed to materialize in anything like the

quantity hoped for. Thus the chronic problem of the FCHR lingers on, and will require more effort for its resolution.

The workshops, as usual, present a brighter picture.

In Daytona Beach it was the second one engineered by Mrs. Katheryn Moseley, and she came through very well indeed. Originally having built the effort around Lillian Smith (with an SRC assist) it was her inspiration, when Lillian Smith was forced to cancel out, to ask for Margaret Long who not only saved the day but could not have been improved upon by Miss Smith herself! Once again Mrs. Moseley had involved the Ministerial Association, local colleges, etc., in sponsorship, and public officials plus key local leadership in the program. Well done.

In St Petersburg the workshop was co-sponsored with the new Florida Presbyterian College, the ADL, and several local groups. Here again public officials- state's atty, sheriff, mayor, etc.- were a part of the program which was a first for us in that area. Here again the value of co-operative endeavor with the ADL was made obvious.

During this period the Executive Committee met to consider the future, especially in light of an anticipated change in staff. Paul Rilling was on hand, and most helpfully so. The future seems a little uncertain, but perhaps it always is and does!

Wm K Williams
Executive Director

Dear Paul — or whoever is minding the store!

The financial statement is being prepared in Miami & will arrive separately.

Cheers

The late WKW

QUARTERLY PROGRAM REPORT FOR THE MONTHS OF MARCH, APRIL, MAY, 1962 for the Alabama Council on Human Relations to Southern Regional Council.

Major developments in Birmingham this quarter centered around a Selective Buyers Campaign. During December, January and February there had been a few meetings of Negro leaders and white leaders in Birmingham. White businessmen had promised that they would make efforts to: 1. eliminate discrimination against Negroes as they went to register to vote. 2. discuss with the owner of the Birmingham Transit Company the discourtesies to Negro passengers. 3. remove discriminatory practices on the elevators at one of the downtown office buildings. 4. get store owners to remove discriminatory signs over drinking fountains. Students were also asking that rest rooms in downtown stores be desegregated and that Negroes be hired as clerks in the downtown stores. Students at Miles felt that the sincere efforts of the white business men to remove discrimination in voting, reduce a number of incidents on the buses and to remove signs over drinking fountains was "too little too late" and they proceeded with their plans to stage a Selective Buyers Campaign to urge all Negroes to stay out of the downtown stores. The students printed a series of handbills urging Negroes to wear old clothes for freedom. Students spoke before congregations and distributed handbills to church people on Sundays. They also spoke to other Negro groups and distributed handbills widely throughout the Negro neighborhoods. White business men were threatening to boycott Radio Station WAPI for carrying a news announcement about the Selective Buying Campaign in Birmingham. The radio station took the position that since national news services had picked up the story of the Selective Buying Campaign they were forced to mention it. In the first few days the Birmingham News and the Birmingham Post-Herald refused to mention it. But soon the Mayor was condemning it and the Birmingham newspapers carried stories about the boycott and indicated that it was highly effective. The local newspapers carried the statement of the City Commissioners as they cut off funds for Surplus Food Program and refused Miles College a permit to solicit funds in a Mile of Dimes Campaign.

Confidential reports have indicated that the boycott was up to 95% effective and some stores lost considerable money. One downtown store said its sales were off two hundred thousand dollars in one month which would put a big hole in its profits for the first quarter of the year. On Good Friday some observers noted that there were very few whites as well as no Negroes in some of the stores in downtown Birmingham. During May the boycott was less effective. On June 15th the Executive Director talked with three merchants and he concluded that the merchants were not ready to consider conferences with Negro students or Negro leaders. One store owner said that the boycott had shown them that they had fewer Negro customers than they had assumed and that although it did cut into their business they learned that they could survive very well without any Negro trade. Later that same day a Negro student said that he was sure that if the boycott continued and could be made effective up to 85% of the Negroes staying away from the downtown stores that all of the merchants would be very eager to talk with them about hiring more Negroes. As of the middle of June the students are making attempts to rejuvenate the boycott. One June 14th three students from Miles College were arrested as they walked through downtown stores wearing freedom appeal signs and on June 16th there were four other sign carrying youths arrested for allegedly parading without permits. Students at Miles have not given up their thoughts about downtown demonstrations which if carried out would likely lead to violence.

Miles College held a workshop from March 21st to March 23rd on race relations. Mr. James Dabbs, President of Southern Regional Council, participated along with Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations. The Executive Director of the Alabama Council served as a discussion leader.

A group of business men in Birmingham called upon the Mayor on April 6th to urge him to form a bi-racial committee. Reports indicate that he was not interested in their proposal.

During this period Mobile has been in a state of flux. Political climate is still a little uncertain. Mr. Joseph Langan, one of the commissioners was elected without a run-off and he campaigned against Mr. George McNally who is now Mayor and Mr. Trimmier who edged out his opponent by some 42 votes in the elections last fall. At first Mr. McNally was almost always voting with Trimmier against Mr. Langan but in the past few months has shown some signs of recovering from his personal anomosity towards Mr. Langan because the latter supported his opponent. The Mobile Chapter of the Alabama Council on Human Relations is being reorganized. During the past winter meetings have been held jointly with students and young seminarians at Springhill College. At some of these meetings there have been three or four people connected with the Council in attendance along with 150 or 175 students. The Executive Director has spent several weeks in Mobile contacting business men and prospective members to see if the Council could be rejuvenated. In April Rev. Powers McLeod, Methodist minister of Auburn and recently elected President of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, was invited to speak to the inter-racial ministers group in Mobile. The Executive Director spoke to the Junior Chamber of Commerce on May 10th. The officers of the group felt that the presentation was worthwhile and helpful. May 10th, there was a reorganizational meeting of the local chapter. Many prominent people in Mobile were invited to attend and a few did attend the meeting which was held at the Chamber of Commerce Building. The Mayor, George McNally, sent a personal representative, Lt. Lami of the Mobile Police Department. Lt. Lami expressed great interest in the Council and in the task of reducing racial tensions as a part of his work with the Police Department. On Wednesday, June 6th, the Executive Director spoke to the Kiwanis Club of Mobile. On June 7th a second meeting of the Mobile Council on Human Relations was held at the offices of the City Planning Commission.

In Mobile Dr. E. B. Goode, Negro physician, ran for position on the School Board. In the first primary one man received 16,000 votes and Dr. Goode was second with 8,000 so he did take part in the run-off. He had received bomb threats and the local police did keep detectives watching his house 24 hours a day for a short period. It is believed that Dr. Goode ran primarily to educate Negroes to their responsibility to register and vote and to encourage them to believe that Negroes could in the future be elected to office in Mobile. Approximately thirty people attended the first meeting and approximately 25 people attend the second meeting in Mobile. It is hoped that in the fall that this local group will become active and effective.

Talladega was the scene of racial disturbances during the month of April. On April 9th and 10th students from Talladega College conducted sit-ins at two downtown stores (drug). The Director went to Talladega on April 11th and talked with the President of the College, white merchants who owned the drugstores and attended a meeting of the students with Dr. Gray. Demonstrations continued and on April 26th the Executive Director again went to Talladega. On this visit he talked with Dr. Gray, the Chief of Police of Talladega, the store owners where sit-ins had been held and attended the meeting of the Ministerial Association in Talladega with Dr. MacNair white minister who is Dean of Chapel at the Talladega College. On April 28th the State Attorney General issued an injunction against the students of Talladega named specifically the President of the College, Dr. Arthur Gray, Dr. Everett MacNair, Carl Braden, and included Norman C. Jimerson in the list. The Alabama Council on Human Relations was not mentioned in the injunction and the first the Executive Director knew of the injunction was reading it in the Sunday paper on April 30th. At a Board Meeting of the Alabama Council on Human Relations it was decided that the Board would hire Attorney Charles Morgan, Jr., to represent Norman Jimerson. It was also decided that the Executive Director should reveal the names of the Board of Directors

if such information was requested. Each board member was notified of this decision and given the opportunity to resign. Four board members have sent in their resignations. On June 18th the Executive Director was in court in Talladega. The Judge declared that the temporary would remain in effect and the hearings to determine whether the injunction would become permanent until October 8th. Mr. Morgan told the court that the injunction was hindering the activities of his client which were his livelihood. The Judge stated that he would not disturb Norman C. Jimerson for activities in any other part of the state but was interested only in Talladega. This should effectively remove the possibility that the Executive Director could be arrested for contempt of court in Talladega for activities in any other part of the state.

The Board voted to send the Executive Director to the American Baptist Convention held in Philadelphia to assist him in keeping his ecclesiastical standing in good order. It was also hoped that his contacts might lead to some possibilities of raising money in the future. The Executive Director did attend the American Baptist Convention from Wednesday, May 23rd, through Sunday, May 27th. He spoke at four breakfast meetings of various departments of the Convention and distributed about 1,000 brochures of the Alabama Council. On Monday, May 28th, and Tuesday, May 29th, the Executive Director was in New York. He contacted the Associate Director of the New World Foundation and Mr. Max Hahn of Field Foundation. He also talked with Dr. Oscar Lee, Chairman of the Department of Cultural and Racial Relations of the National Council of Churches. He also contacted others in the American Baptist Convention and in the United Church of Christ. Dr. Lee introduced the Executive Director to members of a committee planning the first inter-faith conference on race relations. Approximately ten persons were at the meeting and represented various groups within the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churches. The Executive Director returned with thirty dollars in contributions and promises of additional help.

A Workshop was held at Miles College on June 8th and 9th on Equal Employment Opportunities. Dr. Vivian Henderson of Fisk conducted the Workshop and was assisted by Mr. Charles Clark of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities. Mr. John Feild of the President's Committee had stated that he would make every effort to have one of the members of the committee attend and participate in such a Workshop but at last minute stated that he had no budgetary funds and would be unable to. At this point the Executive Director stated that the Alabama Council would be willing to pay the expenses if he could find a member of his committee who would be available. The Workshop was very successful. Some 50 people attended part of the Workshop and attendance at each session ranged from 25 to 35 present.

Mr. Will Campbell of the Department of Cultural and Race Relations of the National Council of Churches spoke to the Montgomery Chapter. This group has been struggling to keep regular monthly meetings. It is very difficult to get more than 3 white families to attend meetings. There is a general feeling among liberal whites and Negroes that they live under the terrors of a police state. There is some evidence that the Montgomery Imporvement Association is less militant and giving less leadership in the struggle for Civil Rights. One white lawyer reports that one of his clients was hit over the head with a pistol while being arrested for possession of illegal liquor. The Negro required several stitches on his scalp. The policeman was attempting to get $250 damages to pay for the pistol grips he broke on the Negro's head. The lawyer is interested in finding some way to bring suit against the police for illegal arrests and for brutality. He speaks as though something could be done if there was funds available for court costs and legal fees.

The Tuscaloosa Chapter meets regularly. One lady is very capable and a real worker but the Council is only one of many of her projects in addition to a full time job. One white professor at University of Alabama was warned by the Administration that he must not attend meetings of the Council. Students from the University have been forbidden to continue joint meetings with Students at Stillman College.

It should be noted that 2 or 3 of the student youth g oups at Auburn University go to Tuskegee Institute and meet with students frequently.

From March 26th to March 30th the Executive Director visited Washington. He contacted Harold Fleming, Taconic Foundation, Berl Bernhard and several of his staff of the Commission on Civil Rights, John Feild of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General and two of his staff, Senators Hill and Sparkman of Alabama, Senator Phil Hart of Michigan, very briefly talked with Senator Keating of New York, Administrative Assistant to Senator Javits of New York. The Executive Director also talked with Drew Pearson by phone and was interviewed by one of his writers. He also talked with Bob Baker and Jim Clayton of the Washington Post and Herb Kaplow of NBC-TV. He spoke to a women's group and an informed couples group of an Episcopal Church in Mt. Ranier Maryland and attended the Annual Clearing House of the National Civil Liberties Union.

SUMMARY:

There are indications that gradually more business men are recognizing that racial problems must be solved if the state is to develop economically. The local chapters of the Council do little more than meet regularly but in Alabama this is still an accomplishment and provides a very important bench mark of will and decency to give members some sense of stability.

The Alabama Council on Human Relations is facing a real financial crisis. Our efforts since February 3rd to raise $11,000 have netted a little over $3,000. Legal fees of $2,500 have already been spent and in October the Council could easily owe another $3,000 in legal fees. There has been considerable effort in raising funds but results have been disappointing.

QUARTERLY REPORT TO SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL FROM ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

For the Months of March, April, and May, 1962

Income

Contributions	$ 1306.75
Memberships	326.00
Refunds	170.00
Southern Regional Council	975.00
Total	$ 2777.75

1,306.75
326.00
1,632.75

Expenditures

Salaries	$ 2028.26
Housing Allowance	450.00
Social Security	23.16
Travel	979.74
Rent	246.00
Office Supplies	436.20
Telephone	129.27
NEW SOUTH	329.00
Miscellaneous	38.66
Total	$ 4660.29

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Paul,

I'm enclosing the financial report for the quarter. I'm sorry it is late. I was on vacation last week and all of our records are out of the office. It might vary a few dollars on contributions + membership, however, the totals are correct. Rev. Gimison will forward the program in a day or two. Hatchuck have been so busy trying to get the case in Talladega ready as they have to be in court Monday. We will get the report to you right away, however. We appreciate your sending our quarterly grant to us in advance of receiving the report.

Annette

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

June 6, 1962

PROGRAM REPORT FOR MARCH, APRIL, MAY, 1962

1. Information-Education Mail Program

Mailings and their distribution were as follows:

March: Human Relations Bulletin #40 - to members, ministers in Charlotte and selected VIPs - 800 copies

April: No Mailing

May: Human Relations Bulletin #41 - sent to entire mailing list: members, ministers, VIPs - 2000 copies

2. Raleigh Council

The Steering Committee of the Council has had two or three meetings, but they have not yet solved the problem of leadership. About twenty members of this Raleigh group attended the Harry Golden dinner in Durham on April 30th.

3. Charlotte Council

On April 4th the executive committee of the Charlotte Council heard Mayor Stan Brookshire explain his interest and concern for improved race relations in Charlotte. The Mayor complimented the Council on its achievements and voiced his hope for continued progress through education and negotiation. He said that his Community Relations Committee is not simply a "fire fighting unit" but has the responsibility to take the initiative in a program to solve our race problems.

On April 24 a Council forum at the Public Library discussed the "American goal of equal opportunity and equal justice for all: What will bring it about?" A panel of four people discussed the roles of education, legal action, economics, and direct action.

On May 9th Ralph McGill, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, spoke to the annual meeting of the Charlotte Council. He was introduced by Harry Golden. Some 140 people paid $5 per plate, and the net proceeds to the Council amounted to $318.00. Rev. W. A. Wilkins was elected chairman of the Council to succeed Dr. Luther Kelly, Jr.

At a meeting of officers of the Charlotte Council on May 23, committees were appointed to work on membership and finance, merit employment, public forums, and the desegregation of restaurants, hotels and theaters.

4. School Desegregation

Evidence continues that our Statement on School Desegregation has received wide attention over the State. Out of six school superintendents questioned, in three different sections of the state, three said that the statement was brought to the attention of their school boards. Several individuals and organizations have requested copies of the statement.

Talks with superintendents reveal a growing acceptance of the inevitability of desegregation and a belief that it can be accomplished without great difficulty when it comes. On the other hand, there seems to be no inclination on the part of superintendents or school boards to take the initiative in desegregating the schools. They are waiting until the matter is forced to their attention, in one way or another.

5. Fund-raising Dinner in Durham

A committee made up of members of the Council in Durham, Chapel Hill and Raleigh planned this fund-raising effort at Schrafft's Country Inn on April 30. Harry Golden was engaged as the speaker. With lists of names provided by this committee, invitations were sent to between four and five hundred people. The attendance at the dinner was 115. A number of contributions were received from people who could not attend. The net proceeds amounted to over $400.

This was a very successful affair. It received wide publicity in the state. The committee felt that bringing together each year the members and friends of the Council in this area was a worthwhile project in itself, in addition to the financial gain.

6. Contacts with Governor and State Officials

At our meeting with the Governor in February, he expressed an interest in the possibility of a conference of public and private employers to discuss the subject of full employment. He suggested that we talk with other state officials about the matter, and that we draw up a tentative plan for such a conference.

On March 29, four members of our sub-committee (Dr. Boulware, Mr. Ruark, Mr. Morris and Mr. Jones) talked with Colonel Kendall, head of the Employment Security Commission, and Mrs. Miriam Rabb and Mr. Kelly in the Department of Conservation and Development. These people expressed an interest in a conference on employment, and said they would be glad to participate.

The sub-committee plans to present a suggested outline for a conference to the Governor in June in the hope that the conference can be set for sometime in October.

7. Cooperation with Other Agencies

I have attended two meetings of the Advisory Committee to the School Desegregation Program of the American Friends Service Committee in High Point. The staff members of this school program (Bill Bagwell and Charles Davis) have been working in the western part of the state, interviewing

school and community leaders in an effort to encourage voluntary desegregation, especially in those counties where Negro students are transported out of the county for their education. Thus far, they have been unable to find any person who is willing to take the initiative and propose such voluntary action. However, their work will probably bear fruit in time.

The Director of the North Carolina Council of Churches has proposed that there be closer cooperation between his organization and our Council on Human Relations, even to the point of merging the two organizations. At our executive committee meeting on May 12 it was agreed that opportunities for cooperation should be explored, but it was felt that any kind of merging of the two organizations was not practical.

8. Executive Committee Meeting

The committee met in Chapel Hill on May 12 with nine members present. The minutes of the meeting are attached (unless they have already been mailed).

9. Membership and Finance

During the three months period, 38 new members have been recruited, largely through direct mail solicitation.

Substantial contributions have been received as follows:

Wayne Foundation (Gertrude Weil).....	$ 100.00
Charles M. Lowe.....	100.00
I. D. Blumenthal.....	75.00
G. E. Mattison.....	100.00
N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Co.	100.00
Council of Presbyterian Men, Catawba S. .	100.00
N. C. Teachers Association.....	500.00
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council.....	200.00

The Harry Golden dinner in Durham on April 30 netted the Council slightly over $400.00.

The Charlotte dinner on May 9, with Ralph McGill as the main speaker, netted the Charlotte Council $318. The local Council will endeavor to raise sufficient funds to resume payments of $100 per month to the State Council. The sum of $200 was paid on May 18.

The total amount raised by the North Carolina Council from December 1 to May 30, including the net gain from the Durham dinner, was $5,635.43. This made us eligible for $2,100 in matching funds from the Southern Regional Council. These funds, less $450 which was subtracted as a payment on our $1,000 loan, have been received, and our balance at the end of May was $1,185.04.

With our quarterly allotment of $900 from Southern Regional Council due on July 1st, we will be able to get through the summer without difficulty. We will, however, need some new sources of income to keep us going in the fall.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STATE

Dr. Joseph M. Walker, a Negro surgeon, has been named to the medical staff at the City Hospital in Winston-Salem but was told by the chairman of the Hospital Commission that he is not expected to exercise his staff privileges by placing a Negro patient in the City Hospital.

Three North Carolina colleges, Wake Forest, Duke and Davidson, have announced that they will accept students without regard to race or color.

U. S. Army Reserve units have been ordered to desegregate "as rapidly as is consistant with military effectiveness." Major General Robert M. Jones, commander of the 108th Division with headquarters in Charlotte and Clemson, said that the order would be carried out in his command.

Ten white students from the University of Dubuque, Iowa spent a week long exchange visit at Johnson C. Smith University in April. Ten Smith students were at Dubuque at the same time. The exchange was sponsored by the United Presbyterian Church, with which both colleges are affiliated.

Julian L. Chambers, law student at the University of North Carolina, has been tapped for membership in the Order of the Golden Fleece, highest honorary society for students at the university. He is the first Negro to be taken into the society.

Negroes are failing to take advantage of the opportunity for industrial education in 11 state-operated centers, according to the N. C. Advisory Committee on Civil Rights. Only 8.7 per cent of the 6,118 students enrolled at the centers are Negroes.

Calvin Hugh Beckwith, one of four or five Negro students at Charlotte College, has been installed as treasurer of the student association. He also received an award for having made the highest grade in freshman chemistry.

The Raleigh Board of Education has turned down a plan for the systematic desegregation of schools requested by the Education Committee of the Raleigh Citizens Association. The Board stated that they would continue to operate the schools under the Pupil Assignment Act. (The irony of this is that the Pupil Assignment Act calls for the assignment of pupils on factors other than race!)

The Charlotte School Board has assigned 371 Negro and 61 white students to Bethune School--a formerly "white" school in a changing neighborhood. The school is expected to have an all-Negro faculty in place of an all-white one. The 61 white students are expected to transfer to "white" schools.

The board announced that it will no longer require a notary public's certification on applications for transfer.

A significant move on the part of the Charlotte School Board was the choice given to 40 Negro pupils between attending Dilworth (predominatly white)

or the all-Negro Isabella Wyche School. Twenty-eight chose Dilworth, the nearer school. The board indicated that more free choices of this kind will be made in coming years.

Charlotte hospitals--Memorial, Presbyterian and Mercy--were picketed on six consecutive Saturdays in March and April by students from Johnson C. Smith University with some support from Davidson College students. They were led by Dr. R. A. Hawkins, Negro dentist and minister. The local Unitarian minister joined them for a service on the Memorial Hospital lawn on one occasion. They were protesting segregation at the hospitals. Memorial and Mercy have a limited number of segregated rooms for Negroes; Presbyterian admits no Negroes.

The Carolina Theater in Durham has been the scene of repeated demonstrations against segregation. On several occasions, Negro students have entered the theater and taken seats. The theater is owned by the city but leased to the operator, who has refused to desegregate the theater.

The Chamber of Commerce in Charlotte has quietly opened its membership to Negroes. A dozen or so Negroes were invited to a meeting where the invitation was given by the president of the Chamber. It was described as not being "token membership" but full membership with all privileges. This happened shortly before Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, came to address the annual meeting of the Chamber.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, North Carolina

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: MARCH-APRIL-MAY, 1962

Balance, March 1, 1962			$ (-9.00)
INCOME:	Contributions	$ 1,329.00	
	Membership Dues	1,027.00	
	New South Subscriptions	184.00	
	Durham Dinner	721.83	
	Bulletin Subscriptions	2.00	
	Literature	.65	
	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	245.00	
		3,509.48	
	Southern Regional Council	2,450.00	5,959.48
	TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 5,950.48
DISBURSEMENTS:			
	Rent	150.00	
	Postage	289.25	
	Telephone	73.15	
	Supplies	143.58	
	Travel	165.72	
	Books, newspapers, pamphlets	15.00	
	Retirement	54.00	
	New South Subscriptions	194.00	
	Durham Dinner	347.05	
	FICA Contribution	84.33	
	Bank Service Charge	4.36	
		1,520.44	
	Salaries	3,245.00	4,765.44
BALANCE AS OF MAY 31, 1962			$ 1,185.04

Funds raised in North Carolina, December 1 to May 31. . . . . $ 5,635.43

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, THE CHAPEL OF THE CROSS, CHAPEL HILL, MAY 12, 1962

MEMBERS PRESENT

Henry Ruark	S. E. Duncan
C. E. Boulware	Wayne Bowers
Irving Carlyle	Edward A. McDowell
Thomas Thrasher	H. S. Jones
	W. W. Finlator

VISITOR: Mrs. Carlyle

The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. Ruark at 2:45 p.m. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved with the amendment as follows: With reference to the Statement on School Desegregation, the sentence beginning "The statement is to be sent to" in the next to the last paragraph was revised to read: "school board chairmen and superintendents in the state and to daily newspapers, and to local organizations which may be interested in presenting such a statement to local boards."

Mr. Jones reported that the treasurer, Mr. Belton, is ill in a New York hospital. After discussion, it was moved and VOTED unanimously that Dr. Raymond Wheeler be elected assistant treasurer with authority to sign checks for the Council during the illness of Mr. Belton.

Mr. Jones gave a report on the present status of school desegregation in North Carolina. Heretofore only Chapel Hill has had a geographical school assignment plan; now Durham, under court order, has drawn a single map which will apply to the first six grades, together with a liberal transfer policy. The Charlotte school board has recently, for the first time publicly, discussed these matters; they have sent two members to Baltimore to study the "free choice" plan in operation there. However, progress remains extremely slow, and there was general agreement that the "power structure" in North Carolina has not yet seen fit to move on this matter. After discussion, there emerged a feeling that prospects were somewhat brighter in the general area of employment opportunity, and that perhaps the Council should bring the larger part of its influence to bear on that problem in the near future.

Dr. Boulware reported on the meeting with the Governor concerning employment opportunities. The Governor suggested visiting the heads of the various state agencies concerning a possible future conference on employment, and several have been visited, including Welfare (Dr. Winston), Employment Commission (Col. Kendall) and Conservation and Development (where the top man was not available). The Governor seems enthusiastic about the idea of a conference, and asked the committee to return with concrete proposals for the organization of such a conference. Dr. Boulware's committee will continue to work on this with the objective of getting such a conference set up in the fall.

Mr. Jones made a brief financial report. April 30 found the Council $9 in the red, but the two dinners in Durham and Charlotte brought in about $700, and the Southern Regional Council's matching contribution of $2100 is payable now, so the situation is temporarily stabilized. Various possibilities for increasing the financial support of the Council were discussed, without any decision being made for the moment.

Mr. Jones read a letter from the executive director of the North Carolina Council of Churches, which suggested cooperation in terms that sounded as though a merger was in the mind of the writer; discussion revealed unanimous agreement that the difference between the organizations would preclude the possibility of merger, but it was agreed that we should meet with them to discuss possible areas of cooperation.

Meeting adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Wayne A. Bowers,
Acting Secretary

No duplicate

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE REVEREND CHARLES DEMERE
CHAIRMAN

DR. LIONEL NEWSOM
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

MR. A. J. McCLUNG
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. F. EARL McLENDON
SECRETARY

MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM
TREASURER

June 8, 1962

TELEPHONE
525-6468

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul,

Enclosed is our Audit for the last six months as well as the last Quarter's Report. The last three months show some progress in our organization.

ALBANY

Albany has had two meetings of our new Council. They were held at the St. Paul's Episcopal Church. It is not an established Council, but it is over the first difficulties. We are accepted by "City Hall". The Mayor thinks we may even be helpful. We have a few substantial white people who have attended both meetings. (9). The situation in Albany continues to be chaotic. At the present two mass meetings are being held each week. One called by Dr. Anderson as chairman of the Movement, and another called by the ministers. The Negro community is not working together in a positive way. There is unrest and bickering. City Hall continues its solid resistance to change.

BRUNSWICK

We have had three meetings of our new Brunswick Council with little adverse criticism. Thirty-two individuals have attended the meetings. The people still have many fears, but they are excited over the challenge.

ROME

Rome continues to grow. There were 70 people present at the last meeting. However, we are losing some of our white leaders who are moving from Rome, and we need to increase our white participation. Up to this time it has been pretty well balanced. They are struggling with plans for action in the community. It is exceedingly difficult for the Negro members as well as the white members, to have the courage to take action of any sort.

AUGUSTA

Mr. Holmes and I have each made two trips to Augusta during the last quarter. Our Council there has tried to help in the crisis that followed the stabbing of William Didley, (March 31), which followed a few days after the opening of the lunch counters on March 29th. Tension increased in the community after this event. There were near riots around the Variety Curb Market Incorporated when it was being picketed by the Negroes. The manager of the Market and the Negroes reached an agreement, but the tension continued to increase.

On April 19 a white boy was killed when a group of white hoodlums were harassing a Negro neighborhood. Eight Negroes have been indicted on the charge of murder. The date of their trial has not been set. Several other Negroes have been charged with rioting. At the moment the tension has decreased and things seems to be quiet. We have been trying to encourage Augusta leaders to improve the police department, and to be more aware of the temper of the Negro community. The Council is small and fairly ineffective. However, there are summer plans for increasing membership.

COLUMBUS

Mr. Holmes and I have been putting extra time in Columbus trying again to think of ways to encourage white people to overcome their fears and join the Council. Several of the white leaders are moving out of Columbus and must be replaced. The first joy experienced after the desegregation of the lunch counters has been dampened by the resistance of Kirven's Department Store. It continues to hold out inspite of six weeks of picketing. Mr. Kirven maintains that the money does not matter, that it is only the principle that he cares about. He will have a white store forwhite people. The problem now is how long to keep up what kind of pressure.

SAVANNAH

Savannah is moving ahead with work on the Equal Job Opportunities. They played no part as far as I know in the recent wade-in at Tybee Beach. This incident had no publicity.

MACON AND ATLANTA--No specific news.

MEMBERSHIP

We have had seventy-one (71) new members during the last three months.

FINANCES

We are continuing to get small donations from the mailings that we have made. With the receipt of the matching fund we think we will be able to get through this summer without any financial difficulties. We are making plans for new attempts to raise money in the Fall.

FUTURE PLANS?

We are looking forward to working with Jonathan Polier this summer. We are planning a Voters Service Project which we hope he will find interesting. We hope that he will want to accompany us to Fisk for the two weeks' Conference.

OFFICE SPACE

We have moved to our new offices, Room 502, which we find most convenient and pleasant. Come to see us.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/wlh
Enclosures

Feb - May 12th 1962

REPORT

TO: Georgia Council on Human Relations Board of Directors

FROM: Oliver W. Holmes, Associate Director

The following compendium is a capsule account of the activities of the Associate Director since joining the staff.

Fortunately, my period of adjustment and orientation included a conference of the State Directors of Human Relations Councils. This meeting afforded information taken from practical experiences of people in the field.

After attending a conference on Equal Job Opportunity I then began a series of field trips to explore and get acquainted.

VISITS:

ALBANY: This crisis area has been visited at least three times. Most of the time was spent in attending public mass meetings, talking with persons directly involved in the struggle, evaluating the situation and making suggestions.

COLUMBUS: Columbus was visited shortly after negotiations had successfully desegregated many facilities. Results here indicate that numerical strength, though desirable, is not a prerequisite to success.

ROME: The visit to Rome was most refreshing. More than 70 people were present and contrary to most communities a representative cross section of the Negro constitutency was in attendance. Further, the principal of the High School appears to be one of the accepted leaders. Ambitious plans were presented and a negotiating committee is now in training. Rome is a fertile field. No facilities have been desegregated.

BRUNSWICK: In Brunswick two co-conveners became co-chairmen. A constitution has been adopted and program accepted. It was a rare experience to observe the democratic procedure in operation.

AUGUSTA: In keeping with the policy of the Council to work cooperatively with all agencies, our visit to Augusta was in conjunction with the NAACP. Both staff members have worked very closely with them in this area.

MILLEDGEVILLE: An exploratory visit was made to determine the consensus of the sub community about the need for a Council. A member-at-large suggests such a need and a desire. When contacts have been made in the power structure we hope to start a discussion group.

SAVANNAH: My visit to Savannah was especially enjoyable because of the zeal with which the Council is going about its work under new leadership. Work and play are combined in a manner that should challenge others.

TALLADEGA: At the instance of the Talladega Improvement Association and with the approval of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, we visited this college and community. As a result of this visit and a subsequent report of findings to the joint meeting of the Council of Christian Social Action and the Race Relations Division of the United Church of Christ, we have been asked to keep the Talladega situation under surveillance.

EN ROUTE: As we travel throughout the State attempts are made to use "facilities" and a "score board" of refusals is being prepared.

MEETINGS: Averaging three inter-group luncheon meetings per week and two evening dinner gatherings, many persons working as professional and amateur human relationists come to know each other and their work.

OBSERVATIONS: The death of the County Unit System increases the need for Councils throughout the State. People will need to be brought together as peers to settle mutual problems.

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QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date June 11, 1962

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING May 31, 1962

INCOME

From SRC	$ 950.00	
Memberships	1,137.00	
New South Subscriptions		
Contributions	209.67	
Other (specify)		
		$2,296.67

TOTAL INCOME

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	1,980.00	
Travel	48.52	
Rent	187.50	
~~Utilities~~ Social Security Tax	62.72	
Phone & Telegraph	101.01	
Postage	60.20	
Office Supplies	72.02	
Stationery	45.53	
New South Subscriptions to SRC	294.00	
Other (specify)		
C.P.A. Audit for 1961	125.00	
Memphis Chapter return	25.00	
Nashville Chapter return	90.00	
		$3,091.50

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

- * - *

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	585.38
Income for Quarter	2,296.67
Total	2,882.05
Expenditures for Quarter	3,091.50
Balance minus	$ 209.45**

**Bank balance for May 31 shows $594.47 because two checks, totaling $803.92 have not been deposited. They are salary checks.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

Date June 11, 1962

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING May 31, 1962

INCOME		
From SRC	$ 1,500.00	
Memberships		
New South Subscriptions		
Contributions		
Other (specify)		
		$1,500.00
TOTAL INCOME		

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries		
Travel (Board meeting in Jackson, May 5)	422.46	
Rent		
~~[illegible]~~ Reprints	41.55	
Phone & Telegraph		
Postage	2.41	
Office Supplies		
New South Subscriptions to SRC		
Other (specify)		
Johnson City Workshop	53.40	
Staff Travel	164.38	
Honorarium	50.00	
		$ 734.20
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		

- * - *

Balance on hand (Beginning of quarter)	$1,500.00	
Income for Quarter Total	.80	Refund from Reprints
Expenditures for Quarter	734.20	
Balance	$ 766.60	

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President

Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville

Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga

Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

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Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
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Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

June 5, 1962

TO: Participants in the Johnson City Workshop on
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Enclosed is a summary of the workshop discussions in which you participated on April 27 and 28, 1962. We have also included copies of complaints which have been sent to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity; the identity of the complainants has been disguised. You may wish to use these documents as guides in submitting complaints from your area.

We hope that the workshop will prove helpful in stimulating local committees to work on increased merit employment and upgrading. As you progress, we hope you will let us know the outcome.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations invites your participation in its program. Membership is open to all Tennesseans who subscribe to the objectives outlined in the enclosed brochure.

Sincerely yours,

George E. Barrett

George E. Barrett
President

GEB/dw
Enclosures

EXHIBIT I
(Federal Agency Discrimination on the Job - Upgrading)

Mrs. John Doe
2052 Central Avenue
Eden, Texas

TO: President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity
Washington, D.C.

Under the provisions of President Kennedy's Executive Order 10925 I respectfully request that the Committee investigate the Nashville office of the Internal Revenue Service on my behalf.

Since 1957 I have been employed as a "temporary" clerk-typist in the Nashville Office of the Internal Revenue Service. I have made several requests for permanent appointment but to this date I have not been able to receive such. Recently six of seven jobs for which I qualify have been opened in the District but I have not been able to obtain permanent status nor upgrading. I have been told by the Assistant District Director that my consistent satisfactory work record warrants a permanent placement but I have not been able to obtain such.

I have had several interviews with my Collection Chief, Mr. James Martin, concerning my temporary status and the achievement of permanent status. In spite of the fact that new jobs have been and are still opening up, I have been told that no jobs were available; also I was told that some of my supervisors and section chiefs "do not like" me even though I was also told that there was general agreement that my "work was satisfactory." Further since several new jobs have been recently filled by persons with temporary status, sometimes by persons with less formal training and experience than I possess, it appears that the lack of opportunity for me to obtain permanent status and upgrading is because of my race.

At one point it was suggested to me by officials that because I had passed only the examination for a clerk-typist that I could not be utilized in a clerical position. I subsequently took and passed the clerical test and am now eligible and qualified for a permanent career appointment either as a clerk-typist or in a clerical capacity.

In other words I have not been able to achieve upgrading or permanent status either as a clerk-typist or in a clerical position while jobs for which I qualify have been available and filled by other persons. My work is satisfactory and I have been on "temporary" status since 1957. To the best of my knowledge there is only one other Negro employed as a clerk-typist by the office and that person, to the best of my knowledge, has not been able to achieve permanent status. It is my belief that my failure to be upgraded and to be placed on permanent status is because I am a Negro. Thus under the provisions of Executive Order 10925 I respectfully register this official complaint with the request that it be investigated at the earliest possible date.

SIGNED: _____
(Mrs.) John Doe

May 29, 1962

EXHIBIT II
(Federal Agency - New Applicant)

May 29, 1962

Mr. John Field
Executive Director
President's Committee on
Employment Opportunity
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Field:

Enclosed you will find a serious complaint involving Mr. John F. Davis and the Atlanta office of the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor and Statistics. From our observations and inquiry it appears that a "front" was put forth in terms of recruiting and interviewing Negroes for the jobs in question but without bona-fide intent to actually hire Negroes.

It is recognized that this is a short-term job but it is requested and expected that the complaint be fully processed because it has significant bearing upon other such jobs and the operation of Federal Agencies in the South.

Sincerely,

John Doe, Chairman
Committee on Labor and Industry, NAACP

V. M. Johnson
Secretary, NAACP

JD:VMJ/dl

Enclosure

EXHIBIT III
(Industrial Contractors - Upgrading)

Mrs. Eleanora G. Gehres
40 East McCall St.
Philadelphia, U.S.A.

TO: President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity
Washington, D.C.

I have been employed at the Geneform Division (plant) of the GENESCO Corporation for over four years. For a year until a few weeks ago, I worked in the position of "specification clerk" even though I did not have the job title of "specification clerk." I was certified as a specification clerk after complaining to management and a conference was held with the personnel director from the general office, but I was never given the title or rating for which I had been certified and which was commensurated with my job.

Recently, approximately two months ago, the purchasing department and the specification department of the plant were moved to the Seventh Avenue, North office of GENESCO the main headquarters of the firm in Nashville. I requested to be moved with the job and was told by the supervisor that he would like nothing better than to take me with the job but he didn't know about it. He assured me that no one would do my job with less seniority than I have. Since the job has been down to the main headquarters they have called upon me for information relative to the job and various aspects of the job of specification clerk.

Since the department was moved I have been placed in the "production department" with responsibilities and duties undefined. Prior to working in the purchasing department I worked in the "sales department." When the sales department was moved downtown to the main headquarters I was not allowed to go with the job but was transferred to the specification department.

The Geneform Division of GENESCO where I work is virtually an all-Negro plant. It is the only plant in the Nashville area where Negroes are employed in jobs other than maids, porters, and janitors. To my knowledge there are no Negroes employed above menial levels at the main headquarters where my job was transferred. It appears that the reason I was not transferred with the job was because the company doesn't hire Negroes downtown above menial positions and I sincerely believe I was discriminated against, denied the opportunity to move with my job and displaced from my job because I am a Negro.

SIGNED: _____
(Mrs.) Eleanora G. Gehres

May 31, 1962

EXHIBIT IV
(New Applicant)

Mrs. Elsie Smith
111 East Main Street
Crawfordsville, U.S.A.

TO: President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

During the month of September I was recruited by the Tennessee State Employment Office to take an examination for a temporary job in connection with a survey to be conducted by the Atlanta Regional Office of the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The survey was or is in connection with housing in Nashville. I took the examination on September 20 and was informed shortly thereafter that I had passed the examination. I was given an application blank and was informed that I should appear for an interview on October 9 at the downtown office of the Tennessee State Employment Service.

I went on October 9 during the mid part of the afternoon to the downtown office referred to above and was interviewed for approximately fifteen minutes by Mr. John F. Davis who was in Nashville from the Atlanta office of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics apparently to select the employees for the survey and to conduct the survey. The following points were established by Mr. Davis during the interview:

(1) He was extremely impressed with the quality of all the applicants recruited by the Tennessee Employment Service. Mr. Davis indicated that the applicants were some of the best ever sent to him.

(2) Those persons employed would undergo a training period prior to the implementation of the survey; such training would be conducted by Mr. Davis himself.

(3) Since his resources were limited those persons selected for the job would be notified by telephone; those not selected would not receive a call. Thus failure to receive a call would mean that the person was not selected.

I did not receive a call and therefore I was not selected.

On October 15 a news release appeared in the Nashville Tennessean giving the names of persons selected for the survey job. The names were checked and re-checked to determine if any Negroes were employed. It was determined that all ten (10) persons hired for the survey were non-Negroes.

Six (6) Negroes took the examination and at least five (5) passed the test and apparently were interviewed for the job. As previously stated no Negroes were hired.

It appears to me that the only reason no Negroes were hired for the job was because of race. Therefore under the provision of President Kennedy's Executive Order 10925, I am submitting a formal complaint to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity on the matter because I feel very strongly that I was discriminated against because I am a Negro with regard to the job involved.

SIGNED: _____
(Mrs.) Elsie Smith

May 31, 1962

EXHIBIT V
(Industrial Contracts - Upgrading, Discrimination, and Segregation on Job)

Mr. Joe Reed
3809 Mill Creek Road
Charleston, U.S.A.

TO: President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity
Washington, D.C.

I, Joe Reed, have been employed at the Nashville Division of the AVCO Corporation for 11 years in a category which is the equivalent of a sweeper, janitor, or laborer. I have been working in this category during all my years of service with the company. Since I was hired many white persons have been employed by the company in jobs above the level at which I have been employed but I have not been able to receive upgrading beyond the level at which I started with the company. I have sought to be upgraded to jobs for which I qualify such as truck driver, tow-motor operator, class "C" mechanic and oiler. In several ways I have had to help new white employees learn such jobs and help them make adjustment to such jobs as those mentioned and for which I sought to be upgraded to.

There are approximately 30 Negroes employed at the plant out of approximately 3,500 employees. To the best of my knowledge none of the Negroes are employed above the level of janitor, sweeper or laborer. All of the Negroes are employed in the maintenance department as janitor-laborers even though we work in different sections or divisions of the plant. Through the years it appears that Negro employees have been restricted to the maintenance department for employment without upgrading and promotional possibilities.

Until recently, approximately two months ago, discriminatory signs existed in the plant's eating facilities. "White" and "Colored" signs still exist over the rest rooms. All the Negroes are required to use the same punch clock regardless of the division or place in the plant in which the Negro is working thus punching in and out of the plant separately from the white employees. Likewise the pay hour of the Negro employees are entirely separate from the white employees.

With my length of service with the company and the fact that I have sought to be upgraded to jobs for which I am qualified to perform, I feel that the only reason I have not been upgraded is because I am a Negro and that racial discrimination is being practiced by the firm against me and other Negroes.

SIGNED: _____
Joe Reed

May 31, 1962

EXHIBIT VI

(Industrial Contracts - Upgrading)

Mr. Charles Brown
2011 First Street
Barday, U.S.A.

TO: President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity
Washington, D.C.

I, Charles Brown, have been employed by the Nashville Western Electric Company for 2½ years. I was hired in Grade 1 and I am still in Grade 1 in the Housing Service Department. I have sought advancement, upgrading and improvement in job position but I have been told that I cannot work outside the Housing Service Department. There are only 8 Negroes employed by the plant out of over 300 employees. All of the Negroes are in House Service with grade 1 except one utility maintenance man who is in Grade 3. He was transferred to the Nashville plant from Louisville in Grade 3 and with 20 years of service with the company.

Negroes are not given the opportunity to train for production work or to be employed in better jobs. When I sought through conference with management a better position I was subjected to intimidations.

I have some college training and am one of the oldest employees in terms of service with the company. I feel that my failure to be upgraded and the lack of opportunity for training for production work is because I am a Negro and racial discrimination is being practiced by the Nashville plant.

SIGNED: _____
Charles Brown

May 15, 1962

EXHIBIT VII

Miss Janice Moorhead
221 Cedar Avenue
Dickey, U.S.A.

TO: President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity
Washington, D.C.

For more than two years I have corresponded with the Nashville branch of the United States Corps of Engineers, to no avail. My first contact with this office was in February, 1958. At that time it was a telephone call of inquiry to verify the fact that the position for which I was qualified did exist in this area.

In September, 1959 I moved to Tennessee and filed an application for Cartographic Draftsman (or Compilation Aid, as it is called in some areas). At the time of filing I had served seven years with the Detroit, Michigan branch of the United States Corps of Engineers, and my rating was GS4, Step 3.

I was interviewed in October. Shortly thereafter, I received my rating from the Nashville office of GS5, Step 4. Since that time we talked and corresponded periodically. Twice I was advised "to accept employment elsewhere because things are getting rough and who knows--soon even I may be job hunting." I wrote to the Southern Regional District Office in Atlanta, Georgia and presented my case and asked to be advised. The reply indicated that there was nothing they could do and suggested that I wait to hear from the application. I continued to inquire by telephone and by mail (even through the summer from Detroit, Michigan) until fall of 1960.

I am convinced that I was discriminated upon by race, primarily due to the fact that I knew that there were no training schools in this area which limits application of qualified persons and they were aware of the fact that I had received my certificate from the Corps of Engineers School of Drafting in May, 1952. Furthermore, I was told by the personnel director that my rating was considered high for the Nashville area and at that time (1959) I was among those at the top of the list of eligibles.

I have correspondence to support my statements.

SIGNED: _____
Janice Moorhead

March 21, 1962

EXHIBIT VIII

Deidre Jones
3410 Central Avenue
Ethel, Tennessee

TO: President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity
Washington, D.C.

On August 1, 1958, I took the United States Civil Service Commission examination for Steno-Typist, GS 2 and 3, in Syracuse, New York, at which time I requested appointment in the Nashville, Tennessee area. Upon my arrival in Nashville, I sought employment at the Veterans Administration Hospital. The personnel director informed me that civil service applicants were selected from a list of top rating eligible persons which was sent out from the Regional Office in Atlanta, Georgia, and suggested that I have my eligibility transferred. After seeing my rating sheet, which I presented to him, he indicated that my name should appear at or near the top of the list and that I should have little or no difficulty in receiving an appointment.

On or about December 29, 1958, I received a notice to report to Mrs. Elizabeth D. Wilson, Acting Personnel Director, District Director of Internal Revenue, Room 126, Federal Office Building, in Nashville, Tennessee by December 31, 1958. This was for a typist position, GS 2, at a salary rate of $3255 per year. I immediately reported to Mrs. Wilson, at which time I was given a brief description of the job and a "try-out" (which she told me was not a test) on the machine I would be using, and was told that my performance was "very good." After introducing me to other personnel and after I had filled in the slip stating that I was available and interested in the position, Mrs. Wilson gave me her telephone number and said to call her in about three days and she would be able to tell me what action was taken on my application. However, when I called her, as directed, she informed me that they were going to try and contact the person who worked in the position the previous year and if they were not available, I would be notified. After this conversation, I heard nothing else about the position nor received any other notices of openings.

It is interesting to note that within two months, after having my eligibility transferred to Nashville, I received notice of an opening. Yet, after the interview, during which time my identity as a member of a minority group was established, I never received another notice. I later learned, upon requesting my eligibility to be transferred back to New York, that my rating had been lowered and no notice of this change had been sent to me. It is my assumption that by the use of the "mechanical tool" of lowering my rating my name would be moved further down on the list of eligibles and would not appear on subsequent lists. I inquired about this change but received no answer. It might be noted that when my eligibility was transferred back to New York, I received notice from them that my original rating had been restored.

I personally feel and honestly believe that I did not get this position and my name did not appear on subsequent lists because of my race, for within three weeks' time, after my eligibility had been transferred back to New York for work in the Syracuse area, I received an inquiry as to my availability, and within less than three months, I had received three different inquiries as to my availability.

SIGNED: _____
Deidre Jones

Urban Renewal Problems Aired

The East Nashville urban renewal project is leading to congestion and inadequate housing facilities in North Nashville, a race relations expert said yesterday.

Dr. Herman Long, director of the race relations department at Fisk University, said many Negroes are moving from East Nashville into North Nashville as a result of renewal.

To meet this condition, he said developers are erecting multi-unit structures in North Nashville "in almost every vacant lot." However these structures provide no parking or play space, "creating congestion and not improvement."

Dr. Long listed this situation as one of the "unanswered problems" related to Nashville's urban renewal.

HE MADE THE statement at a meeting sponsored by the Nashville Community Relations Council on "The Changing City" or the impact on the community of renewal and the interstate highway program.

Dr. Long also said another "unanswered problem" lies in the fact that there are two segregated motels in the Capitol Hill redevelopment area, and yet the general improvements there were accomplished with public funds.

He said these conditions call for all citizens to participate in urban renewal decisions.

Before his address, Irving Hand, director of advance planning and research for the Nashville-Davidson County Planning Commission, discussed the Nashville urban renewal programs, including East Nashville, Edgehill, University Center, and the Central Loop (business district).

In a question-and-answer period, Mrs. David E. Rogers said she understood a private contractor wanted to build an "open," or integrated subdivision, but that this was not acceptable "to the powers that be."

She asked how long it would be before there would be "open" housing in new private subdivisions and public projects.

DR. LONG SAID there would be "open" housing when the Nashville Housing Authority decided to build "open" public housing units or when a developer did.

Dr. Vivian Henderson, professor of economics at Fisk, added, "or when President Kennedy issues an executive order banning discrimination in federally supported housing."

During an afternoon clinic on urban renewal, John Acuff, NHA's technical director, said the Central Loop and Edgehill urban renewal projects would be "less disruptive" than the East Nashville project. They will be under a general neighborhood renewal plan.

He said this means the Central Loop and Edgehill will be renewed a section at a time, rather than as a whole as in East Nashville.

He said this section approach will mean fewer difficulties for example, in traffic or in sewer service at one time. Also, housing should be available in the first section by the time work is to begin on the second and therefore people in the area would be less likely to have to move from the area to find housing.

DURING THE morning clinic, neighborhood and community agencies affected by urban renewal were told that the authority will discuss with them how renewal may affect their constituency, their area and their program.

Dr. Gideon W. Fryer, council president, presided at that session.

Bruner
5-24-62

Programs To Upgrade Housing

Nashville's vigorous programs of urban renewal—encompassing 15 per cent of the city's entire territory—will change the face of the city and upgrade housing.

That's what Nashville Housing Authority technical director John Acuff told persons today attending a meeting on "The Changing City" sponsored by the Nashville Community Relations Council.

The Capitol Hill Redevelopment Project has proven what can be done through urban renewal, Acuff said, adding that similar results are being obtained in the East Nashville project now in progress.

Acuff outlined three new areas for urban renewal. These—the University Center, Edgehill Area and the Central Loop—will provide more progress in bringing housing up to standard and combatting blight and deterioration, Acuff said.

The new projects are now in the planning stage.

Acuff explained that slum areas adjacent to the Capitol Hill project are included in the Central Loop project. He said that one area described as particularly bad will be cleared to make room for a huge interchange with the interstate highway system's central loop around Nashville.

Members of the Housing authority staff explained that the authority, the official urban renewal agency for the city, has worked extensively with civic and church organizations in planning the urban renewal projects.

Acuff said the city has tried to take "as much area as we think we can digest" into the projects. Renewal projects for other areas in the city probably will be instituted later, he emphasized.

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Board Meeting
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee
Saturday, May 5, 1962

Present: George Barrett, Rev. Major Jones, Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Mrs. Ray Allen, Rev. William G. Brockman, John H. Compton, Miss Ellen Correll, Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Mrs. John Gregory, Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Ernest Hooper, C. A. Kirkendoll, Rev. John Charles Mickle, Mrs. John A. Osoinach, Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Albert Porter, Hollis F. Price, Clifford Seeber, Mrs. Ernest Silver, Lewis Sinclair, Neal B. Spahr, Mrs. James Todd, Gideon Fryer, Dorothy Webster and Kay Jones.

This meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations was called to order by the president, George Barrett at 10:45 a.m. Copies of the minutes of the board meeting of October 28 and the January 13 executive committee meeting were distributed and upon motion approved. It was agreed that the minutes of this board meeting be distributed as soon as possible after the meeting and again at the next board meeting.

Election of Three Executive Committee Members

Mr. Barrett asked the nominating committee present, consisting of Rev. Crutcher, Mr. Porter, Mr. Compton, and Miss Correll to meet at lunch and prepare a slate. The committee submitted the following names: Rev. Crutcher, Mrs. Ray Allen and Mrs. Ernest Silver, Mr. Sinclair moved the nominations be closed and the slate be accepted, seconded by Mr. Spahr. The motion carried.

Field Foundation Grant

Mr. Barrett reported the executive committee meeting's discussion and stated that the implementation of the expanded program was under way. He introduced Mrs. Dorothy Webster who will join our office, May 16.

Request of Chattanooga for Membership as Associate Organization

Mr. Barrett read a letter from Miss Clara Andreae of Chattanooga requesting that the Chattanooga Community Relations Council be admitted to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations as an affiliate. Mr. Barrett pointed out that the constitution provides for this type association. Mr. Barrett appointed Mr. Fryer, Mr. Brockman, Mr. Jones and Mrs. Peelle as a committee to discuss the problem of affiliate fees and to bring back a recommendation. The committee recommended that the Chattanooga Community Relations Council be admitted to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations as an associate member. This was so moved by Rev. Crutcher, seconded by Mr. Jones. The motion carried. Mr. Fryer then moved and Mrs. Peelle seconded that the Chattanooga Community Relations Council and other associate members be assessed .50 per member annually excluding those members who hold membership in the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Motion carried.

Reports From Local Areas

Nashville: Mr. Fryer reported "Operation Open City" is in progress. This is an attempt, he said, by seven organizations to coordinate efforts toward the opening of both accommodations and employment. There has been some success. There have been a few public meetings, one with the Mayor who talked about employment possibilities in city government. On May 29, there is to be a workshop on Housing and Urban Renewal. Mr. Fryer also reported that Vanderbilt University had just that morning announced its new policy of desegregation at all levels.

Chattanooga: Mr. Jones reported the discussions of the Council on affiliation. The group had participated in the preparatory conference on desegregation of the schools with principals and teachers. Various speakers, the mayor, city school superintendent and others met with them for discussion of various problems that might arise. Mr. Brockman as chairman of the Chattanooga Community Relations Council committee charged with determining concrete issues in need of attention reported that the group had issued a statement in March. Committees have been established to delve into housing, voting, public facilities and to establish a speakers' bureau. The Chattanooga Council also had voted to entertain the Tennessee Council on Human Relations at the next annual meeting.

Memphis: Mrs. Ish reported in absence of Hunter Lane, Jr., the president. Memphis' current need is for leadership in a membership campaign. Program is geared to employment opportunities for Negroes; it opened with a membership meeting and the guest speaker was the first Negro Director of Public Welfare in St. Louis. On May 22, they are to have a report of Community opportunities for training in clerical fields and in the fall they hope to follow thru with respect to training opportunities in the total area and assessment of demand. Plans have also been made to investigate Civil Service opportunities. The YWCA had indicated their interest by instituting a project for training companion helpers on an integrated basis. The A.M.A. has expressed some interest and the hiring will be done by the YWCA. The State Employment Office would not hire on an integrated basis. There has been considerable work done on the matter of integrating the State Employment Office in Memphis and they are hopeful it will be accomplished soon. Knoxville is integrated already. Mrs. Ish further stated that two members of the Civil Rights Commission are touring the South to determine Negro health facilities. They have been in Memphis which has no training facilities and only 18 Negro physicians. Mrs. Ish commented that the Memphis Orchestral Society and one of the local dramatic groups have desegregated their audience.

Haywood and Fayette Counties: Mr. Barrett reported that Burke Marshall said and newspaper reports confirm that welfare relief there was to be shifted to state control and that the farmers were to desist from displacement of persons. Mr. Price who had been in the counties since the decree to vacate said there was still a great deal of tension.

Knoxville: Rev. Crutcher described efforts to open church related hospitals to Negroes by forming a city-wide organization of participating groups. An open meeting was held to which board members of all hospitals were invited. The Baptists, Catholics and Presbyterians did not send representatives, but more than 400 people participated. The chaplains of 3 Student Centers are working on desegregation of restaurants around UT. Five out of seven have desegregated. There is to be a summer project at UT with integrated housing in the dormitories and next fall all dormitory facilities will be integrated. With respect to the theatre situation, things are at a stalemate. Two suburban ones have opened, but none downtown. The city auditorium is desegregated as is the city golf course. City bus administrators have promised that the next bus driver hired will be a Negro. Mr. Sinclair reported that with the help of Highland Center, a workshop has been held on employment opportunities and Vivian Henderson was the main speaker. At present the Knoxville group has a committee working on an employment survey. They plan a meeting and workshop June 21 and 22 on the problem of obtaining guidance for job opportunities in high schools and colleges.

Oak Ridge: Mrs. Silver reported that there are two active groups, the Community Relations Council and the Federation for Equal Public Service. Oak Ridge is mainly concerned with educational work as they found they had desegregated but not integrated the schools. They have set up a tutorial program in Oliver Springs and Oak Ridge to help children reach equal level. The two movie houses have desegregated but one restaurant has back slid into segregation.

Johnson City: Kay Jones reported on the workshop held there as a trial run for this type of service with the Foundation money. No real members in Johnson City, but there is interest and support from some of the Johnson City Council. About sixty persons from all over that area participated. Vivian Henderson did an excellent job; he spoke of the many possibilities still unexplored and urged guidance in the schools and emphasized the need for proper preparation of the applicants.

It was recommended that for future meetings, local areas prepare written reports to be handed in to the secretary.

Board Members: Mr. Brockman submitted his resignation as of June 1 since he is leaving for Boston. Mrs. Todd moved its acceptance, seconded by Rev. Mickle. Motion carried. The nominating Committee presented the name of Jack May of Nashville in place of Mr. Brockman. Mr. Fryer moved Mr. May's election, Rev. Crutcher seconded. Motion carried.

School Desegregation: Mr. Crutcher moved that a committee be appointed to discuss the role of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations in this field and bring recommendations to the next board meeting. Mr. Jones seconded after amending the motion to read that the recommendations be on the agenda of the membership meeting in October.

Fall Membership Meeting: An invitation to meet in Chattanooga was extended. Mrs. Silver moved the acceptance of this invitation, seconded by Mr. Sinclair. Motion carried. Mr. Fryer moved that the meeting be held October 11 and 12, seconded by Mr. Compton. Motion carried. Mr. Barrett asked that written suggestions as to a program for this meeting be submitted to the executive committee for decision.

Integration Guide: Rev. Crutcher moved that the executive committee compile a guide showing which public facilities throughout the state have been integrated. Seconded by Mr. Porter. Motion carried.

Special Summer Projects: Nashville - Mr. Fryer reported that the American Friends Committee is sponsoring a group of seniors and graduate students who will work as interns on community projects. This is an integrated group and the Nashville Community Relations Council will help in orientation. Jackson - Mr. Porter announced that 15 college students will spend ten weeks in Jackson in door to door registration. The students will be an integrated group and will live at Lane College. State Parks: Rev. Mickle reported that an interracial church related meeting is already scheduled for Cumberland State Park.

Finances: Mr. Barrett has announced that Jack May has accepted the position of Special Gifts Chairman. He then read a letter from Mrs. Tom Ragland, ~~Finance~~ Membership chairman, in which she stated that she felt the dues for the Tennessee Council were too high. She recommended that dues be lowered from $5.00 to $3.00 omitting the subscription to New South. She wrote that Mrs. Virginia Price, ~~Finance~~ Membership Chairman for the Nashville Chapter concurred. Mr. Fryer moved that we print new brochures with the old dues structure but indicate very clearly by an attached letter that for this year only as an experiment, members may join at $3.00 without the subscription to New South. Mr. Porter seconded. Motion carried.

It was moved and seconded that Kay Jones write a letter of thanks to Lane College and to the group at Jackson. Motion carried.

Adjourned 4:00 p.m.

George E. Barrett, President

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Secretary

THE NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL
presents

Mr. Charles Warfield
who will discuss:

METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Date: Thursday, May 3, 1962
Time: 12:30 p.m.
Place: The Methodist Board of Evangalism, 1908 Grant Ave. (The Assembly Room)
Lunch: 12 noon in either the Methodist Board of Education or Evangalism cafeterias.

Metropolitan government is an important issue to all city and county residents. This is an opportunity to become better informed in preparation for the June vote. There will be a discussion period.

SPECIAL NOTICE: Thursday, May 24, 1962

"THE CHANGING CITY"

An all day program on Housing in Nashville sponsered by the Nashville Community Relations Council

This program will have 3 sessions:

1. Morning Workshop: "The Changing City and the Neighborhood and Community Agencies"

   Participation invited from: Council of Community Agencies, settlements, Planning Commission, Nashville Housing Authority (urban renewal), churches and universities, and federal housing authorities.

2. Afternoon Workshop: "The Changing City and Home Building and Finance"

   Participation invited from: Nashville Home Builders Association, Chamber of Commerce, Nashville Housing Authority, Planning Commission, home finance and real estate operators, and federal housing authorities.

3. Evening Discussion Meeting: Participation invited from: The Public

   "The Changing City and Wider Opportunities for Housing"

   Speakers: Mr. Irving Hand, Director Advance Planning and Research, Nashville-Davidson Co. Planning Commission
   Dr. Herman Long, Director Race Relations Dept., Fisk Univ., author of <u>People vs. Property</u>.

   Time: 8:00 p.m., Thursday, May 24
   Place: Social Hall, Blakemore Methodist Church (Bowling and West End Ave.)

More detailed information concerning our project "The Changing City" will soon be mailed to you. In the meantime, we would appreciate it if all members who have special interests in either of the workshops or who know of individuals or organizations who are not members but have special interests in the workshop programs, would contact the Community Relations Council office, CY 1-7544. As a result, personal invitations will be sent to non-members who are vitally concerned with these programs.

We shall look forward to seeing you Thursday, May 3rd, to hear Mr. Warfield.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

To: Paul M. Rilling

From: Katherine Jones

Quarterly Report: March, April and May 1962

Board Meeting (See minutes, Director's report and letter from President.)

Considering the inconvenience for a good number of Board members in making the trip to Jackson, it seemed a well attended meeting. Certainly it was enthusiastic. It was also expensive in that we agreed to pay full expenses of Board members including lunch in Jackson on May 5. Total cost was $422.46. Twenty-four board members plus two Council staff members attended. The mid-year Board meeting in April 1961 drew 23 Board members to Nashville for a half-day meeting. We had a larger representation from the western part of the state than usual, and in this we realized one of our goals for setting the meeting in Jackson. My reservations about the meeting are related to the limited time we had together in comparison with the time members spent in travel. Perhaps we should have spent additional funds and had the meeting start Friday evening, and continue through lunch on Saturday. There was a feeling of being rushed and having inadequate time to discuss reports, and Council objectives. It was agreed that prior to the next meeting we will ask local Council groups and others making special reports to prepare them in advance, and distribute to members thereby leaving more time for discussion.

Administrative Assistant Added to Council Staff

Mrs. Dorothy Webster joined our staff on May 16, replacing the part-time typist position. Mrs. Webster will be general office manager, and will work directly with the Nashville Council. She is on a full-time basis at a gross salary of $300 per month; Field Foundation funds are being used. Mrs. Webster has been counselling students in the office of the Associate Dean of Students at Tennessee State. She has had previous experience in adult education, office management and teaching. She has volunteered considerable time to First Baptist Church, Nashville, where Kelley Miller Smith is paster, and therefore has considerable knowledge of the part NCLC has played in the Nashville picture. Since her arrival we have been snowed under with clerical details, and she has had little opportunity to delve into other areas of the job. It is indeed good to have her, and we feel this will be a real asset to the Council.

Equal Employment Opportunity Workshop, Johnson City

See attached summary and Exhibits prepared by Dr. Vivian Henderson. I spent from March 13-18 in far east Tennessee recruiting for the workshop. Due to a conflict in Dr. Henderson's schedule, the date had to be changed later, which was unfortunate since some persons could not then make the switch. The more than 40 persons who came seemed severely interested. The group was about 75% Negro, which was anticipated. While the meeting was geared to increase in opportunity for Negroes, there was discussion of the role of white persons in increasing opportunities. I think Johnson City will take hold and move ahead. I am not so sure the other cities, Kingsport and Bristol, will do so without additional stimulation. There was obvious enthusiasm for Dr. Henderson and his easy but competent presentation of material. I would recommend him highly for similar workshop leadership. It was regrettable that he could not attend the Jackson board meeting where his enthusiasm would stimulate other people. The Memphis Chapter has asked for his service, and dates have been offered; they have made no decision. In fairness, I think it should be noted that Dr. Henderson has done a similar workshop in Knoxville attended by Oak Ridge and Knoxville people. Costs of the workshop, including my travel were paid out of the Field Foundation money.

Knoxville

No further attempts have been made to organize a chapter in Knoxville. I have talked with a number of Knoxville members who believe it unwise at this time. I am sure you are on the mailing list for the Knoxville Area Human Relations Council publication. They are still struggling with how they will organize and support their local Council. They have found this frustrating and would be resentful of any action from another group. They have seen their role in a wider field than previously when Galen Martin really ran a one-man show. It still seems unsoundly based to me, with no program of its own, but serving as an expediter for other community groups. Louise Blackwell who has been part-time secretary for several months is leaving or has already done so, for the summer. I don't know their plans about office coverage. She has really done the work there alone, rather than by using volunteers.

Knoxville has not been successful in its attempts to desegregate the hospitals. At their open meeting, none of the hospital representatives showed, although at least two of the three had indicated they would send representatives. Mr. and Mrs. James Stokely appeared under the auspices of the Council, and from their report, attendance was disappointing. I have heard no more about the effort of the United Church Women and no appeal has been made to this office.

Memphis

Memphis has started slowly this year, and Mr. ~~Lee~~ Lane as president has undoubtedly suffered from the lack of previous experience with the Council. They have accepted the general theme of "Equal Employment Opportunity" for the year. This seems a good choice, since I doubt that the Chapter can really be very effective in the complexities of the school situation there. I have urged that they at least take a stand in regard to open schools, since so much pressure is being exerted by the newly formed White Citizen's Council. As far as I know, they have not done so. The NAACP is continuing its leadership on the school issue, and the Memphis branch is a well organized and powerful force. The Council, along with other groups, has protested the continued segregation, including separate offices, of the state employment service. It is now scheduled for integration about June 11. We have suggested that the Memphis Chapter take an active part in the hearings before the Civil Rights Commission which meets in Memphis, June 25 and 26 over the protests of Mayor Loeb.

Memphis has just recently appointed a membership chairman, and started their membership drive only a month ago.

Nashville

On May 24, the Nashville Chapter sponsored two clinics and a night meeting on housing. The program is attached. This was in lieu of the large community assessment meetings of 1960 and 1961. No attempt was made to drum up attendance in the way that had been done in previous years - (this was the decision of the Executive Committee.) The date was unfortunate in that it was at the time of greatest pressure on the academic people who were preparing for examinations, grading papers, etc. However, there was real enthusiasm from people who attended clinics especially. It brought together housing officials, city planners, and neighborhood social agencies in a way that had not happened previously. John Sigenthaler, editor of the Tennessean did not moderate the night meeting, since a New York trip interfered. Walter Sharp substituted and, of course, handled this competently. A printed summary is being prepared. Thrity-two people attended the morning clinic; twenty-two were at the Chamber of Commerce meeting in the afternoon, and about 80 were at the night meeting. In terms of the long-time effect, this may be more successful than the 350 persons who attended meetings of previous years. Dr. Gideon Fryer, president of the Nashville Chapter, put in tremendous time and skill in getting key people to participate.

There are several other projects on the Nashville scene, including "religion and the public schools", teacher training programs of state and private colleges, recreation including our closed swimming pools, adult education, hospitals, etc. Many of our members who take leadership roles are not available at this time as they are working for (or against) Metropolitan Government. That will be decided by public referendum on June 28.

Jackson

While a good relationship and communication continues in Jackson, there has been a slacking off in progress in desegregation. County School Board voted against desegregation of county schools. Several of the board members did not cast votes. Woolworth's counters were still closed in April. I urged the Negro leadership to appeal directly to Woolworth's in New York, if the business leaders did not move. The American Friends Service program for Voter Registration begins in mid June and will be housed on the Lane Campus. There is some uneasiness about this, but Negro leadership has been responsive, and it is going ahead. As you know, Connie Currey worked on this first and then it was transferred to the Friends. For Jackson, this is a more acceptable sponsorship. The new president of Lambuth College (white) has a broad international background and a good record on inter-racial activities while a Chattanooga pastor. The retiring president was staunchly against any participation by Lambuth students in the protest movement, or any social activities with Lane College.

Lebanon

I have made six trips to Lebanon, which is at a standstill. Both Negro and white leadership is suspicious of the other. The women's group I got together in the winter has met several times but has not really taken any action. I met with them one time, but was unsuccessful in getting the white women to move out at all. You have copies of correspondence between the TCHR and the U. S. Children's Bureau. I do know that since my original letter he* has stated to the Tennessee Youth Commission that he wants Negroes included in some of the activities, but does not think other Board members will welcome them on the Lebanon Youth Board. The white community blames the Negro leadership and the Negroes quite realistically do not trust the white community to move. On June 1, Mrs. Webster and I were in Lebanon for an informal meeting with a group interested in the candidacy of a Negro for Constable. We urged their getting voters registered in June and then working for their candidate in July. There is considerable lethargy about voting. No resistence is offered at the Court House to registration. This activity seems wiser to us at present than continuing protests for public accommodations. Both Metz Rollins and John Marion are in on the Lebanon situation. The Lebanon Methodist Church holds the membership of most of the civic leaders, but no help is forthcoming from that young minister. If not activity encouraging the segregation status-quo stand, he is not encouraging change. We have had several other Methodist ministers talk to him, but without success. Mr. Spain, the Methodist minister, has a large building program under way and he is fearful that any recognition of the protest movement will impede the construction.

Cooperative Efforts

Internes in Community Service - The Friends Program will have a Nashville program from June 15 to August 24. About 10 college people will participate. It will be inter-racial and housed in the Peabody-Vanderbilt area. The Council has been a participant since its inception.

Visiting College Groups - Groups from Denison, Ohio State and Wesleyan were part of our service around Easter. For one group we did all the advance planning, as well as participate in their visit on Sunday and Monday, April 1 and 2.

* Dr. Weightower

Miss Eileen Haddon of Southern Rhodesia was here for the May 24 housing workshop and other meetings with Council members.

Talks made before Tennessee Education Congress, NCLC mass meeting and other groups.

Scarritt College Student Program on Inter-campus fellowship was under way from October to May. This was a trial run on our proposal originally presented for Foundation support. There were several meetings between Fisk, Tennessee State, Scarritt, Peabody and Vanderbilt students, and I think the discussions were worthwhile. As a program it was a failure. The student leader simply was not capable of the kind of organization required on his part, and it was further impeded by his prolonged illness and hospitalization this spring. The college supervisors recognized his inadequate performance and did not grant his degree. I think a similar project by a more competent student might have been more successful.

Civil Rights Commission

The Council proposed names for the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, submitted background information on thirty persons, prepared and mailed over signature of Chairman the notice of the first meeting, and made arrangements for it at Holiday Inn (West End Avenue, Nashville) on June 2. Mr. H. O. Forgy, Jr. is Chairman and Mrs. Tom Ragland is vice-chairman with George Barrett, secretary. All officers were appointed by Pete Sussman representing the U. S. Commission. The Tennessee Committee will have its July meeting in Nashville and other civil rights groups in the state will be invited. U. S. Commission meets in Memphis on June 25 and 26, and will be housed at Holiday Inn on Penn. Avenue, Memphis. Hearings will be in the Federal Building. The Tennessee Council on Human Relations will probably make a report.

Open City Coordinating Committee

This Committee, representing most of the civil rights groups in Nashville has continued to meet, but has not been successful in dissipating the conflict among constituent groups on (a) the role of the Coordinating Council and (b) the lack of unified effort. The situation is complex, and no real solution seems in sight. The student demonstrations have had the backing of only a small nucleus of students. They have suffered from less creative leadership this year and less interest in the whole approach. While this means less pressure for change, I think it is not wholly negative. Nashville has depended too much on students to press for change, and adults have not made much personal investment. At the meeting on Saturday, June 2, it was decided to set up an independent citizens committee to support a drive for a public accommodations city ordinance. It was recognized that the same organizations would do the work, but that citizens might cooperate on this venture where boards of established organizations would not. The goal is 10,000 signatures to a petition requesting such an ordinance, plus additional publicity. The target date has been moved forward from June to late summer or fall. It was recognized that some business firms would welcome an ordinance, so that they would be relieved from defending a decision to desegregate. I am doubtful of the success of this undertaking - not so much because Nashville is unready to accept it, as the fact that the whole city government is undecided. If the proposed metropolitan government passes, there will be law suits about constitutionality and then elections in November. If it does not pass, there will still be unrest and conflict in the present city government and between the city and county. It is not encouraging that the general public has not protested more forcefully the closing of the swimming pools. Perhaps they realize it is almost useless, but I would have expected a greater pressure. The City Park Board is an independent, self perpetuating agency, with a percentage of tax funds written into the City Charter. The present Board is composed of four middle age

men who couldn't really care less what happens. They will not meet individually or as a Board with any group and will accept no direct calls about the parks.

Membership and Finance

The attached financial sheet is made up from our books as of May 31, 1962. Additional obligations are listed on the attached page. This leaves us with $65 in the treasury and $1200 in unpaid salary obligation. While this is a distressing picture, it isn't as bad as it appears. We do have a finance chairman, Jack May, a young businessman and son of Dan May who convened the first council group here in Nashville. Jack May said when he accepted this post that he could not really work on this until he completed business travel scheduled for the entire month of June. We have provided him with membership lists of past contributors and their contributions. Thus far, we have raised a total of ~~$1346.67~~ toward the needed $4600 for SRC matching funds.

$ 2,897.95 (letter of correction 6/19/62)

Although visits have been made to three adjacent (to Nashville) rural counties, this has only brought in only occasional membership. There was disagreement at the State Board meeting about adopting the $3 minimum membership. The compromise (for the remainder of 1962 on a trial basis) seemed a good one.

Nearly all Oak Ridge members have renewed, very few in Knoxville have done so. Nashville has a total of 233 out of a total of 425. Nashville membership Committee is meeting June 7 to decide on next steps.

****

Dr. Bob Coles indicated plans for an April visit across Tennessee when I talked with him at the February staff meeting in Atlanta. We stimulated interest in his visit in several communities. His visit to Oak Ridge met with enthusiastic response. Has he been elsewhere in the state? Is he still planning visits to Tennessee communities?

****

Summary

In reviewing the summary, it appears that this Council has served largely as an "expediter" in the past three months. I have some question whether so much time and effort should have gone into other organization's programs, even though they were in the general area of the Council's concern.

Since the foregoing was written, I have been in Jackson and Memphis. With Ray Allen as the new president of the Jackson Council, I anticipate a wider involvement of the membership in a general push on several fronts.

Memphis is torn in many ways, and has made little progress in getting a real organization going. Until the state-wide elections are over in August, there will be little chances of any other activity. The liberal citizens, both Negro and white, are badly torn in political commitment.

Katherine Jones

6/15/62

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Cordially invites you to participate

in a workshop on

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

TIME: Friday, April 27 - 7:30 p.m.
Saturday, April 28 - 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

PLACE: Johnson City, Power Board, 100 North Roan Street

LEADER: Dr. Vivian Henderson, Economist, Fisk University, Nashville

HOST: Johnson City Council for Community Concerns

LUNCHEON: April 28 at Inns of America, Cost $1.25

COSTS: No admission or registration charge

Reservations must be made by April 23

The workshop is open to all persons interested in promoting employment opportunities for all citizens on a basis of merit. All costs, except the luncheon, will be borne by the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations, a voluntary inter-racial membership organization of 700 Tennessee citizens, is pleased to present Dr. Henderson as leader. Dr. Henderson, a native of Bristol, Tennessee, and a graduate of North Carolina College and the University of Iowa, is an economist and Department head at Fisk University. He is author of numerous articles in professional and popular magazines related to the field of Economics. He is active in the Civil Rights field, and an experienced leader in the area of merit employment.

Since admission is limited by number, you are requested to register as soon as possible.

- -

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

I plan to attend the workshop on "Equal Employment Opportunity" at Johnson City.

___Friday night, April 27 - 7:30 p.m.

___Saturday, April 28 - 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

___Luncheon Reservation ($1.25)

Name _____

Address _____

April 2, 1962

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY WORKSHOP

Johnson City, Tennessee, March 27 and 28, 1962

Sponsor: Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Leader: Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, Economist

Host: Johnson City Council on Community Concerns

FRIDAY NIGHT ADDRESS - DR. HENDERSON

This is not a workshop for well wishers; it is an action meeting to develop a systematic program for bringing about change.

Some Facts

In 1939 - Negro male had an income that was 37 per cent of the average income of the rest of the nation. That is, for every $1 others earned, the Negro earned 37¢. Eighty per cent of the Negroes lived in the South; eighty per cent of them were in agriculture.

In 1958 - Negroes earned 58 per cent of that of the remainder of the country. Meantime, World War II migration from the South and migration from rural to urban areas had taken place.

Since 1958 there has been a reversal of the trend due to automation and technology. "Negro function has not changed so much as technology has changed things." There is still a 40 per cent gap in income for Negroes in this part of the country and the nation as a whole. Formerly the economy generated production and the incentive to move from rural to urban and from south to north was an outgrowth of new job opportunity created by national economic expansion. We can no longer depend on these incentives.

We must concern ourselves with:

*Developing and training Negro manpower
*Skills
*Removal of stigma associated with Negroes working with their hands
*Fear of venturing into fields other than traditional ones of teaching, embalming, ministry, etc.
*Fear of failure

New Leverages for Effecting Change

1. President's Executive Order 10925 - Equal Employment Opportunity
2. Votes and power of the ballot
3. Negro purchasing power - 1935: $3 billion; 1961: $28 billion
4. Southern industrialization and desire of South for new industry

All southern states have embarked on a program to attract industry. The South recognizes, as never before, the impact of poor race relations on the total economy. Example: Little Rock, Arkansas produced increasing number of new industries from 1952 to 1957. In first 8 months of 1957 joined 8 new industries.

From September 1957 for 2 years no new industries came to Little Rock. There is a new recognition that failure to absorb Negroes into employment force perpetuates drain on the economy. Negro youth who are qualified are moving out of the South; we cannot afford the manpower loss. Failure of training facilities for present day jobs is additional drain.

SATURDAY WORKSHOP SATURDAY WORKSHOP

Firms with Federal Contracts

Johnson City Stienway - 400 employees; Federal contracts totaling $4,790,000 in past 18 to 20 months.

Bristol - Sperry Rand - $757,000; Raytheon - $90,000

Kingsport - Eastman Kodak - $181,000

Greeneville - Southern Package Company - $374,000

President's Order #10925

Structure of committee is important because federal money is spent by a number of Federal Departments whose heads are represented on the committee. They include Secretary of Defense McNamara; Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Ribicoff; Secretary of Labor Goldberg. There are 18 million government contracts.

Teams from local communities where contractors operate must compile evidence and get complaints started. (See attached models of complaints). President's Order affects not only large contractors, but sub-contractors and suppliers to government facilities such as V. A. Hospital contracts, bread company, soft drink distributor. Order provides for cancellation of contracts (Part III, Section 6), and for publication of names of contractors or unions (Subject D, Section 312) who fail to comply.

For notice of Government contracts in your area, request Tennessee Industrial Development News, Cordell Hull Building, Nashville 3. In addition, the Tennessee Council on Human Relations will assist you in obtaining information.

Additional Employment Possibilities

Industrial firms - Manufacturers
Commercial and retail firms
Retail durable goods - Hardware and appliance shops
Retail food outlets - Krogers, Giant stores
Service firms - Laundries
Public utility units - Gas company repairmen, office and linemen on jobs
Distributive trades - Soft drinks, milk, bread, peanut and potato chip distributors
Municipal and state employment

Job Forecast

We can expect job increases in the skilled and semi-skilled areas; applicants must be able to handle automatic equipment. Employment areas include:

Sheet metal
Welding
Riveting
Wiring and electricity
Refrigeration
Plumbing - especially heating and cooling installation in new construction
Stenography - competence in sentence structure and spelling
Data processing - IBM machine operation
Medical technology
Medical secretaries
Industrial chemistry - (high school training only)
Drafting

Local Group Action

Push for 2-year vocational school open to all applicants. None are planned in the state. Press for upgrading vocational training for employment with a future. Basic education plus general knowledge in science more important than specific training for a particular job. Encourage high school students to take all Civil Service exams for which they can qualify.

Bring this whole matter into focus for community by mimeographing significant documents, use of films and explanatory sessions.

Divide into teams, preferably inter-racial, of three to five persons, with specific limited assignments for each team. Exchange information monthly or at other specific times. Let firms know that you are aware of President's Order.

Call on Chamber of Commerce to take its responsibility for leadership in your area. You want positive stand and leadership on basis of economic progress in community.

Questions for Local Group Discussion

*What organization or structure do you already have organized?

*What can you do to strengthen it?

*Who can do fact finding?

*What help or follow-up can TCHR give to further employment opportunities?

RESOLUTION

"We are going to get out of here and go to work." Unanimously adopted.

****

The Tennessee Council offers Equal Employment Opportunity Workshops and leadership as one of its services in fostering improved human relations throughout the state. We appreciate this opportunity in the Tri-Cities area and hope it will be helpful.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

TO:

FROM: Katherine Jones-Executive Director

RE: The bus station in your hometown

Will you help determine whether there is full compliance in Tennessee with Interstate Commerce Commission ruling affecting bus terminals. The I66 ruling requires non-discrimination in waiting rooms, rest rooms and food services. The ruling applies to any facility used by the bus company where tickets are sold, whether it is run by the bus company or not.

Some bus stations maintain two waiting rooms. This is not illegal as long as there are no signs designating which facilities are for whites and which are for Negroes.

The Council has information on the major cities, and they are in compliance. We do not know about other areas. Therefore we are asking one Council member from each Tennessee town where we have representatives to complete and return the following questionnaire. If you are unable to do this, will you ask another person to do so? If that is not possible, please let us know. We would like to have returns by March 3.

- -

Town _____

Check made on what date? _____

Name and address of terminal _____

Facility	Racial Signs		Not Provided
	Yes	No	
Waiting Room	___	___	_____
Rest Rooms	___	___	_____
Eating Facilities	___	___	_____

Comments _____

_____

_____

Date _____ Name of Observer _____ _____

If you wish your name withheld from any summary or other use of material, please check here _____.

2-19-62

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President

Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville

Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga

Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
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TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

June 19, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

In the last Quarterly Report, page 5, we may have given the wrong total. Thus far, we have raised a total of $2,897.95 toward the needed $4,600 for SRC matching funds.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy B. Webster

Dorothy B. Webster
Administrative Assistant

Mid-Year Budget Report (June 23, 1962)
1962

	6-Mos. Report		Budget	
INCOME				
B-Fund		8,000.		8,000.
SRC Grant		1,600.		3,200.
Matching Funds				2,200.
Local Receipts				
Contributions	717.		4,769.	
Memberships	561.		750.	
NEW SOUTH	291.		350.	
Literature	29.		300.	
Interest	101.	1,698.	156.	6,315.
				19,715.
EXPENDITURES				
Salaries				
Executive Director	3,250.		6,500.	
Associate Director	2,750.		5,500.	
Secretary	1,850.		3,200.	
Social Security	245.	8,095.	400.	15,600.
Program				
Travel	510.		900.	
Literature	103.		300.	
NEW SOUTH	211.		350.	
Activites	476.	1,300.	800.	2,350.
Office				
Rent	390.		780.	
Supplies	134.		250.	
Printing	40.		150.	
Postage	151.		200.	
Telephone	195.		350.	
Bank charges	8.		10.	
Audit		918.	25.	1,765.
		10,313.		19,715.

Notes:

Local receipts required for maximum matching funds	3,900.
Amount raised since December 1, 1961	1,900.
Shares pledged	260.
Amount still to be raised before September 1, 1962	1,740.

Dues paid through 1962: 125 couples; 96 singles

Work Session

ACHR Board Members
June 23, 1962

I. Purpose of the session: To provide materials for a manual for members of the Board, old and new.

1. Review of present constitution of the Board for possible modifications. (Analogies with boards of other state-wide organizations.)
2. To list, clarify, and suggest useful activities of members of the Board.

II. Areas for exploration as to activities of Board members.

1. Making policies for the Council
   - critical evaluation of program
   - defining and delineating functions of staff
   - support of policies
2. Financing the organization
3. Expanding membership
4. Working on committees of the Board
5. Strengthening public relations
   - as endorsers - as interpreters - as apologists-
6. Opening doors for staff and consultants
7. Communicating ideas and information to and from the community represented
8. Supplementing the work of the staff especially through strategic conferences.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations (confidential)
Quarterly Narrative Report
April-June, 1962

I. Significant Events

A. In the Schools

1. An International House, a cooperative venture among workers with students representing religious fellowships, was established this summer at the University at Fayetteville. It will accomodate some 23 students living cooperatively and will include white and colored Americans.

2. On March 30, Secretary Abraham A. Ribicoff at Washington disclosed that as of September 1963 segregated schools for children of parents living on federal installations will not be regarded as "suitable." In Arkansas three school districts come under this description: Little Rock Air Force Base, Blytheville Air Force Base, Pine Bluff Arsenal. All the children of high school age in the three ~~segregated~~ attend segregated schools. At Little Rock an elementary school leased to the Air Force is operated integrated by the County district. Two Negro students finished the elementary school and, according to present practice, will go with their class to the Jacksonville Junior High, which has been segregated. The Superintendent of the County pointed out these facts to the school board on May 31.
3. The U.S. Office of Education in April announced it would establish an information clearing house to help public school officials plan desegregation. It is to be a "professional service" and will not be "promoted" by the USOE directly.
4. St. Peter's Catholic Church at Pine Bluff is building a new elementary school. Heretofore, it has operated a school for colored students. The new school will be open to all.
5. On May 22 the Little Rock School Board announced original assignment of 37 Negro children to junior and senior high school. This is 4 fewer than assigned last year. One hundred and four indicated a preference for formerly white schools; last year 85 did so. Wiley Branton, attorney of the Negro patrons, announced he would go back into court for relief. The correspondent from Arkansas to Southern School News wrote: "The School Board has never lost at the district court level but has seldom won at the appeal court level."
   Twenty-one Negro students protested assignments and asked for reassignment. Hearing was held June 25-26. No announcement has been made by the Board.
   Sybel Jordon graduated from Central High; Elsie Robinson from Hall.
6. Only one additional Negro student asked for assignment to Dollarway School, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Mr. George Howard, attorney for Negro patrons and new state president of the NAACP.

B. In Communities

1. On April 13 the Hot Springs Ministerial Alliance announced appointment of a Human Relations Committee to work with the Mayor's Commission on Race Relations. The Reverend Mr. Fudge of the First Christian Church and the Reverend Mr. Rice of Roanoke Baptist Church were named co-chairmen.
2. Mayor Lamon, North Little Rock, on April 29 discussed matters with the Fellowship Group (Negro leaders). He committed himself to opening recreational facilities to all and to equal summer work opportunities for colored school students.
3. In May Negro golfers played the North Little Rock Municipal Course. The mayor with advice of the city attorney announced the golf course had "never been segregated." No protest has been heard.

4. The NAACP held its convention in Pine Bluff late in June. Mrs. Daisy Bates addressed the group and received major publicity. A cross was burned the night preceding the meeting on the lawn of St. John's AME Church where the meeting was held. Mrs. Bates, who has been in New York writing a book, announced she had returned to Arkansas to stay.

4. On May 21 the community services seminar, sponsored by the Little Rock Ministerial Association and the Community Chest agencies, was held at Capitol View Methodist Church. This integrated meeting was thus held in a church that has on its official records action by its Board denying the right to any Negro to enter the church even for janitorial service!
5. The Arkansas Synod of the Presbyterian Church u.S. brought to its assembly May 21-22 Dr. John Henry Nelson of Yale University, a distinguished churchman, a pacifist and outstanding liberal in human relations.
6. In May a quiet move was started to have Mr. Ted Lamb of the Little Rock School Board named as one of the Ten Outstanding Young Men by the National Junior Chamber of Commerce.
7. On June 11 with appropriate fanfare Senator W. J. Fulbright at a dinner meeting announced special federal grant to Little Rock Housing Authority for its Urban Renewal Project for Downtown. Mr. Rebseman, head of Urban Progress Association, at the same time sent leading citizens copies of the congratulatory letter from President Kennedy in which he said, "Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator Robert C. Weaver and Urban Renewal Administration Commissioner William Slayton are working with you, I know."

C. In the Courts
1. The Arkansas Supreme Court adjourned in June without ruling on the cases of Little Rock sit-in students, testing Arkansas statutes. It has had the case on its docket for a year.
2. The Arkansas Supreme Court ruled on May 4 for the Little Rock School Board in the case brought by white patrons to prevent the Board from changing Rightsell Elementary School to a Negro elementary school. The School Board lawyer argued the change was necessary to avoid a suit by Negroes which would force the Board to desegregate all elementary schools. The white patrons were protesting devaluation of property in the Rightsell area.
3. The local chancery court ruled the Wright Avenue Christian Church can sell its building to a Negro congregation. Suit was brought by members of the church residing near the church.

D. Political
1. The race for governor in the Democratic Primary July 31 warmed up during the quarter. On May 2, just before the deadline, Governor Faubus announced as a candidate for his 5th term, despite his speech of withdrawal on March 31. "Unfinished projects" and satisfying service" were his reasons. Former Governor Sid McMath announced the night before.
   On May 25 Mr. Melton, former president of the state Chamber of Commerce, withdrew from the campaign. This leaves a total of six candidates: Congressman Dale Alford; Vernon Whitten, a businessman; David Cox, a farmer; Kenneth Coffelt, an attorney.
2. Senator Fulbright has a weak opponent for reelection to the U.S.Senate. He is ignoring Winston Chandler, member of the Pulaski County School Board, international and racial ultra-conservative.

E. Miscellaneous
1. During the quarter Attorney Wiley Branton of Pine Bluff moved to Atlanta to head the Voter Education Project, coordinated by SRC.
2. On April 2 the State Council of the League of Women Voters announced its opposition to Arkansas Senate Joint Resolution #1 which will be on the ballot in November. It is the Faubus sponsored proposition that "no child shall be denied free education" because he refuses to attend classes with members of another race.
3. On May 1 oilman Charles H. Murphy of ElDorado before the Arkansas State Society dinner in Washington recommended that the issue of race be put in economic rather than political perspective. He advocated educating Negroes, even the illiterate, so they may become producers. He received an ovation from businessmen, legislators and others present.

II. ACHR Activities

A. In Relation to Schools

1. On April 9, through Mrs. D. D. Terry, ACHR conveyed to the Education Committee of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce facts and interest in having the Chamber's dinner inclusive of all high school honor societies.
2. April 10 we conferred with Mr. Lamb of the Little Rock School Board in regard to changing policy on student assignments in the light of federal courts' decisions on Memphis, New Orleans, and Roanoke, furnishing him a copy of the court of appeals decision in the Memphis case.
3. Wayne Upton, Hendrix student, son of former member of Little Rock School Board, came to ACHR for materials for use in student workshop on human relations. (Mrs. Anderson, YWCA,Austin,Texas, had been conferring with us in regard to this workshop held on the last week-end in April.)
4. Dr. and Mrs. Robert Coles visited Little Rock briefly May 8-10. He met with ACHR's Executive Committee, psychiatrists at the Medical Center, Psychologists at Dr. Lewis Long's (ACHR Board Member), Negro students in integrated schools, and counselor at Central High.
5. ACHR is undertaking to alert selected school superintendents to the services of the clearing house on school desegregation available from the U.S. Office of Education.
6. On May 17, both Directors met with Attorney Wiley Branton on the Little Rock school student assignment method and its meaning in terms of "good faith." Mr. Branton requested that we formulate questions calculated to make clear the Board policy and method with reference to progress toward a non-racial school system.
7. On the basis of Mr. Branton's request we sent analytical questions to him on June 9. These are intended to make apparent the Council's analysis of the Board's policy and techniques as indicated on the attached summary.
8. On June 4 the Associate Director met with dissatisfied patrons to make clear procedure for asking for reassignment. On june 26 the Associate Director attended the hearings along with his daughter who asked for transfer to Central.
9. On June 14 at the request of a member ACHR started an inquiry about use of the film on David Brinkley's Journal in re American-educated Nigerians work in his native village. Letters went to Brinkley, Institute for International Education, and African-American Institute.
10. The Associate Director was given Distinguished Service Award in Education by District VII, Arkansas Teachers Association, on April 18.
11. On June 20 we helped arrange for parents and students seeking reassignment to meet with Attorney Harold Anderson for briefing on procedures at Little Rock School Board hearings.
12. On June 21, the Director conferred with Superintendent Floyd Parsons, Little Rock Schools, in regard to the new service of USOE on desegregation and on a summary of recent literature on special methods for education of the socially and economically underprivileged students.

B. In Relation to Community

1. On April 16 mailed 250 sample copies of Southern School News to members and school officials. This was the issue with some "decisive" court decisions. Some interesting responses.
2. On May 4 both Directors addressed the Fellowship Luncheon of the United Church Women of Hot Springs on the general topic: Man, One Family. In late afternoon the Associate Director met with Negro ministers to discuss the "situation" in Hot Springs.
3. On May 2 a woman, non-member, called for advice on this problem: The Federation of Garden Clubs who had been financing plans for a Center for Senior Citizens were threatening to withdraw support for fear Negroes might force desegregation of the Center when it was established.
4. Mayor Lamon, North Little Rock, expressed readiness to name an interracial commission if some group like the Ministerial Association would initiate the proposal. This is still being pursued.
5. In April the White Citizens Council began its socalled Reverse Freedom Rides, notably to Hyannis, Mass. The consternation of those in positions of power in Little Rock has been well publicized. Statements came from the Chamber of Commerce (which damned both kinds of "freedom rides" equally), church groups (which lamented exploitation of "God's children), and individuals.

   On May 23 the Director issued a public statement in an effort to shift focus (copy enclosed).

   Some of the Board of the Chamber of Commerce moved to send an official delegation to Hyannis to apologize or to explain. One doctor offerred to pay return fare. The Pine Bluff Commercial alone focussed on the plight in Arkansas which provided conditions for such exploitation of citizens.

   In Little Rock, again, counsel among the "mighty" was so divided that all were left paralyzed and silent. Hugh Patterson, publisher of the Gazette, confirmed this statement of the situation in a conference with the Director on June 14. The object of the conference was to sound out the possibility of calling together pivotal persons to share creative thinking about attention-getting affirmative action in Little Rock, to counter adverse national publicity. Mr. Patterson felt this was not possible, that division was so great a deliberative conference could not be brought together in an atmosphere of sharing even "for the good name of Little Rock."
6. On June 1 the Director had conferences in Hot Springs with the co-chairmen of the Committee on Human Relations of the Ministerial Association. He found dismay at the "militant resistance" of school officials to the suggestion from the committee that officials formulate a plan voluntarily for desegregation. Their conclusion: Litigation is indicated at Hot Springs.
7. In June the Associate Director met with the Negro leaders luncheon group in Hot Springs. (This group was formed at the suggestion of Mr. Sutton on May 4.)
8. On June 21 the Associate Director conferred with the manager and personnel director of the V.A. Hospital here about merit employment of Negroes. This was a follow-up of a personal inquiry in January from the National Veterans Administration about upgrading Negro employees. He has since written Washington about the situation.
9. On June 7 the Directors participated in a farewell "party" for Mr. Herbert Tyson who left the secretaryship of the Little Rock Urban League for the same job in Oklahoma City.
10. The Associate Director spoke to the local chapter of the National Association of Postal Employees (all Negro) on "New Trends in Federal Employment."

11. On June 21 the Associate Director wrote Mr. Robert Weaver and others in Washington in regard to the Urban Renewal Project in Little Rock to refurbish downtown. He pointed out the continued segregation practices downtown and, especially, the violation of federal regulation in the Housing Authority's organization so as to exclude Negroes from policy making and planning. (See item above I,B,7)

C. In Relation to Mass Media and the Public

1. Editor of the Editorial Page, Pine Bluff Commercial, one of ACHR's friends, Patrick Owens, was named a Nieman Fellow in Journalism and received the Sydney Hillman award for writings on social and political issues. He has consistently used materials from ACHR in writing on social and political issues, notably in regard to the Birchists and developments in race relations. (We take pride in his work, though we do not "own" him!)
2. On June 5 the Arkansas Gazette gave good space to the policy changes by the school board in Charlotte, N.C. This came to pass as the result of ACHR's calling this news event to the attention of the city editor. It had been shown on Chet Huntley's Report on June 1. The Little Rock school officials went to Charlotte in 1959 to study how it was using the school assignment law so successfully.
3. At the initiation of ACHR's Vice-Chairman Brewer, on June 14 we began securing additional interpretations on the Charlotte change for a possible by-line Gazette story soon.
4. On May 21 Gerald Walker, writer for Red Book Magazine, had a conference on Little Rock as of now. He is writing a piece for October's issue: "Little Rock Revisited."

D. In Regard to the Organization

1. Efforts at another public educational meeting in May (Golden, Morrow, or such) failed. Golden possibly will come this Fall (money raising deal).
2. The Board held a workshop on Saturday, June 23, 2:00-5:00 p.m., on the functions of a Board member. (See enclosed preliminary subject matter.) One immediate result: a committee to study the constitution for possible re-writing. Still pending is the formulation of a hand book for Board members.
3. On the evening of June 23 members joined the Board of ACHR for fellowship supper and a morale meeting addressed by Margaret Long of the NEW SOUTH. Pine Bluff, Hot Springs, Fayetteville, Jonesboro, Little Rock and vicinity were represented in the audience of more than one hundred.

E. Miscellaneous

1. National visitors continued to come during the quarter. April 29-May 4 visitors from Trinidad and Brazil were sponsored by ACHR. They received full hospitality at the Albert Pike Hotel.

   Two official visitors from Kenya accompanied by a U.S. resident of western Africa with State Department relations visited Philander Smith College to see how Kenya students were doing and what they were planning. They conferred with the staff of ACHR.
2. On May 24 the new chairman (whose name has not yet been announced) of the Arkansas Advisory Committee on Civil Rights asked us to write for him a brief report on status of public accomodations.

3. On April 5 the Associate Director conferred with Winthrop Rockefeller in regard to the work of the council and its present role.
4. On June 15 James Mitchell, student at Princeton, son of Will Mitchell who was the attorney named chairman of the STOP campaign, came to get material for projected speeches on Little Rock in the vicinity of Princeton.
5. Other speaking engagements: May 3, Mann High (OS); May 6, Shorter College (NG); June 10, Bahai Fellowship (OS); June 24, Harris Temple Baptist Church (OS).

IV. Some Interpretations

1. As our summary, enclosed, shows, despite a strong decision by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in March, 1961, the Little Rock school officials continue doing the same illegal acts with slight dissembling variations, continue to operate "a segregated school system" as defined by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in the Memphis case. We think and hope Mr. Branton can get the Court of Appeals to "lower the boom" on all their cynical procedures and require original assignment simply on the criterion of residence.
2. The distress of the "defenders" of Little Rock's "good name" over the reverse freedom rides ("overground railroad") was genuine. But their corporate paralysis probably arose from this fact: In their basic attitudes toward local Negro citizens they were one with the White Citizens Council - ready to exploit, stereotyping all Negroes by the unfortunate saddest victims of the "Southern way," anxious to embarrass members of the Kennedy family.

   This for us at ACHR poses the serious question, Can Southern leaders do the needed until they move to a new position of respect for Negro citizens as persons and producers, without stereotyping or romanticism?
3. To date the major aspect of race relations which has appeared in speeches is the contention between Governor Faubus and Congressman Alford as to credit due Faubus for maintaining segregation. Alford insists Faubus has done nothing except at Little Rock and that desegregation has continued to advance under his administration.

Summary of LR School Board's Use of Pupil Assignment Law - May, 1962

1. For all practical purposes Little Rock functions under the old bi-racial attendance zones. All white students are automatically granted their preference for a particular school if they live within the white attendance zone of the school they prefer. All Negro students are automatically granted their preference for a particular school if they live within the Negro attendance zone of the school they prefer.

2. The pupil assignment law operates only in those cases where (a) a white child prefers to attend a school outside his attendance area or (b) a Negro child prefers a school other than an all-Negro school.

3. All white children are granted their preference if the school which they prefer is less crowded than the school in their attendance zone.

4. Granting requests of Negro students is based almost entirely on three criteria: (a) average or better mental ability; (b) average or better academic achievement; (c) average or better personal adjustment. If all three of the criteria are met the School Board grants the request on the recommendation of the Superintendent. Exceptions to this follow:

   (1) Nine students met the criteria, were recommended by the Superintendent, but were denied by the Board.

   (2) One student was not recommended by the Superintendent but was approved by the Board (superior mental ability, superior perfromance, Just below average adjustment).

   (3) Four students met all three criteria, were not recommended by the Superintendent and were denied by the Board.

   (4) One student applying to Tech met all criteria except academic achievement, was recommended by the Superintendent and was approved by the Board.

Nat Griswold
1220 West Capitol - Little Rock
FR 4-4521
May 23, 1962

For Little Rock and Arkansas the most serious aspect of the "reverse freedom ride" is the reemphasis of a psychopathic attitude toward Negro citizens, and attitude which many Southern communities would have the world believe no longer exists.

In view of the limelight exhibition by some "Southerners" the world can but conclude this inhuman attitude does prevail here. Only a forthright repudiation of the rides by Arkansas leaders in business and government can effectively counter this current display. Press, radio, and TV would feature such repudiation which affirms a true attitude of enlightened Southerners.

Leaders could in all honesty proclaim for all to hear something like the following:

"There are less publicized aspects of this state. Here is a Little Rock in January, 1962, extending genuine official hospitality to Mr. Carl Rowan, a Negro member of the state department. Here is a Little Rock last December electing to its School Board a 'liberal' on school desegregation. Here is a Little Rock which voluntarily desegregated the city buses and libraries. Here is a Little Rock that promptly followed the Interstate Commerce Commission's directive to desegregate travel terminals. Here is a Little Rock where the city airport restaurant has never been segregated. Here is a North Little Rock whose mayor appointed a Negro citizen to its Housing Authority and declared golf courses not segregated. Here is an Arkansas whose leaders in government and business gave an ovation to Mr. C. H. Murphy, Jr., a strong business leader, when he proposed shifting the issue of race relations to the economic from the political field and in doing so to prepare Negro citizens to produce in industry.

"We as leaders in government and business here express our determination to keep all our human resources and declare that our energies will be spent to implement Mr. Murphy's suggestions. This means we intend voluntarily to open new doors of opportunity to Negro citizens."

Suchx a declaration from leaders could reach Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, the world.

Nat R. Griswold, Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

June 29, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Atten: Mr. Paul Rilling

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is our quarterly report for March - May 1962. I hope it will be satisfactory as to the typing-- Mrs. Spearman is out of town and unable to see it before mailing.

Sincerely,

Charlotte A. Hickman

(Mrs. H. H. Hickman)

mm

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date: 6-28-62

THE South Carolina COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 5-30-62, 19____

INCOME

From SRC	$ 925.00	
Memberships	1543.44	
New South Subscriptions	300.00	
Contributions	175.25	
Other (specify)		
Miscellaneous	25.00	
	$ 2968.69	$ 2968.69
TOTAL INCOME		

EXPENDITURES

SALARIES	$ 1726.94	
Travel	125.00	
Rent	84.00	
Utilities		
Phone & Telegraph	48.65	
Postage	114.00	
Office Supplies	11.54	
New South subscriptions to SRC	292.00	
Other (specify)		
Schwartzhaupt: Meals, Travel	176.16	
Administration:	136.32	
Distribution:	18.18	
Bank Charges, Incl. N.S.F.:	24.60	
Mimeographing fees:	4.00	
Subscriptions:	9.00	$ 3178.15
Quarterly Taxes: State & Fed.	288.60	
Social Security	119.16	

* - *

Balance on ~~XXX~~ hand)Beginning of quarter)	$ 232.33	
Income for quarter	2968.69	
Total	3201.02	
Expenditures for quarter	3178.15	
BALANCE:	$ 22.87	

PILGRIMS OF HOPE

On March 22-23, 1962, two white women teachers, one Negro woman educator, and one white male professor toured the campuses of upstate South Carolina.

At noon on the 22nd they ate in one of the best hotels. There was curiosity, but no discourtesy. The service was of the best.

The night of the 22nd they spent in one of the finest motels, and the next morning they had breakfast there. Again the service was all that could be desired.

At noon on the 23rd, they ate in another of the best hotels. The Negro lady paid the bill and tipped the waitress. Everything was very satisfactory , tho again there was curiosity. The waitress, a young girl, peered out at a side door as we went back to the car.

At both hotels we were invited to return. The hostess at the first invited us to stay over night. These invitations would not have needed to be given. They seem to indicate that the hotels were willing to take another chance. (Probably if the Negro lady had been black rather than brown the whole story would have been different.)

Texaco rest rooms were used all the way because Texaco has bot one set of rooms. Usually they are locked. At the last place the Negro lady took back the key that the ladies had, and the lady in charge was very pleasant to her.

On April 22nd the same four who pilgrimaged before ate Smorgasbord at Hotel Jefferson in Columbia. The ladies say people "knew" but nobody did anything. The cashier was very pleasant.

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April 5, 1962 Rock Hill Evening Herald

COLUMBIA PASTOR WILL BE SPEAKER IN HUMAN RELATIONS MEET SATURDAY

Dr. Sherrard Rice, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church on Columbia, will be the main speaker at a Fifth District meeting in Rock Hill Saturday of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Dr. Rice, native of Richmond, Va., is vice-president and program chairman of the S.C. Council. He will speak at 11 a.m.

The other motning speaker at the meeting, to be held at Friendship Junior College, will be Jack O'Dell, historian and political scientist.

The speaker's talks will serve as a basis for a discussion period which will follow.

At the afternoon session of the one-day meeting, program chairman of the Human Relations Council will present specific information about developments in the state on which the council feels that constructive action is needed.

Emphasis will be educational improvement, economic development, technical education, voter registration and voter education.

Registration for the conference will begin at 10:30 a.m. The morning session is from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., followed by lunch at the college and an afternoon session from 2-3:30 p.m. The Fifth District covers seven counties, York, Chester, Lancaster, Kershaw, Cherokee, Fairfield and Chesterfield.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Boa rd Meeting
May 5, 1962

A G E N D A

Presiding:. . . . . .The Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr.
Chairman

Invocation

Roll Call and Minutes:. . . . . The Rev. John I. Kilby,-
Secretary

Treasurer's Report: . . . . . I. P. Stanback
Treasurer

Reports of Administrative Committees:

Executive	Nominations
Finance	Membership

Reports of Program Committees:

Program	Education
Citizenship	Economics and Employment
Community Development	Religion and Human Relations

Report and Discussion of Foundation Grant Requests:

DISCUSSION

1. What progress should the present climate make possible?

2. What are the significant findings from the Congressional District Conferences:

3. In what frame of reference can SCCHR serve small town and rural areas?

4. What reorientation, if any, would help present state and local council programs?

Concensus, assignments, proposed calendar, other.

Adjournment

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Quarterly Report
March 1962 - May 1962

Congressional District Conferences - Instead of holding a statewide conference in Columbia this spring as is usually done annually, five Congressional District Conferences were held in four of the six Congressional districts, as follows:

Congressional District	Place Held	Date Held
II	Orangeburg, S.C.	March 25, 1962
IV	Greenville, S.C.	April 1, 1962
V	Rock Hill, S.C.	April 7, 1962
VI	Florence, S.D.	April 15, 1962
IV	Greenville, S.C.	May 14, 1962

Conference chairmen and co-chairmen served in planning and conducting these meetings which were somewhat different in organization and program: the Orangeburg program was primarily a Sunday afternoon mass meeting; the Greenville meetings were approximately two hours in length for discussion and planning in which there was fine participation by a group of selected leaders; in both Rock Hill and Florence there were both morning and afternoon sessions, which were workshops for orientation on new programs designed to assist depressed areas-- technical education, and other facets or area redevelopment and rural development.

All officers and chairmen of state-wide program committees provided leadership in one or more of the district conferences. (See enclosures for samples of programs and news released published and prepared.

The need for information and eagerness to participate in bringing about democratic advances were the most outstanding obversations made at these district conferences. The reaction of the SCCHR executive committee is that the potentiality for further extension of SCCHR services and program to the entire state through development of district organization is sufficient to justify efforts to that end. It is hoped that eventually the development of program in the respective districts will offer a partial solution to the hitherto unresolved problem of developing a participating membership when there have been so many members-at-large (those who reside in communities where there are no local councils).

Finance: Plans and Progress - The Finance Committee plans to set up bi-racial teans to serve as Special Gifts Committees to work in as many of the Congressional districts as workers are available.

The Quarterly Finance Report is enclosed. Progress, though slow, is being made toward earning the SRC matching grant, which SCCHR hopes to claim before the end of the extension date.

Membership: Problems and Promise - In spite of the improvement in the official climate in South Carolina regarding demands for change in the status of race relations, the obvious gap between the intellectual assent and lagging emotions is such with many of the best trained and most influential leaders (especially white persons), that the problem of securing new members remains difficult.

Board of Directors and Executive Committee Meetings - The executive committee which has held two meetings this quarter has been strengthened by the addition of the new second vice president, Dr. J. Sherrard Rice, who is the popular and influential pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Columbia, S.C.

The spring meeting of the board of directors was preceded by meetings of the membership and program committees respectively. A new meeting place was afforded by the hospitality of the Holy Comforter Episcopal Church, Columbia, S.C., the rector of which is a SCCHR officer and also serves as president of the Midlands (central South Carolina) Rectors group. (Integrated Lenten Services were planned and conducted by this group for the first time this year.)

New members were added to the Board to fill unexpired vacancies. A complete list of the 1962 Board of Directors is enclosed.

Heightened interest and participation of board members is noted with encouragement.

Program Committee at Work -

1. Ed. and the schools
2. Econ. and Employment
3. Community Affairs
4. Citizenship
5. The Church and human relations
6.

S. C. Student Countil on Human Relations

Field Foundation Grant to SCCHR (see page 7)

This and That

Also, the widely scattered membership has made it almost impossible for an organization of such limited resources as SCCHR to invlove members in a continuous program and thus retain interest and enthusiasm. In 1961, 586 persons were financial participants of SCCHR. A number of these were contributors only, a few large, but mostly small. Approximately 15 to 20 organizations made gifts of varying sizes. So far in 1962 there are 488 participants, 122 of whom are new this year. Members have been drawn from 80 different South Carolina communities. There are only seven (7) local councils, one of which is an inter-collegiate council.

Program Committees at Work:

Education and the Schools - This committee has continued to gather data on the program of Technical Education which is now in process of rapid development in S.C. Discussions of this program have been included in local groups and in each of the District meetings of SCCHR which have been held this quarter. This program gives promise of a change in the policy of the state. The role of the Council has largely been to elect citizens in local communities in the Technical Education program in the process of development and to encourage key persons to urge qualified Negroes to make applications at the proper time. This process will be continued.

As a result of the conference which a group of Negro college Presidents held with Mr. A.L.M. Wiggins, Chairman of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Higher Education (reported last quarter) one of the Presidents and another Negro educator have been appointed to the Standard Committee for Higher Education. We believe this is the first appointment of Negroes since 1954.

The Committee this spring focused its efforts on a Citizens Forum on Education, held in Columbia at the Richland County Public Library on April 24. This program, with outstanding educators participating in a panel discussion, centered attention on some of the most pressing problems in education in S.C.: South Carolina's comparative ranking in the states; school drop-outs; Federal Aid to Education; Higher Education. A group of about 60 Columbia citizens attended. Persons in attendance have expressed an interest in a follow-up.

Economics and Employment - At a meeting of this committee to which a prominent member of organized labor has been added, it was reported that although labor gave strong support to the legislation which later established the area redevelopment administration, no labor representatives had as yet been placed on either the statewide committee or on any of the twentythree county committees which were in process of being set up. It was urged that the SCCHR executive director make contacts with officials in the state who are knowledgeable about this and related programs and bring suggestions to the next meeting as to best steps to take for insuring more democratic and representative committees. Accordingly, visitswere made to the representative in S.C. of the U.S. Department of Commerce concerning the Area Redevelopment program, and to the officer in the S.C. State Development Board who is responsible for the coordination of all of the Federal programs operating in South Carolina to promote economic development.

Continuous contact is being maintained with the state office of the Technical Education program. Early in April, the executive director was invited to participate in a staff conference, during which a discussion of the program from the point of view of equality of training opportunities was held for approximately two hours. In addition to the three professional staff members at the state level, professionals are being employed to staff centers in Greenville, Spartanburg, Darlington-Florence,

Orangeburg, and in other centers as they are set up. All personnel are being given informal human relations training.

The Greenville County on Human Relations is actively working to place Negroes for training in the Center there. No report of results received to date. However, due to the efforts of a committee activated by the SCCHR vice chairman, two Negroes are currently being trained in Orangeburg for placement in the new Utica plant being opened there.

SCCHR is continuing its activity in informing Negroes and encouraging them to get in on the ground floor of the Technical Education training, and of the new jobs which depend upon it. Responses are gratifying and in spite of the rigid and difficult tests which are administered by the Employment Service. Reports continue to come in of new jobs opening to Negroes; latest of these is of the employment of young Negro high school graduates in a new industry in York, S.C.

The S.C. Conference of NAACP Branches held a conference on job opportunities at Allen University in late May in which the SCCHR executive director participated. Mr. George Butler of the President's Committee on Equal Job Opportunities gave outstanding leadership. Efforts are being made to up-grade Negroes in Federal installations.

At the May meeting of the Jasper-Hampton Council on Human Relations, Mr. L.S. James, chairman of the SCCHR committee on Economics and Employment, discussed the possible contribution which well run Credit Unions might make to Negroes efforts to achieve a greater degree of economic independence; how Credit Unions are organized and operated, etc. As a result, the Council voted to form a Credit Union and the S.C. State supervisor of Federal Credit Unions under the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has been scheduled to organize a minimum of one hundred families on June 27.

Community Affairs - SCCHR cooperated with the S.C. Labor Council AFL-CIO in calling a bi-racial educational meeting on the Kennedy program for health insurance through social insurance to discuss the provisions of HR 4222, the King Anderson Bill, and other proposals for medical aid to the aged.

A member of the speakers bureau of the Labor Council participated in one of the District Conferences. Through a summer project to involve the S.C. St udent Council on Human Relations chairman on the SCCHR staff as an interne, efforts will be made to set up an exchange of speakers at the local level by labor and human relations councils.

The chairman of the community affairs committee continues to be active in promoting commuuity programs for senior citizens and is working cooperatively with the S.C. Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

Housing is a major interest and individuals are studying Federal and municipal programs as they are progressing in several communities. However, no action programs have yet been undertaken.

An emerging interest of this committee is the challenge to the "separate but equal" practices permitted in hospitals which have received funds under the Hill-Burton Act. Information will be spread and an action program undertaken when the courts rule on this matter.

Citizenship - An educational program continues on the relationship between illiteracy and voter-registration, as does also recruitment of teacher-trainees for the Dorchester Citizenship School at McIntosh, Georgia, conducted as a project of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

This committee promoted an effort to reduce the injection of the race issue into the gobernatorial campaign this year. To that end, an influential leader contacted the major candidates, both of whom agreed to avoid the issue, if possible, and to be as positive as conditions would permit. Happily, to date the campaign has been on an unusually high level in this regard; only one candidate, generally considered too erratic to earn serious consideration, has treated the race issue negatively.

The citizenship committee proposes to follow through on action endorsed by the SCCHR board of directors to draw up a constructive program for progress to present to the incoming governor soon after he takes office.

The Church and Human Relations - Based in Columbia, this committee held its first meeting on April 4. The committee is still in the process of exploratory conversation and planning. The members of this committee have a deep committment to a Christian approach in race relations and recognize the moral responsibilities of the church in this area. It is also recognized that the white churches in S.C. have been reluctant to give forthright leadership. Specific suggestions which emerged from the first meeting included the following: gathering the names of the "already concerned" in our churches from each of the major denominations; development of a bi-racial study program in places where Councils of United Church Women are not working on an inclusive basis (according to our information there are only two integrated UCW in the state); urging new media to include outstanding national human relations programs or those produced by radio-television department of the National Council of Churches. The process of compiling lists of the "already concerned" has begun. It is the hope of this committee that eventually such people might be brought together in small groups in local communities as concerned churchmen. Many such individuals have a tremendous sense of isolation on this issue and are therefore fearful to "witness" to their convictions. A sub-committee of Church Women in Columbia has been selected and will meet within a few days to set-up a program of study for the Columbia area.

Conversation Concerning Desegregation.- On April 13, a small group of Columbia leaders (white) were invited to meet for a luncheon at First Presbyterian Church and a discussion on preparation for desegregation led by Dr. J. Claude Evans of Dallas (formerly of S.C. and Chairman of SCCHR). Dr. Evans pointed out that the steps which were taken in Dallas to effectuate a peaceful and successful desegregation in that city in September 1961. The group present felt that responsible citizens must concern themselves with preparation for desegregation in the immediate future. It was suggested that further discussion with information from such cities as Atlanta would be of value. It is our hope that such information can be channeled to the committees and group of SCCHR as well as to especially invited groups of key leaders.

South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations - had a particularly active program in the spring, highlighted by two week-end conferences. 1) March 16-18 a Conference on Voter Registration was held in cooperation with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) at Dorchester, McIntosh,Ga, The S.C. Student C.H.R. planned and promoted this conference. Leadership and training

was directed by the able Citizenship staff of SCLC. Twenty seven South Carolina students from 4 colleges participated in intensive training in Voter Registration. A great deal of enthusiasm for student volunteer leadership in the important field of voter registration was engendered. As a result of the meeting the group from Morris College returned to form a Citizenship Team which has already been used in a number of places in actual organization and training of leaders for voter registration. Benedict College students have cooperated in the already existing project to implement the voter registration program. 2) March 30 - April 1 a general week-end conference on the theme "Freedom with Responsibility" was held at Penn Center, Frogmore, S.C. In the relaxed atmosphere of Penn the barriers and the very real fears which students sometimes feel in any new experience were quickly dispelled. The group attempted, with a theologian and an historian, to reexamine the Christian and historical American heritage and to understand the demands which these make upon students in their present situation. The program dealt with specific situations in S.C. on which constructive action might be possible. Sixty students with some 12 faculty members or leaders from eleven colleges of the state participated (six white colleges; five Negro colleges). The slow but important process of communication and honest confrontation continues in every aspect of the student program. As always, there are students in attandance at these conferences who are experiencing an interracial meeting for the first time.

As an outgrowth of this conference several cultural exchange programs and/or deputations between the colleges have taken place, such as Allen University's invitation to a group from University of S.C. and a Claflin College invitation which brought an enthusiastic group of Clemson students to that campus. Students are being related to significant summer experiences; two of SCCHR leaders are to be participants in the National Student Association (NSA) Human Relations Seminar this summer; another goes to the Encampment for Citizenship. The Student Chairman elected at the Penn Conference, a mature capable student leader from Morris College, will serve as a member of the SCCHR staff on a summer internship.

Major concerns are to relate students to larger community issues and problems in a significant way and to stimulate a growing ferment and concern in the colleges which will make for democratic advances in our state at all levels. The climate of campus opinion as the actual transition to desegregation in the colleges takes place will be crucial. Everything which can be done now may easily mean the difference between a violent or a peaceful, dignified acceptance of desegregation.

Field Foundation Grant to SCCHR - An exploratory visit in New York City relative to identifying foundations through which SCCHR might hopefully receive grants for a comprehensive development was made by the SCCHR executive director, March 12-15. A general proposal accompanied by four sub-proposals was forwarded to the Field Foundation on May 2, 1962. A letter from Mr. Maxwell Hahn dated May 31 quoted a resolution adopted by the board of directors indicated that a two-year grant had been made for one of the sub-proposals and a check for $12,400 for the first year was enclosed.

Efforts will be continued to secure grants for the three other sub-proposals.

This and That - A new contact was made in Union County when the executive director addressed the monthly meeting of the Union and Union County Voters League at the March meeting.

Cooperation with other statewide organizations has been continued by the participation of SCCHR staff in annual meetings of the S.C. Council of United Church Women;

the S.C. Social Welfare Forum; and the Leadership Training Institute held jointly by the S.C. Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Association of University Women, the S.C. Progress Foundation, S.C. Chapter of Senior Citizens of America, and the Extension Division of the University of S.C.

Outstanding Negro speakers who have appeared in South Carolina have been Carl Rowan at the Palmetto Education Association Convention, Dr. Benjamin Mayes at the Benedict College Commencement and Paul Wheeler at the Allen University Commencement.

Field Trips taken by the staff have included visits to the following places this quarter: Calhoun County (three trips); Union; Frogmore; McIntosh, Georgia; New York City; Orangeburg; Greenville (twice); Rock Hill; Charleston; Florence; and Sumter (three times).

Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director

Elizabeth C. Ledeen, Program Director

Charlotte A. Hickman, Membership-Finance Dir.

April 9, 1962 Front Page :Rock Hill EVENING HERALD

FACE RACE PROBLEMS WITH WISDOM: DR. RICE

Racial problems should be faced with wisdom rather than emotionalism and needed changes should be sought in "decency and order" a Presbyterian minister said at a human relations meeting in Rock Hill.

Dr. Sherrard Rice, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Columbia, addressed the Fifth District meeting of the S.C. Council on Human Relations, at Friendship Junior College.

Rice, vice president and program chairman of the state organization, said:

Some people have an overly emotional approach at one extreme and want to keep things just as they are, regardless of the pressures for change. Other people want to forge ahead and bring about changes regardless of the cost.

"Others show concern," said Rice, "saying, 'How can we meet these challenges in the wisest way?'"

Discussing what he feels is the great challenge in South Carolina today in the field of race relations, Rice said, "In decency and order we must do the things that ought to be done."

Two things that need doing, he said, are improvement of the level of education of both whites and Negroes and development of technical skills that will attract industry. In this latter area, said Rice, "We must not overlook the Negro resources."

Another speaker, Mrs. Septima P. Clark, a native Charlestonian, said there are 26,000 adults in the seven-county Fifth Congressional District who cannot read and write. The district covers York, Chester, Lancaster, Kershaw, Chesterfield, Cherokee and Fairfield counties.

York County alone has 7,333 illiterate adults, said Miss Clark. She specializes in adult education for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which has headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, executive director of the state Human Relations Council, called for "fact and reason" rather than "fear and confusion" in developing South Carolina into a better state.

Dr. D.M. Duckett of Rock Hill presided at the afternoon session of the one-day meeting. At this session program chairmen presented information about developments on which the council feels constructive action is needed.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ACCUMULATIVE FINANCE REPORT FOR JANUARY-APRIL, 1962

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD:			$ 1.05
RECEIPTS:			
Contributions:	$ 96.75		
Memberships:	1044.04		
New South Subscriptions:	192.00		
Other: Bank Refunds:	2.90		
S.R.C.:	1850.00		
Savings and Loan:	1606.24		
Travel Refund:	40.00		
Other:	25.00		
TOTAL RECEIPTS:	$ 4856.93		
GRAND TOTAL:			$ 4857.98
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Rent:	$ 168.00		
Postage:	110.00		
Telephone a nd Telegraph:	66.34		
Office Supplies:	298.91		
Travel:	469.85	SCCHR	
	188.71	S.F.	
Salaries:	2402.68		
New South:-	268.00		
Miscellaneous:			
Mimeo fees:	7.00		
S ubscriptions:	51.59		
Ba nk Charges:	8.15		
S.F. Grant, Administration:	42.00		
1961 4th Quarterly Taxes:	414.54		
Other:	16.50		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS:			$ 4512.27
BALANCE ON HAND AS OF 4-30-62:			$ 345.71*

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SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DISTRICT CONFERENCE
Sunday, March 25, 1962

PROGRAM
2:30-4:30

Presiding:.....Mr. Earl Middleton, Conference Chairman and First Vice President, SCCHR

CALL TO ORDER

Invocation:.....The Rev. John I. Kilby

Song

Purpose of the Conference:.....Mr. Middleton

Greetings and Introductions:.....Mrs. Alice N. Spearman

SCCHR AT WORK IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND IN THE COMMUNITY
Statements Concerning Program

Special Music

ADDRESS
The Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr., President SCCHR

Invitations:.....Mrs. H. H. Hickman and Mr. I. P. Stanback

Closing Song

Benediction:.....The Rev. H. O. Harvey

S.C. Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S.C.
March 26, 1962

For Immediate Release

Columbia, S.C. - The S.C. Council on Human Relations assembled approximately 200 members and friends in Orangeburg on Sunday, March 25, for a spring conference of the eight (8) counties which compose congressional district #2. Mr. Earl Middleton, vice president presided. He brought a report of the 1961 program.

Projecting the 1962 program was a bi-racial panel of six persons related actively to the program areas of the Council. These are: Education and the schools, Economics and employment, Community affairs, Citizenship, Leadership recruitment, and the Church and human relations.

"South Carolina is one of the challenging frontiers in the United States. All citizens working together for the common good may move the state from a disadvantaged to an advantaged position. The crash program in technical education currently being set up at state, area and local levels, will produce skilled workers for incoming industries. Obliteration of poverty and economic development are essential to the future of South Carolina." Thus spoke two of the panelists.

Another panel participant urged personal and social economic planning, basic to economic independence. "Job opportunities based on merit are developing slowly but surely right here in South Carolina," it was reported. "This will upgrade the aspirations of the young in taking training in more difficult training fields, so essential to full manpower utilization," the audience was told.

It was pointed out further that Negroes are now holding responsible professional jobs in many fields in South Carolina. Some of these pioneers were introduced. Among recent placements have been three nurses at the Veterans Hospital, professionals in the Veteran's Administration, at the S.C. State Hospital, in the G.E. plant at Irmo, in the medical laboratory at Fort Jackson, chemists at the Atomic Energy plant in Aiken county, and at textile and other firms in the state, which hold government contracts. Also Governor Hollings has appointed two Negroes to the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED).

"Perhaps no more pressing community challenge remains," it was said, "than to establish the practice of according to all persons free and full use of all public services and facilities." A spot check made between the recent I.C.C. rulings concerning use of transportation terminal facilities and the Supreme Court ruling on equality of service in intra as well as inter-state transportation service showed that there were not many places failing to comply, at least in so far as removing signs carrying racial designations is concerned.

Attention was called to the date that registration books will be open, after which they will be closed until after the June primary and until the first week in July. The importance of citizenship responsibility in that and other areas was urged.

The Rev. Fred M. Reese, president, brought an address in which he stressed the necessity of pooling all the goodwill and intelligence available for producing accommodations in traditional mores demanded by a Christian democracy which is on trial. Communication between responsible leaders of both races is needed if this important task is to be happily accomplished.

The S.C. Council on Human Relations is the only organization in the state which focuses on assisting communities to achieve bi-racially democratic advances; advances based upon the Judea-Christian teachings on brotherhood and justice.

The late Kirkland G. Finley, bishop of the upper diocese of the Episcopal church gave leadership to inter-racial cooperation in S.C. for many years. Outstanding educators, religious leaders from the major faiths and denominations, and others drawn from the professions, business, labor and industry, have by their efforts through the years, laid solid foundations. Upon these beginnings we may build together a better, a more just, and a more progressive South Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1962 Board of Directors

The Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr. . Chairman
Mr. Earl M. Middleton . . Vice-Chairman The Rev. John I. Kilby . . Secretary
Dr. J. Sherrard Rice . .IIVice-Chairman Mr. I. P. Stanback . . . . Treasurer

Expiration Dates

1963	Mrs. W. D. Baasel	9-8 Daniel Drive	Clemson, S.C.
	*Mr. Thom Billington	THE RECORD, Bluff Road	Columbia, S.C.
1963	Mr. J. Arthur Brown	270½ Ashley Ave.	Charleston, S.C.
	*Dr. Noble Cooper	2200 Hampton St.	Columbia, S.C.
1963	Mrs. R. B. Cunningham	27 Heathwood Circle	Columbia, S.C.
1964	Mrs. J. M. Dabbs	Route # 1	Mayesville, S.C.
1963	Mr. John DeLoach	Route # 1, Box 239	Pineland, S.C.
1964	Mr. S. C. Disher	Reid Street	Darlington, S.C.
1962	Mrs. M.E. Fields	5 President Place	Charleston, S.C.
1963	Mrs. Amy Gathings	459 S. Trade St.	Rock Hill, S.C.
1963	Pres. J. B. Goudlock	Friendship Junior College	Rock Hill, S.C.
1964	Dr. Wil Lou Gray	1851 Devine St.	Columbia, S.C.
1964	Rabbi David Gruber	2717 Heyward St.	Columbia, S.C.
1962	Rev. J. S. Hall	602 E. McAbee Ave.	Greenville, S.C.
1962	Miss Mary Eva Hite	Peachtree St.	Batesburg, S.C.
1964	Mr. L. P. Hollis	P.O. Box 1440	Greenville, S.C.
1962	Rev. F. C. James	215 W. Bartlette St.	Sumter, S.C.
1962	Mr. Esau Jenkins	244 Spring St.	Charleston, S.C.
1962	Dr. Fred Jenkins	1107½ Washington St.	Columbia, S.C.
1964	Mr. Charles Joyner	1015 Henderson St.	Columbia, S.C.
1963	Rev. John I. Kilby	909 Carter St.	Columbia, S.C.
1962	Rev. M. D. McCollum	197 Boulevard	Orangeburg, S.C.
1962	Rev. James McConagle	Box 515	Orangeburg, S.C.
1962	Miss Elsye McKeown	1608 Maple St.	Columbia, S.C.
1964	Mr. Earl Middleton	197 Amelia St.	Orangeburg, S.C.
1962	Mr. J.T.W. Mims	232 S. Livingston St.	Clinton, S.C.
1962	Mr. John Montgomery	THE RECORD, Bluff Road	Columbia, S.C.
1962	Miss A. A. Nelson	2202 Gervais St.	Columbia, S.C.
1963	Rev. I. D. Newman	919½ Washington St.	Columbia, S.C.
1964	Mrs. Marion Paul	2324 Washington St.	Columbia, S. C.
1963	Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr.	Box 186	Central, S.C.
1964	Pres. Odell Reuben	Morris College	Sumter, S.C.
1964	Rev. J. Sherrard Rice	First Presbyterian Church	Columbia, S.C.
1964	Rev. E. E. Riley	Benedict College	Columbia, S.C.
1964	Mr. Gil Rowland	35 West Mountainview	Greenville, S.C.
1964	Mr. A. M. Secrest	THE CHERAW CHRONICLE	Cheraw, S.C.
1963	Mr. Courtney Siceloff	Penn Center	Frogmore, S.C.
1963	Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse	1513 Laurel St.	Columbia, S.C.
1963	Mr. I. P. Stanback	1125½ Washington St.	Columbia, S.C.
1963	Rev. Eben Taylor	1244 N. Ave.	Cayce, S.C.
	*Dr. C. H. Thomas, Jr.	Box 278 State College	Orangeburg, S.C.
	*Mrs. H. E. Thomas	312 Oak Street	Seneca, S.C.
1962	Rev. Z. Townsend	1112 Newberry St.	Aiken, S.C.
1962	Mrs. Mabel P. Washington		Frogmore, S.C.
1962	Miss Christine White	414 Saluda St.	Rock Hill, S.C.
1963	Dr. B. T. Williams	314 W. Bartlette St.	Sumter, S.C.
	*Mrs. Thomas L. Williams	Route 5	Rock Hill, S.C.
1964	Rev. Neal Wyndham	1401 Pickens St.	Columbia, S.C.

* - Elected to fill vacancies until next annual meeting

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1962 Board of Directors

Honorary Life Members

Mr. J. E. Blanton,	Route 1, Box 99	Cordova, S.C.
Dr. J. C. Dabbs	Route 1	Mayesville,S.C.
Miss Mary E. Frayser	229 Johnston St.	Rock Hill,S.C.
Miss Rebecca Reid	29 E. Calhoun St.	Sumter,S.C.

Representatives of Councils on Human Relations

Beaufort Council on Human Relations:

The Rev. Mack Sharpe, Chairman	509 Scott St.	Beaufort,S.C.
Mrs. Helen Christiensen	P.O. Box 228	Beaufort,S.C.

Columbia Council on Human Relations:

The Rev. James C. Fenhagen, Chairman	4669 Oakwood Road	Columbia, S.C.
Mrs. Fannie Phelps Adams	1620 Catawba Ave.	Columbia, S.C.

Columbia Student Council on Human Relations:

Mr. Dan Carter, Chairman	University S.C.	Columbia, S.C.
Mr. Paul Andrew Cash	Benedict College	Columbia, S.C.

Greenville Council on Human Relations:

Fr. Gordon Krahe,O.F.M., Chairman	307 Gower Street	Greenville,S.C.
Mrs. E. L. McPherson	154 Greenacre Road	Greenville,S.C.

Jasper-Hampton Council on Human Relations:

Mr. Joe Orr, Chairman	Box 531	Ridgeland,S.C.
The Rev. B.A. Lawton	Route 1, Box 83	Pineland, S.C.

Rock Hill Council on Human Relations:

The Rev. J. D. MacArthur, Chairman	630 Taylor St.	Rock Hill, S.C.
Mr. Edwin C. White	310 Country Club Dr.-	Rock Hill, S.C.

Student Council on Human Relations:

Mr. Freddie Williams, Chairman	Morris College	Sumter, S.C.
Mr. Henry M. Smith	Wofford College	Spartanburg, S.C.

Sumter Council on Human Relations:

Mr. Moses J. Jackson	44 Council St.	Sumter, S.C.
Miss Sallie H. Rembert	214 N. Salem Ave.	Sumter, S.C.

NOW

IS THE

TIME

TO WORK FOR A BETTER

Through The South Carolina
Council On Human Relations

--An interracial organization working for
a better South Carolina since 1919!

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1960-1961 SCCHR PROGRAM

Provided a channel for constructive communication through local councils on human relations, conferences, workshops, committees at the state level.

Served local councils on human relations in Beaufort Columbia (two), Greenville, Jasper County, Rock Hill and Sumter and worked closely with concerned individuals in several other communities now attempting to develop local groups.

Provided 8 state-wide workshops, conferences, or membership meetings during the past year which focused upon leadership and program building, education, economic growth and job opportunities in S. C., community development, non-violence, and religions.

Developed and sponsored a Student Program in which students from 18 colleges and one Theological Seminary have participated and which is now organized as the S. C. Student Council on Human Relations.

Conducted 6 leadership and training conferences in various parts of the state in conjunction with the S. C. Federation of Colored Womens Clubs. These were attended by approximately 285 women.

Brought outstanding speakers and leaders to S. C. for council programs and for the use of other groups. Among the leaders brought to the state during the past year were Mr. J. S. Stewart of the Durham, N. C. Committee on Negro Affairs, Mr. A. J. Clement, civic leader and California Director of N. C. Mutual Life Ins. Co., Dr. Leslie Dunbar,

WHAT IS THE COUNCIL?

"An interracial organization working for a better South Carolina since 1919."

The first organization, brought about largely through the efforts of religious leadership in South Carolina and notably that of the late Bishop Finlay of the Upper Diocese of the Episcopal Church, was known as the Committee on Interracial Cooperation. Later this group became the South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council, and in 1954 the S. C. Council on Human Relations. The Council is no longer an affiliate of Southern Regional Council, although the two groups work cooperatively.

The S. C. Council on Human Relations serves as a channel for bi-racial communication in order that growth in understanding and constructive effort toward solving pressing problems of our state may take place.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S. C.

WHAT ARE THE PRESENT AREAS OF WORK?

Education and the Schools

Economics and Employment

Community Affairs

Citizenship

Leadership Training

The Church and Human Relations

WHAT SERVICES DOES THE COUNCIL PROVIDE?

Speakers and consultants, information and materials; a "seeing-eye", clearing-house, and other program functions.

Assistance to individuals, local councils, and other groups in promoting community development, urban and rural, and good human relations.

Opportunities to work for equal vocational and political opportunities for all citizens of the state and urges full participation of all persons in the responsibilities of citizenship.

Encouragement of informed participation in support of educational progress at local and state levels.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DISTRICT CONFERENCE
Saturday, April 7, 1962

Registration.....10 A.M. - 11:00 A.M.

MORNING SESSION
11:00 A.M.- 1:00 P.M.

Presiding..... Dr. Dewey M. Duckett
Conference Chairman

Invocation

Purpose of the Conference .....Dr. Duckett

Greetings and Introductions.....Mrs. Alice N. Spearman

ADDRESSES

Dr. J. Sherrard Rice, Vice President SCCHR

Mr. Jack O'dell, Expert in Voter Education

General Discussion

LUNCH
1:00 P.M.- 2:00 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION
2:00 P.M. - 3:30 P.M.

Discussion of Program:
SCCHR AT WORK IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND IN THE COMMUNITY

1) Education* 2) Community Affairs

3) Citizenship** 4) Economics and Employment

Invitations

Announcements ----------Closing Song--------- Benediction

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference has generously lent us the services of two of its experts: Mrs. Septima P. Clark,* Supervisor of Citizenship Education Schools, and Mr. Jack O'dell,** Expert in Voter Education.

Executive Director Southern Regional Council, Dr. Vivian Henderson, Professor of Economics at Fisk University, Mr. Paul Rilling and Dr. J. M. Dabbs, of The Southern Regional Council, Inc., Miss Ella Baker, of the Student YWCA.

Gathered date, prepared and distributed material to members and friends of the S. C. Council as well as to local councils and other interested groups. In the fall of 1961, two special "kits" of material were prepared and distributed, dealing with two current program emphases: Education and Economic Development.

Published occasional issues of News and Views, dealing with progress and problems in human relations.

Urged attendance of all citizens at such events as the Congressional hearings held annually in Columbia, and at other public meetings, which dealt with pressing problems of the state.

Alerted Negro citizens in various communities to Federal programs such as the Rural Area Development (RAD). In Chesterfied and in Beaufort Counties, Negro citizens were named to serve on advisory committees for the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA).

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street Columbia, S.C.

OFFICERS

Chairman
The Rev. Fred M. Resse, Central, S. C.

First Vice-Chairman
Dr. J. Sherrard Rice, Columbia, S. C.

Secretary
The Rev. John I. Kilby, Columbia, S. C.

Treasurer
Mr. I. P. Stanback, Columbia, S. C.

Executive Director
Mrs. Alice N. Spearman

Program Director
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ledeen

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SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street Columbia, S.C.

SCCHR members include people from all "classes," all faiths, all races; church leaders of many denominations, businessmen, educators, labor leaders, outstanding men and women in the professions. SCCHR invites you to become a member or a contributor.